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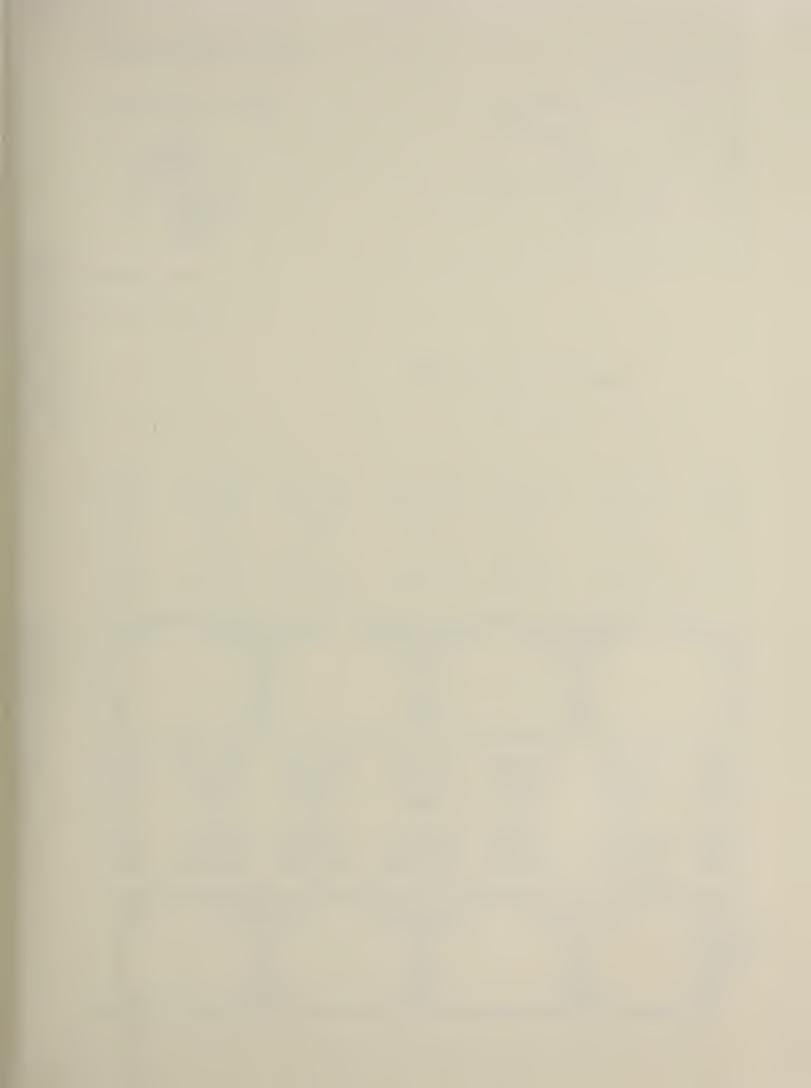
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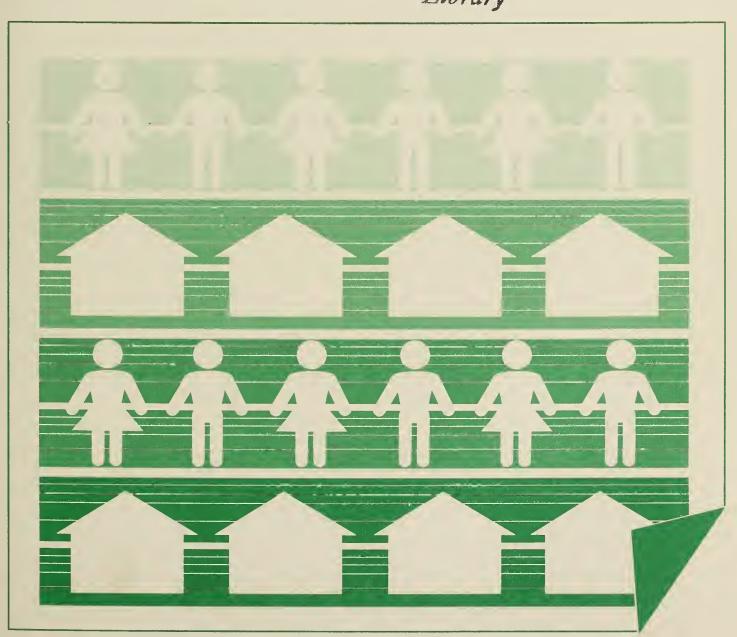


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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Bradenton, FL MSA

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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Bradenton, FL MSA

Issued April 1993



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Economics and Statistics Administration Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



Economics and Statistics
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.

For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix [6]

	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Estimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18			_		-	
Class of worker	18	***	_		_		
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	28	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fortility	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	-					
Household type and relationship	- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	28	31
industry	18		-		-	_	<u> </u>
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to	10	20	- 4	67	20		
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status.	"	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	28	28	30
Occupation.	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
		20	22	ය 24	26	28	30
Place of birth	17				26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24			31
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8		-		26	28	30
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	5	6	7
Sex	1	2	3	4	3	٥	•
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17		-		~		30
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	100					
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32		-	-			
Contract rent	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner							
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing fecilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, end farm residence (housing units).	32				***		
Vecancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	- 1	~	~	10		

^{..} Not epplicable for this report.

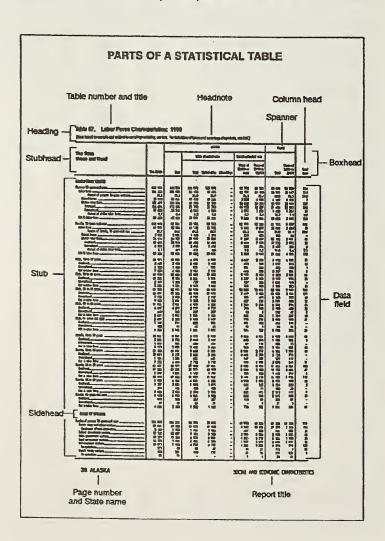
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- · CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- · PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16			•••			
Class of worker	18				•••		
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16						
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18						
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to							
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8						•••
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17						
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18			_ · ·			
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32		1				
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner	Ĭ						
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1				40		
711107111111111111111111111111111111111	'		***	***	•••	***	

^{...} Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

USER NOTES



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
	, manifest		ribarry, Great More	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
7	Colorado		MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	, 00	ooda (tapioo, ii) iiio
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL
			PA-NJ MSA		MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
		69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Anniston, AL MSA	1 1 2	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa		,		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky		MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	1 1 3B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	1 1 3C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	1 1 3F	Lake County, IL PMSA
2 5	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		•
00		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana				CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	1 1 5A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
04	Name Hannachina	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	440	Clarkeville Heakingville TN KV
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico		g ,		IVISA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39					,,,,
40	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota			122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas		MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	121	Cambonana, MD 111 Mort
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
	Virginia		PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
	Wisconsin				Moline, IA-IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
	g loidildo				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182 183	Jackson, MS MSA Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
1011	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A 134B	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
		186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234 235	Modesto, CA MSA Monroe, LA MSA
135 136	Dothan, AL MSA Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport- Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muncie, IN MSA Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142 143	Enid, OK MSA Erie, PA MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	194 195	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
148 149	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200 201	Lake Charles, LA MSA Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA			245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151 152	Florence, AL MSA Florence, SC MSA	202 203	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D 245E	Jersey City, NJ PMSA Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA Laredo, TX MSA	2402	Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G 245H	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	2451	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158 159	Fort Wayne, IN MSA Fresno, CA MSA	209 210	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
		211	Lima, OH MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160 161	Gadsden, AL MSA Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	247	Newport News, VA MSA Ocala, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	01.4	MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim- Riverside, CA CMSA:	250	Olympia, WA MSA
166 167	Greeley, CO MSA Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	251 252	Omaha, NE-IA MSA Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
	High Point, NC MSA	215C	PMSA Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
		217 218	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain- Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Lynchburg, VA MSA Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B 172C	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C 172D	Middletown, CT PMSA New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B 259C	Trenton, NJ PMSA Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
		223 224	Mayagüez, PR MSA McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX		PMSA
173 174	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA Honolulu, HI MSA	224	MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria,	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A 176B	Brazoria, TX PMSA Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	CMSA: Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	2204	CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
177	MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood- Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	200	Can Diego, On Mon	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
000		294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C 294D	San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
			•		MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	000	Total - KO MOA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
	Attieboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
	· ·	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	3 2 6	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	020	MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
211	MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, OT WOA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA		
				334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton- Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	331	Wichita, NO MICA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
204	MSA		,,	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310		342	Yakima, WA MSA
288			Springfield, IL MSA		
	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	0.40	V DA MCA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	040	0. 1. 6.11.141.140.1	343	York, PA MSA
	IVISA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
000	Calaba Cha Cala HEATON	313	State College, PA MSA	0.45	MSA Valo Cita CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	34 6	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts far which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MANATEE COUNTY, FL	
4.03	4.01 (pt.)
4.04	4.01 (pt.)
4.05	4.02 (pt.)
4.06	4.02 (pt.)
5.03	5.02 (pt.)
5.04	5.02 (pt.)
7.01	7 (pt.)
7.02	7 (pt.)
8.03	8.01 (pt.)
8.04	8.01 (pt.)
8.05	8.02 (pt.)
8.06	
11.01	11.01 (pt.)
11.02	
	11.02
12.03	12.01 (pt.)
12.04	
14.01	
14.02	14 (pt.)
15.01	
15.02	15 (pt.)
19.01	19.01 (pt.)
19.03	19.02 (pt.)
19.04	
20.01	
20.02	
1901	10 01 (pt)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
MANATEE COUNTY, FL	
4.01	
4.02	4.04 4.05
	4.06
5.02	
7	5.04 7.01
/	7.02
8.01	
8.02	8.04 8.05
0.02	8.06
11.01	
11.00	11.02 (pt.)
11.02	
	12.04
14	
15	14.02
13	15.02
19.01	19.01
10.00	1901
19.02	19.03 19.04
20	
	20.02



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manatee	County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Manatee County					
Area	8radenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gar- dens COP	Bradenton city	South Braden- ton CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 2	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.03	
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	1 919.7 741.2	1 919.7 741.2	9.1 3.5	29.7 11.4	11.8 4.6	1.6	5.2 2.0	5.1 2.0	6.5 2.5	1.9 .7	
AGE All persons	211 707 12 345 11 709 10 401 10 457 11 057 29 052 25 403 18 563 23 312 33 028 20 575 5 805 4 832	211 707 12 345 11 709 10 401 10 457 11 057 29 052 25 403 18 563 23 312 33 028 20 575 5 805 4 832	17 062 910 794 643 749 996 2 367 1 806 1 312 1 699 2 655 2 469 662 327	43 779 2 605 2 404 2 138 2 142 2 581 6 450 5 269 3 548 4 173 6 277 4 374 1 818	20 398 1 028 860 617 751 1 269 2 903 1 889 1 564 2 295 3 627 2 729 866 404	1 172 87 70 72 78 73 191 128 105 115 95 83 75	6 243 524 466 391 377 427 1 015 667 497 537 686 494 162 219	7 256 98 59 62 80 174 321 257 403 1 112 2 133 1 962 359 35	12 990 1 293 1 069 829 818 1 017 2 168 1 311 770 831 1 434 1 198 252 483	1 728 77 114 112 103 58 136 273 209 222 285 104 35	
16 years and over	175 236 171 091 164 597 73 111 68 291 42.9 111 560 5 970 5 720 4 992 5 047 5 531 14 554 12 824 9 846 13 116 18 258	175 236 171 091 164 597 73 111 68 291 42.9 111 560 5 720 4 992 5 047 5 531 14 554 9 846 13 116 18 258	14 574 14 306 13 767 6 788 6 439 46.9 9 276 434 362 315 377 475 1 157 898 724 979	36 248 35 374 34 011 14 985 14 098 41.4 23 428 1 310 1 180 0 043 986 1 272 3 210 2 643 1 863 2 417 3 543	17 756 17 501 16 919 8 626 8 140 50.7 11 194 475 428 287 381 684 1 408 959 897 1 359 2 109	930 893 852 319 291 36.1 628 48 29 35 37 34 92 63 54 60 53	4 788 4 633 4 397 1 653 1 531 34.0 3 279 259 237 190 210 227 480 336 257 293 388	7 028 6 997 6 919 5 434 5 186 70.0 4 174 52 27 26 40 93 149 125 265 674 1 205	9 648 9 342 8 778 3 370 3 215 31.6 6 794 632 522 421 390 521 1 075 658 399 466 850	1 410 1 352 1 300 551 502 44.6 896 39 53 49 52 32 79 141 101 124	
75 to 84 years	2 335 93 916 91 918 88 732 41 707 38 958 46.1 100 147 40.1	10 230 11 931 3 771 2 335 93 916 88 732 41 707 38 958 46.1 100 147 40.1	1 548 416 166 8 101 7 969 7 694 4 134 3 938 53.4 7 786 40.8	2 648 1 283 471 19 717 19 323 18 663 8 983 8 463 45.3 20 351 37.9	1 657 550 199 9 931 9 800 9 497 5 140 4 844 55.7 9 204 43.8	13 511 492 474 212 193 40.7 544 32.2	285 117 112 2 555 2 468 2 334 961 894 35.9 2 964 32.5	1 173 345 18 4 062 4 044 4 013 3 175 3 019 70.2 3 082 69.7	701 159 241 5 152 5 000 4 721 1 984 1 900 33.3 6 196 30.0	64 17 12 746 716 694 296 270 45.3 832 44.1	
All persans In households Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	211 707 208 475 91 060 61 659 29 401 24 590 51 711 46 791 9 021 9 892 2 465 767	211 707 208 475 91 060 61 659 29 401 24 590 51 711 46 791 9 021 9 892 2 465 767	17 062 16 957 8 163 4 894 3 269 2 800 4 002 3 322 567 903 103	43 779 41 989 18 871 11 908 6 963 5 832 9 466 9 398 2 026 2 228 1 528 262	20 398 20 249 10 287 5 832 4 455 3 809 4 755 3 516 609 1 082 149	1 172 1 045 386 247 139 95 136 307 128 88 127	6 243 6 106 2 529 1 611 918 739 1 187 1 637 319 434 137	7 256 7 256 4 250 2 416 1 834 1 697 2 200 451 167 188 —	12 990 12 808 4 953 3 405 1 548 1 228 2 436 3 821 643 955 100 82	1 728 1 728 665 547 118 107 498 458 77 30	
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	17 289	2.29 2.74 59 408 57 593 37 417 15 285 14 547 17 289 2 024 863 1 734 81	2.08 2.61 5 786 5 685 3 910 1 907 1 906 1 543 144 88 101	2.23 2.75 12 469 11 255 7 483 3 345 3 204 3 224 392 156 1 186 28	1.97 2.52 7 222 7 074 4 799 2 366 2 256 1 957 191 127 148	2.71 3.31 253 137 104 49 44 20 8 5 116	2.41 2.95 1 342 1 287 873 438 411 341 43 30 55	1.71 2.17 4 690 4 690 3 114 1 384 1 325 1 428 94 54	2.59 3.03 2 884 2 877 1 895 872 837 862 72 48 2 5	2.60 2.89 424 424 258 72 70 132 32 2	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female househalder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	35 545 51 711 14 620 26 971 7 619 3 952	61 659 19 623 35 545 51 711 14 620 26 971 7 619 3 952 6 907	4 894 1 476 2 480 4 002 1 040 1 827 658 320 498	11 908 4 010 7 219 9 466 2 739 5 034 1 907 1 050 1 843	5 832 1 613 2 640 4 755 1 066 1 829 857 435 658	247 96 190 136 52 106 83 34 64	1 611 693 1 339 1 187 423 826 315 204 399	2 416 143 223 2 200 102 170 181 35 45	3 405 1 526 3 233 2 436 837 1 763 742 553 1 226	547 193 353 498 170 319 32 14 20	
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	54 102 1 390 3 288 7 160 94 878 13 118 53 740 1 840 1 6 506	82 374 16 434 54 102 1 390 3 288 7 160 94 878 13 118 53 740 1 840 16 506 9 674	1 026 4 140 133 1 880	16 737 3 934 10 073 361 764 1 605 19 895 3 155 9 963 513 4 038 2 226	7 889 1 484 4 912 141 428 924 10 004 1 292 4 917 185 2 302 1 308	427 174 157 16 32 48 516 115 151 30 158 62	2 269 539 1 261 57 99 313 2 593 444 1 248 96 462 343	2 968 242 2 257 27 250 192 4 069 235 2 264 42 1 264 264	4 580 1 234 2 613 124 160 449 5 219 976 2 580 203 817 643	670 100 519 7 18 26 755 94 516 7 97	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Manatee County—Con.										
Area	Tract 4.04	Tract 4.05	Tract 4.06	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.04	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 9	Tract 10	
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	5.8 2.2	2.6 1.0	3.4 1.3	2.0 .8	2.0 .8	2.9 1.1	1.9 .7	8.2 3.2	13.6 5.3	3.2 1.2	
AGE All persons Under 5 years	9 202 293 283 271 283 326 979 806 692 1 062 2 179 1 511 517 114 8 311 8 193 8 011 4 878	2 709 111 132 138 149 114 277 361 318 333 478 248 50 42 2 306 2 235 2 155 951	3 879 132 207 201 162 140 368 526 357 475 767 452 92 51 3 303 3 236 3 137 1 604	3 034 242 205 192 165 158 565 470 263 251 265 206 52 86 2 354 2 286 2 201 661	3 277 181 194 204 177 177 482 474 318 381 440 199 50 74 2 665 2 578 2 498 905	7 099 305 263 211 216 308 942 642 556 792 1 305 1 075 484 126 6 277 6 212 6 051 3 347	2 220 180 170 150 149 170 385 251 176 199 147 131 112 71 1 695 1 637 1 532 484	7 547 635 620 559 549 513 977 911 612 643 850 474 204 243 5 617 5 405 5 093 1 884	9 399 569 598 547 571 559 1 415 1 398 994 927 979 680 162 232 7 576 7 340 6 994 2 300	5 010 182 193 191 236 172 497 566 406 645 917 772 233 73 4 394 4 316 4 165 2 298	
62 years and over Median Female Under 5 years. 5 to 9 years. 15 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 35 to 44 years. 45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 55 to 64 years. 57 to 64 years. 58 to 74 years. 59 to 64 years. 59 to 65 to 74 years. 50 to 65 to 74 years.	4 687 62.7 5 158 150 144 141 137 182 521 425 412 648 1 188 868 342	896 47.3 1 460 48 62 66 77 54 145 180 188 188 270 148 34	1 496 50.0 2 099 59 89 102 84 76 200 285 200 275 410 253 66	615 34.8 1 609 118 110 110 81 82 283 240 132 142 153 128 30	824 38.9 1 714 92 83 91 81 87 239 263 159 243 241 101 34	3 189 56.8 4 004 142 122 100 106 168 456 308 316 460 789 704 333	448 32.7 1 095 88 73 77 53 72 178 99 85 110 90 88 82	1 730 34.2 3 973 300 325 271 245 238 523 489 311 365 468 289 149	2 139 37.9 4 874 264 282 263 311 273 721 730 508 483 540 392 107	2 171 56.3 2 704 88 102 91 116 70 255 295 219 358 524 452 134	
3 and 4 years	50 4 697 4 644 4 554 2 817 2 697 63.3 4 044 61.2	20 1 270 1 236 1 194 555 525 50.1 1 249 43.2	23 1 831 1 796 1 746 906 838 52.8 1 780 47.1	45 1 250 1 223 1 174 392 363 36.0 1 425 33.8	38 1 433 1 397 1 357 513 463 41.3 1 563 36.8	59 3 620 3 588 3 500 2 111 2 019 62.3 3 095 47.9	38 847 828 788 309 292 35.5 1 125 29.9	115 3 030 2 930 2 787 1 099 1 010 36.7 3 574 31.5	103 4 006 3 883 3 697 1 271 1 201 39.2 4 525 36.5	38 2 402 2 366 2 292 1 322 1 252 59.2 2 306 51.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	9 202 8 773 4 343 2 937 1 406 1 231 2 621 1 330 216 263 429	2 709 2 697 1 142 839 303 271 741 641 106 67	3 879 3 784 1 717 1 187 530 463 1 077 785 90 115 95	3 034 3 034 1 197 860 337 277 705 881 121 130	3 277 3 277 1 356 1 010 346 283 803 848 143 127	7 099 6 947 3 743 1 891 1 852 1 666 1 584 1 103 202 315 152	2 220 2 021 667 449 218 154 294 589 244 227 177 22	7 547 7 226 2 772 1 967 805 709 1 340 2 325 507 282 189 132	9 399 9 394 3 728 2 719 1 009 784 2 289 2 543 332 502 	5 010 5 010 2 409 1 537 872 778 1 321 910 189 181	
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.02 2.42 4 207 3 782 2 387 843 817 1 278 92 25 425	2.36 2.77 776 765 489 187 178 231 31	2.20 2.64 1 311 1 221 772 280 268 408 31 10 90	2.53 2.98 523 523 350 150 142 130 37 6	2.42 2.78 689 435 134 129 204 45 5	1.86 2.53 2 864 2 712 1 936 1 120 1 082 670 60 46 152	3.03 3.51 390 223 159 82 80 43 12 9	2.61 3.12 1 528 1 346 921 407 389 357 48 20 182	2.52 2.90 1 821 1 821 1 151 446 422 549 89 32 —	2.08 2.57 1 922 1 922 1 302 598 576 537 64 19	
Familes	2 937 575 928 2 621 433 727 246 119 165	839 255 429 741 222 383 87 30 42	1 187 332 602 1 077 276 510 92 50 84	860 392 696 705 315 586 125 65 96	1 010 383 639 803 286 498 174 83	1 891 463 778 1 584 323 588 235 104 160	449 201 417 294 137 282 105 43 92	1 967 902 1 809 1 340 505 1 011 527 352 718	2 719 1 056 1 885 2 289 832 1 540 323 174 273	1 537 360 614 1 321 292 513 161 53 81	
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and aver Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced	3 632 474 2 738 25 190 205 4 723 522 2 734 50 1 045 372	1 044 181 765 4 36 58 1 284 180 770 10 220 104	1 490 217 1 115 12 62 84 1 849 208 1 116 19 336 170	1 124 248 735 19 30 92 1 271 189 731 17 184	1 250 282 824 6 32 106 1 448 217 831 17 198 185	2 680 452 1 643 58 176 351 3 640 390 1 654 64 1 049 483	863 296 402 37 47 81 857 181 346 40 211	2 656 784 1 441 72 121 238 3 077 648 1 425 134 522 348	3 620 812 2 358 64 91 295 4 065 661 2 362 79 521 442	2 021 343 1 357 20 135 166 2 423 255 1 361 25 567 215	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	1	Tatals for split tract	s/BNA's in Manatee	Caunty—Can.		Bayshare Gardens CDP, Manatee Caunty					
Area	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 12.04	Tract 20.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)		
LAND AREA Square kilameters Square miles	18.6 7.2	3.5 1.4	3.7 1.4	12.7 4.9	29.6 11.4	3.8 1.5	2.4 .9	1.4 .5	1.6 .6		
All persans Under 5 years	6 836 240 197 185 323 481 1 024 681 537 970 1 550 591	4 508 272 311 284 280 180 637 7990 482 458 440 288 86	4 500 267 325 389 302 217 535 813 544 391 394 213	4 285 225 298 346 285 127 511 826 539 475 473 147 33	6 390 328 363 282 290 331 1 024 973 689 732 952 371 55	7 153 318 280 204 265 421 1 007 694 536 766 1 176 1 110	4 433 269 192 143 158 293 585 351 263 365 825 818 171	2 501 187 165 146 140 157 395 335 236 229 241 219	2 975 136 157 150 186 125 380 426 277 339 413 322 64		
3 and 4 years	95 6 150 6 017 5 808 2 814 2 593 50.6 3 591 120 112 89	104 3 592 3 479 3 321 1 063 961 38.9 2 346 142 167 118	111 3 450 3 328 3 169 914 830 37.7 2 390 125 160 199	98 3 366 3 237 3 105 933 829 39.2 2 146 120 142 148	137 5 364 5 252 5 067 1 772 1 637 40.8 3 264 171 1 168 120	108 6 309 6 219 6 005 3 128 2 957 52.4 3 996 151 113	88 3 803 3 744 3 608 2 049 1 976 53.6 2 415 133 98 71	76 1 969 1 913 1 839 623 589 36.5 1 294 88 71	55 2 493 2 430 2 315 988 917 43.2 1 571 62 80 74		
15 to 19 years	138 254 495 349 310 576 826 280 42	143 85 323 395 240 249 248 178 58	159 119 289 428 276 192 224 130 89	127 69 258 433 273 237 252 70 17	142 173 531 483 341 395 513 194 33	138 206 486 350 308 455 701 752 239	68 146 278 168 139 213 511 483 107	77 73 197 163 126 123 139 131 33	94 50 196 217 151 188 240 182 37		
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years ond aver 60 years and aver 62 years and over Median Male Median oge	3 243 3 192 3 095 1 518 1 376 52.8 3 245 46.7	1 893 1 842 1 762 616 563 40.0 2 162 37.4	1 870 1 805 1 717 536 497 38.3 2 110 37.1	1 715 1 655 1 597 475 421 39.8 2 139 38.6	2 784 2 732 2 633 949 881 41.9 3 126 39.9	3 613 3 571 3 458 1 972 1 871 59.5 3 157 42.3	2 104 2 075 2 015 1 241 1 196 61.5 2 018 43.7	1 046 1 016 972 357 344 39.0 1 207 34.7	1 338 1 307 1 249 564 527 45.7 1 404 41.2		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In househalds Hausehalder Family hausehalder Nanfamily hauseholder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	6 836 6 665 3 380 2 142 1 238 987 1 873 923 138 351 44	4 508 4 502 1 758 1 316 442 350 1 148 1 259 149 188 4	4 500 4 485 1 678 1 282 396 301 1 116 1 360 138 193 15	4 285 4 285 1 658 1 308 350 289 1 187 1 240 100	6 390 6 356 2 815 1 929 886 717 1 712 1 361 195 273 3	7 153 7 048 3 697 1 963 1 734 1 504 1 577 1 152 226 396 103 2	4 433 4 433 2 196 1 307 889 776 1 078 772 147 240	2 501 2 501 1 021 716 305 243 578 694 68 140	2 975 2 975 1 249 908 341 277 769 704 126 127		
Persons per househald Persons per family	1.97 2.37 2 198 2 188 1 345 382 356 765 48 30	2.56 2.94 814 808 515 207 194 223 50 20 4	2.67 3.04 717 702 436 187 168 198 38 30 15	2.58 2.93 653 653 388 107 102 220 34 11	2.26 2.69 1 378 1 375 831 257 245 482 48 14 2	1.91 2.51 2 662 2 561 1 806 996 961 635 73 47 101	2.02 2.53 1 814 1 814 1 240 623 602 526 27 21	2.45 2.87 511 511 339 155 148 148 10 -	2.38 2.76 799 799 525 203 195 234 30 10		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With awn children under 18 years	2 142 441	1 316 545	1 282 607	1 308 550	1 929 581	1 963 537	1 307 347	716 304	908 288		
Number af own children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female hausehalder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	672 1 873 295 466 207 113 162	948 1 148 477 847 142 59 88	1 096 1 116 513 962 137 83 118	999 1 187 482 892 93 54 85	1 042 1 712 484 884 161 74 123	840 1 577 362 602 288 131 184	1 078 216 387 156 89 159	545 578 225 424 103 59 94	488 769 237 414 111 41 61		
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	2 944 649 1 924 37 66 268 3 270 513 1 917 52 394 394	1 722 353 1 180 21 43 125 1 919 292 1 178 22 247 180	1 613 314 1 141 13 31 114 1 906 302 1 153 27 247 177	1 680 320 1 207 11 36 106 1 736 240 1 206 18 129 143	2 612 488 1 779 26 51 268 2 805 422 1 761 34 282 306	2 716 5555 1 644 46 163 308 3 635 452 1 643 54 996 490	1 716 331 1 117 35 90 143 2 113 226 1 118 34 504 231	941 204 589 18 29 101 1 062 158 587 29 161 127	1 177 236 783 14 46 98 1 355 190 792 16 219		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Bradenton city, Manatee Caunty										
Area	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.03	
LAND AREA Square kilameters	1.5	1.0	2.0	1		4.2	4	2.2	1.1	2.0	
Square miles	1.5	1.0 .4	2.0 .8	.1	Ξ	4.3 1.7	.4 .1	2.3 .9	.4	.8	
All personsUnder 5 years	2 110 75	1 162 86	3 601 394	16 2	28	7 040 202	608 8	2 503 78	1 609 137	4 599 226	
5 ta 9 years 10 ta 14 years	71 45	70 72	260 252	1 2	2	200 178	8	125 123	118 94	266 270	
15 ta 19 years 20 ta 24 years 25 ta 34 years	82 130 308	77 70 189	263 359 640	1	2 - 1	183 219 744	18 14 32	73 76 236	75 76 327	268 194 524	
35 ta 44 years 45 ta 54 years	201 129	126 104	430 290	1	5	617 525	45 61	312 167	248 139	674 498 571	
55 ta 64 years 65 ta 74 years 75 ta 84 years	142 249 382	115 95 83	260 226 144	- 2 2	9 7 –	767 1 696 1 242	93 187 115	304 605 369	134 123 112	681 359	
35 years and over3 and 4 years	296 27	75 31	83 138	-	-	467 77	19 2	35 27	26 53	100	
16 years and aver	1 907 1 878 1 814	921 885 844	2 650 2 548 2 361	11 11 11	24 23 22	6 430 6 353 6 240	583 572 564	2 161 2 128 2 084	1 239 1 205 1 172	3 778 3 671 3 524	
50 years and aver62 years and aver	1 007 980	319 291	592 539	4 4	10 7	3 892 3 747	379 361	1 224 1 147	334 308	1 450 1 335	
Median	56.3 1 169	36.2 623	29.0 1 872	30.0 6	56.5 15	64.1 3 961	65.9 358	59.1 1 358	34.1 849	43.2 2 443	
Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years 10 ta 14 years	28 29 19	48 29 35	222 140 120	- - 1	1	103 101 96	3 2 2	37 50 58	65 59 56	118 131 130	
15 ta 19 years 20 ta 24 years	27 62	37 32	120 172	-	1 -	92 122	8 6	37 44	35 40	122 95	
25 ta 34 years 35 ta 44 years 45 ta 54 years	117 80 66	91 62 53	318 207 143	2 - 1	2	396 328 304	17 24 40	129 171 97	167 120 73	267 358 263	
55 ta 64 years65 ta 74 years	79 163	60 53	142 127	1	6 3	464 923	54 116 74	187 324 204	76 75 68	330 375 209	
75 ta 84 years	277 222 10	64 59 13	100 61 74	-	=	722 310 33	12	20 20 12	15 28	45 54	
16 years and aver	1 090 1 076	506 487	1 366 1 322	5 5	13 12	3 642 3 607	351 346	1 204 1 191	657 643	2 035 1 991	
21 years and aver60 years and over62 years and over62 years and aver	1 054 712 697	469 212 193	1 233 362 339	5 2 2	12 4 3	3 549 2 262 2 171	342 241 228	1 166 683 632	627 202 186	1 914 822 756	
Median	71.1 941	40.9 539	29.6 1 729	41.0 10	57.5 13	64.7 3 079	66.8 250	60.2 1 145	35.2 760	45.0 2 156 41.2	
Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	37.7	32.3	28.1	25.5	55.5	63.2	63.8	55.8	33.4	41.2	
All persons	2 110 1 708	1 162 1 035	3 601 3 446	16 16	28 28	7 040 6 621	608 608	2 503 2 503	1 609 1 609	4 599 4 599	
HousehalderFamily hausehalder	973 393	384 245	1 340 794	6 5	12 10	3 325 2 266	344 192	1 215 810	639 448	1 884 1 428	
Nanfamily hausehalder Living alane Spause	580 540 310	139 95 135	546 419 416	1 1 2	2 2 10	1 059 937 2 067	152 142 170	405 362 732	191 153 372	456 382 1 264	
Child Other relatives Nonrelatives	260 73 92	301 127 88	1 000 370 320	7	6 -	913 148 168	62 16 16	445 36 75	462 64 72	1 147 171 133	
Institutianalized personsOther persons in graup quarters	376 26	127	137 18	-	=	419	- -	, 5 - -	'- -	- -	
Persans per hausehald Persans per family	1.76 2.64	2.70 3.30	2.57 3.25	2.67 2.80	2.33 2.60	1.99 2.38	1.77 2.29	2.06 2.50	2.52 3.00	2.44 2.81	
Persons 65 yeors ond over	927 741	253 137	453 379	4 4	7 7	3 405 2 990	321 321	1 009 1 009	261 261 173	1 108 1 108 692	
Hausehalder Nanfamily househalder Living alane	586 425 421	104 49 44	277 151 140	2 _ _	5 1 1	1 870 645 627	217 105 102	649 245 237	77 72	242 224	
SpauseOther relativesNanrelatives	133 18	20 8 5	58 30 14	2 -	2 -	1 030 72 18	91 8 5	336 16 8	63 22 3	344 53 19	
Institutianalized persans Other persons in graup quarters	177 9	116	64 10	=	=	415	- -	- -	- -	<u>'</u>	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Fomilies With awn children under 18 years	393 98 183	245 95 189	794 422 777	5 2 5	10 3 5	2 266 406 645	192 20 33	810 200 358	448 211 382	1 428 479 856	
Number af awn children under 18 years Morried-couple fomilies With awn children under 18 years	310 66	135 51	416 210	2 -	10 3	2 067 326	170 16	732 153	372 171	1 264 419	
Number af awn children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years	131 49 21	105 82 34	376 307 181	- 3 2	5 - -	537 149 65	29 19 2	283 69 43	326 60 36	771 136 48	
Number of awn children under 18 years	30	64	357	5	-	87	2	70	52	70	
Males 15 years and over	826	423	1 305	6	ų	2 799	233	964	591	1 773 317	
Never married Naw married, except separated Separated	256 356 29	171 156 16	515 480 56	2 2 1	1 10 -	327 2 163 14	28 176 1	108 744 11	123 390 14	1 295 19	
Widawed Divarced	79 106	32 48	55 199	1	-	161 134	9 19	45 56	13 51	45 97	
Females 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated	1 093 160 339	511 112 150	1 390 367 460	5 1 3	13 1 11	3 661 376 2 160	351 38 179	1 213 122 748	669 97 386	2 064 254 1 302	
SeparatedWidawed	29 453	30 158	108 225	3 - -	_	27 • 840	2 92	13 220	8 102	15 292	
Divarced	112	61	230	1	1	258	40	110	76	201	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Brodenton city, Monotee County—Con.										
Area	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.01	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Troct 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	.7 .3	1.3 .5	1.0	1.3	4.7 1.8	1.2	1.0	=	1.5 .6	2.4	
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors	1 427 67 61 83 80 54 140 200 125 208 267 113 29	3 098 253 212 179 187 250 681 465 255 199 201 152 64	2 632 127 115 81 74 92 352 238 170 268 452 426 237	1 865 152 138 108 126 150 325 212 142 157 119 109 58	6 065 572 545 491 461 486 844 759 481 410 480 344 192 209	777 31 39 18 37 112 227 107 43 50 83 23 7	1 271 87 106 75 71 52 224 232 110 100 100 86 28	537 39 29 36 28 61 110 75 34 13 26 37 49	689 18 14 7 11 26 145 94 110 138 30 2 7	2 142 50 24 15 26 159 397 228 180 263 532 236 32	
16 years and over 18 years ond over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over 62 years and over Medion Femole Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 18 years and over 19 years and over 20 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 62 years and over 62 years and over Medion Mole Median age	1 200 1 157 1 128 536 490 46.5 753 30 24 37 37 23 69 116 67 134 143 54 119 13 656 637 622 297 268 50.3 674 43.0	2 425 2 351 2 219 522 489 31.7 1 557 129 97 94 92 119 317 222 121 100 129 94 43 43 1 222 1 185 1 117 318 303 32.6 1 541	2 294 2 270 2 218 1 310 1 252 59.7 1 494 70 52 37 32 50 180 112 96 158 267 276 164 24 1 330 1 319 1 293 825 791 63.8 1 138 49.1	38 1 449 1 398 1 306 430 398 33.1 909 76 56 57 46 66 144 79 64 82 77 82 80 31 712 696 659 277 262 35.9 956 30.3	4 364 4 179 3 910 1 122 30.9 3 201 272 292 235 401 225 455 404 237 235 284 218 143 98 2 368 2 281 2 159 759 698 33.5 2 864 27.3	182 629 150 131 30.3 384 13 22 11 22 57 104 52 23 37 38 10 5 5 3 336 327 308 75 63 30.6 393 30.1	995 963 919 271 249 35.8 675 43 56 28 40 23 112 52 60 55 63 20 19 543 527 502 175 159 37.2 596 34.8	129 421 396 120 120 31.6 300 17 15 16 12 31 54 37 17 9 17 31 44 6 250 249 235 98 98 35.8 237 27.8	649 645 638 246 215 47.6 350 8 10 2 7 16 667 44 47 58 75 15 1 3 3 330 327 322 129 112 48.7 339 46.3	2 053 2 044 2 012 963 913 54.5 1 151 27 14 9 18 8 9 192 113 9 156 298 116 20 6 1 101 1 095 1 075 528 502 56.1 991 52.8	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In householdes Householder Fornily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	1 427 1 427 613 475 138 124 386 320 70 38	3 098 3 036 1 289 749 540 400 535 794 145 273	2 632 2 568 1 328 717 611 549 632 426 75 107 64	1 865 1 666 561 367 194 136 238 473 189 205 177 22	6 065 5 744 2 124 1 488 636 554 923 2 024 422 251 189 132	777 738 402 193 209 160 150 111 111 64 39	1 271 1 269 518 352 166 136 289 352 48 62	537 537 275 104 171 119 62 105 14 81	689 689 390 220 170 136 198 58 5 38	2 142 2 142 1 249 652 597 485 575 132 42 144	
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.33 2.63 409 409 251 73 71 130 27	2.36 2.97 417 414 269 147 130 92 37 16	1.93 2.58 1 115 1 051 753 435 423 264 17 17 64	2.97 3.45 355 188 135 71 69 34 11 8 163	2.70 3.26 1 016 834 594 306 292 186 39 15	1.84 2.41 113 108 70 18 17 34 3 1	2.45 2.96 214 212 141 67 65 54 15 2	1.95 2.74 112 112 91 85 73 5 2 14	1.77 2.19 170 170 105 30 27 60 3 2 -	1.71 2.15 800 800 499 173 169 286 11 4	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-cauple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female hausehalder, na husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	475 151 246 386 109 189 69 36 50	749 381 663 535 256 473 156 95	717 187 325 632 144 260 58 30 46	367 168 348 238 113 233 83 37 80	1 488 800 1 605 923 430 871 477 329 662	193 67 94 150 42 59 31 16 24	352 154 282 289 129 243 54 23 36	104 68 100 62 35 58 34 29	220 30 42 198 21 30 14 5	652 68 81 575 45 55 57 18 21	
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	554 100 400 - 17 37 662 80 401 7 101	1 217 376 573 39 43 186 1 237 241 567 48 171 210	974 141 655 18 72 88 1 335 113 662 16 406 138	747 255 341 35 44 72 720 152 285 35 187 61	2 055 693 1 010 63 88 201 2 402 557 1 002 119 437 287	351 115 162 14 6 54 338 96 160 17 17 48	455 97 299 10 7 42 548 91 302 7 81 67	181 62 65 9 36 252 51 64 6 80 51	320 56 206 3 7 48 330 55 202 9 24 40	952 191 590 9 32 130 1 101 191 580 17 152	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Sou	th Brodenton CDP		Remoinder of Monotee County					
Area	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.01	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)
LAND AREA Squore kilometersSquore miles	1.9	2.0 .8	3.2 1.3	1.2 .5	1.9 .7	1.6	.6 .2	3.1 1.2	3.1 1.2	4.1 1.6
All persons Under 5 yeors	2 439 143 127 81 102 135 284 195 191 282 444 348 107 59 2 073 2 040 1 960 1 078 1 014 53.0 1 346 81 70 34 58 76 127 94 105 167 252 204 78 34 1 154 1 131 1 091 641 602 57.6	3 325 40 23 11 26 91 165 117 176 530 934 921 291 13 3 249 3 207 2 513 2 390 70.2 1 960 20 11 5 15 48 76 54 120 316 542 585 168 6 1 923 1 916 1 901 1 512 1 438 70.7	7 017 540 427 276 364 667 1 451 860 535 528 719 472 178 206 5 706 5 585 5 290 1 669 1 33.1 3 667 235 215 133 184 356 719 40 302 299 411 269 104 98 3 045 2 983 2 827 890 34.8	1 563 102 112 105 90 112 304 239 153 129 132 67 18 43 1 228 1 185 1 141 281 255 33.2 804 45 46 45 40 60 149 128 71 80 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	4 465 178 148 130 142 216 588 404 386 524 853 649 247 74 3 981 3 940 3 831 2 037 1 937 55.9 2 509 72 70 63 74 118 275 70 63 74 118 275 2 289 2 268 169 3 522 428 169	1 589 25 23 14 27 48 111 74 123 302 545 272 25 9 1 521 1 511 1 490 1 048 975 65.8 908 12 16 7 10 26 62 47 79 195 301 136 62 47 79 195 301 136 62 47 79 195 301 136 62 62 63 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	10 1 - 1 3 2 2 1 1 9 8 8 26.0 5 2 1 1 5 5 5 30.5	3 788 379 338 308 275 291 727 471 305 225 240 60 2 704 2 582 2 426 571 181 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 1	3 931 58 36 51 54 83 156 140 227 582 1 199 1 041 304 22 3 779 3 757 3 712 2 921 2 921 2 796 69,9 2 214 32 16 21 21 25 45 73 71 145 3588 177 71 145 3588 177 11 145 3588 177 11 145 3588 177 11 145 3588 177 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	8 557 1 024 877 686 660 724 1 583 960 507 466 609 380 81 395 5 845 5 598 5 170 1 321 1 239 26.8 4 379 424 350 322 375 797 490 260 253 339 218 52 191 3 048 2 925 2 706 743 704 27.6
Male Medion oge HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child	2 439 2 383 1 180 648 532 457 523 452	3 325 3 325 2 022 1 063 959 883 957 164	7 017 7 012 3 200 1 927 1 273 969 1 460 1 613	759 31.2 1 563 1 563 611 450 161 120 346 469	4 465 4 377 2 414 1 173 1 241 1 117 951 677	1 589 1 589 1 589 860 571 289 263 518 141	22.5 10 10 2 2 - - 1	3 788 3 707 1 343 958 385 281 662 1 178	3 931 3 931 3 931 2 228 1 353 875 814 1 243 287 86	4 178 26.0 8 557 8 375 2 757 2 098 659 452 1 358 3 049 496
Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonformily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	76 152 56 - 2.02 2.62 899 844 583 300 282 227 18 16 55	81 101 - - 1.64 2.13 2 146 1 437 683 648 626 45 38 -	232 507 5 - 2.19 2.72 1 369 1 364 938 488 468 348 48 30 5	61 76 - - 2.56 2.95 217 217 139 43 41 58 17 3	127 208 88 - 1.81 2.50 1 749 1 661 1 183 685 659 406 43 29 88	32 38 - - 1.85 2.21 842 842 519 167 158 292 20 11	5.00 5.00 	243 281 81 - 2.76 3.17 439 439 288 138 129 112 25 14 -	1.76 2.19 2 544 2 544 1 677 701 677 802 49	3.04 3.04 3.34 1 070 1 063 655 249 235 336 45 27 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	648 187 356 523 117 227 103 55	1 063 50 71 957 34 52 90 14	1 927 841 1 315 1 460 544 898 351 234 329	450 207 350 346 155 271 93 45 72	1 173 276 473 951 179 328 177 74	571 52 75 518 37 53 43 13	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	958 504 978 662 306 599 209 147 287	1 353 93 152 1 243 68 118 91 21 28	2 098 1 179 2 626 1 358 621 1 376 586 464 1 067
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	927 173 547 21 57 129 1 161 141 546 30 306 138	1 327 126 983 20 108 90 1 924 129 984 21 649 141	2 690 642 1 519 55 125 349 3 084 3 1 512 70 456 503	586 160 352 4 12 58 658 123 359 9 79 88	1 705 311 987 40 104 263 2 304 277 991 48 643 345	654 72 524 1 22 35 873 79 525 7 169 93	4 3 1 - - 5 3 1 - - 1	1 336 364 712 35 42 183 1 427 302 699 66 156 204	1 641 116 1 274 7 142 102 2 145 106 1 280 21 615 123	2 864 903 1 496 89 70 306 3 106 750 1 462 169 313 412

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder af Manatee County—Can.											
Area	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)			
LAND AREA Square kilametersSquare miles	1.8	1.5 .6	2.3 .9	1.0	.9 .3	.1	Ξ	.6 .2	3.5 1.4			
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 ta 34 years 35 ta 44 years 45 ta 54 years 55 ta 64 years 65 ta 74 years 65 ta 74 years 85 years and over	1 700 76 112 111 101 58 135 268 209 213 278 104	2 162 91 83 93 1000 107 235 189 167 295 483 269 50	2 101 103 124 130 131 100 245 316 257 240 291 133	1 376 54 82 78 89 64 132 214 190 171 162 83 57	1 425 105 87 98 90 82 238 222 124 117 142 94	287 12 21 166 7 11 38 35 40 44 41 19	2 	355 28 32 42 23 20 60 39 34 42 20 12	1 482 63 75 68 88 27 133 152 131 233 370 130			
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Femole Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 ta 19 years 20 ta 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 85 years and aver 16 years and aver 175 ta 84 years 18 years and aver 19 years 10 years and aver 10 years and aver 11 years and aver 12 years and aver 13 years and aver 14 years and aver 15 years and aver 16 years and aver 17 years and aver 18 years and aver 19 years and aver 19 years and aver 19 years and aver 19 years and aver 20 years and aver 21 years and aver 21 years and aver 32 years and aver 33 model 34 years and aver 35 years and aver 36 years and aver 37 years and aver 38 years and aver 39 years and aver 40 years and aver 40 years and aver	28 1 386 1 329 1 278 541 495 44.5 881 38 52 49 51 32 78 139 101 118 142 64 17 12 733 704 682 292 267 45.1 819 44.0	37 1 881 1 840 1 771 986 940 55.6 1 197 47 43 45 45 60 125 97 108 184 265 146 32 17 1 055 1 037 1 005 55.5 52.6 54.6 55.6 56.9 97 1 055 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	40 1 723 1 663 1 591 572 535 41.8 1 102 45 60 64 69 48 128 156 148 134 154 74 22 19 919 890 852 314 297 43.6 999 39.8	24 1 142 1 108 1 053 380 349 43.7 741 22 39 44 47 32 71 1114 103 88 86 49 46 11 627 605 580 223 206 45.4 635 42.6	33 1 115 1 081 1 029 327 307 35.5 760 53 51 54 46 42 116 120 59 66 78 60 15 17 593 580 547 190 177 36.6 665 34.5	5 237 236 229 88 79 46.1 157 7 7 13 9 4 4 21 119 21 29 17 12 11 4 128 127 123 47 42 45.5 130 45.7	2 2 2 2 27.5 1 	13 246 239 226 54 50 31.4 186 12 17 20 7 6 34 20 21 28 13 6 2 7 135 132 2 30 34.3 169 25.8	34 1 253 1 226 1 183 658 608 55.2 772 28 33 36 44 13 68 85 74 130 184 71 66 17 662 649 340 312 55.5 710 54.9			
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Hauseholder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in graup quarters	1 700 1 700 653 537 116 105 488 452 77 30	2 162 2 152 1 018 671 347 294 554 417 68 95	2 101 2 089 798 647 151 129 571 579 90 51	1 376 1 281 502 377 125 101 345 340 54 40	1 425 1 425 558 412 146 124 333 419 57 58	287 287 132 85 47 39 71 59 12 13	2 2 1 1 1 - - 1 - -	355 355 106 82 24 18 56 116 55 22	1 482 1 482 648 479 169 155 417 301 85 31			
Persans per hausehold Persans per family Persons 65 yeors ond over In households Householder Nonfamily househalder Living alane Spouse Other relatives Nanrelotives Institutianalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	2.60 2.89 417 417 253 71 69 130 32 2	2.11 2.55 802 792 517 198 190 248 20 7	2.62 2.92 455 444 272 82 76 140 23 9	2.55 2.96 302 212 123 35 31 72 15 2 90	2.55 2.96 262 262 177 73 70 67 15 3	2.17 2.67 63 63 45 18 17 16 1	2.00 2.00 - - - - - - - - -	3.35 3.77 35 35 24 11 11 11 9	2.29 2.68 512 512 327 101 97 171 9			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Married-couple fomilies With own children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husbond present With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	537 190 348 488 167 314 32 14	671 169 283 554 107 190 97 54 78	647 235 396 571 206 354 68 28 40	377 132 244 345 123 227 23 7	412 181 314 333 144 260 65 29	85 25 43 71 22 38 12 2 2	1 	82 33 69 56 24 49 22 6	479 102 204 417 75 140 50 23 56			
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years ond over Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widowed Divarced Females 15 years ond over Never married, except separated Separated Widawed Divarced Divarced Widawed Divarced	659 99 509 7 18 26 742 93 505 7 7 97	833 147 575 11 29 711 1 062 146 574 23 205 114	811 153 589 3 27 39 933 142 591 8 128 64	526 109 371 1 17 28 636 86 368 6 116 60	533 125 345 5 17 41 602 92 345 9 82 74	110 22 72 2 3 3 111 128 14 71 1 18 24	1 - - - 1 - 1 - -	116 41 61 2 3 9 137 29 61 5 5 24	601 91 431 9 33 37 675 91 423 115 85 61			

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Manatee Caunty—Can.											
Area	Tract 8.03	Tract 8.04	Tract 8.05	Tract 8.06	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)			
LAND AREA Square kilametersSquare miles	9.8 3.8	7.3 2.8	17.4 6.7	28.5 11.0	12.2 4.7	1.6 .6	6.6 2.5	15.9 6.1	2.6 1.0			
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 115 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 34 years 35 to 34 years 45 to 54 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	4 583 433 427 337 279 269 995 689 478 319 233 96 28	1 507 73 81 110 100 79 195 259 177 156 216 50	2 768 187 180 141 105 146 545 392 258 315 370 112	7 288 325 296 279 218 285 1 053 882 667 1 068 1 624 542	6 898 382 433 401 431 402 1 020 1 063 758 698 738 461 111	2 035 46 36 41 50 47 117 140 129 306 504 450 169	5 551 194 185 153 173 204 564 511 464 851 1 314 786 152	4 470 184 135 153 259 321 686 500 371 618 922 296	3 237 185 205 209 209 128 413 558 372 358 340 202 58			
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 60 years and aver 61 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Female Under 5 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 64 years 26 years and over 27 years and aver 28 years and aver 29 years and aver 20 years and aver 21 years and aver 22 years and aver 34 years and aver 35 years and aver 46 years and aver 47 years and aver 48 years and aver 49 years and aver 40 years and av	180 3 333 3 210 3 066 501 446 30.7 2 321 201 209 168 143 1446 497 346 234 165 128 64 20 71 1 710 1 659 1 579 285 259 31.0 2 262 30.3	33 1 220 1 173 1 123 367 336 40.0 745 36 37 53 51 35 92 132 89 85 110 19 6 18 611 582 560 188 170 40.9 762	69 2 237 2 201 2 130 702 631 36.5 1 381 94 85 68 49 71 260 195 130 189 172 58 10 37 1 122 1 103 1 073 366 319 37.4 1 387 35.7	131 6 342 6 251 6 113 2 866 49.4 162 157 133 100 160 542 453 377 604 828 249 29 60 3 322 3 283 3 208 1 484 1 349 49.9 49.9	156 5 607 5 427 5 155 1 677 1 550 38.4 3 580 176 211 190 234 200 524 567 382 360 401 261 74 67 2 960 2 867 2 725 914 857 39.2 3 318 37.3	18 1 901 1 886 1 850 1 310 1 254 67.1 1 133 26 22 17 22 20 59 78 68 170 284 270 97 12 1 064 1 059 1 043 758 725 67.7 902	83 4 997 4 923 4 811 2 791 2 606 60.2 2 981 92 106 83 91 97 289 254 251 490 709 429 90 37 2 689 2 644 2 594 1 544 1 434 61.0 2 570 58.8	74 3 943 3 834 3 689 1 616 1 487 44.9 2 299 9 95 74 71 106 171 329 250 208 354 487 134 20 38 2 036 6 1 996 1 927 858 788 47.3 2 171 42.5	72 2 597 2 516 2 402 792 712 40.2 1 671 1 99 111 90 103 62 200 283 188 189 193 115 38 36 1 350 1 315 1 260 441 404 41.3 1 566 39.2			
Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persans In hauseholds Hauseholder Family hauseholder Living alone Spause Child Other relatives Institutianalized persans Other persons in graup quarters Persans per hausehold	4 583 4 513 1 521 1 242 279 190 1 001 1 490 274 227 70	1 507 1 507 549 467 82 57 410 394 83 71 -	2 768 2 699 1 044 859 185 128 773 648 103 131 69 -	7 288 7 288 3 325 2 465 860 710 2 270 1 261 197 235	6 898 6 893 2 707 2 003 704 541 1 711 1 849 264 362 5	2 035 2 035 1 160 629 531 501 552 206 63 54 	5 551 5 502 2 719 1 797 922 780 1 623 809 122 229 49	4 470 4 338 2 118 1 378 740 564 1 205 671 95 249 5 127	3 237 3 233 1 240 964 276 214 859 907 101 126 4 -			
Persans per family Persans 65 years and aver In hauseholds Householder Vanfamily hauseholder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in group quarters	3.23 357 352 229 86 82 75 42 6 6	2.90 277 277 161 26 22 93 20 3 -	2.77 499 494 306 68 61 155 27 6 5	2.51 2 215 2 215 1 340 348 328 776 82 17	2.91 1 310 1 310 812 291 274 401 75 22	2.31 1 123 1 123 777 395 381 303 34 9	2.42 2 252 2 220 1 433 562 526 697 56 34	2.43 1 243 1 238 756 197 181 439 25 18 5	2,74 600 596 374 140 129 169 35 18			
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN families	1 242 648 1 203 1 001 523 983 167 91	467 159 286 410 135 247 39 15	859 281 500 773 243 433 65 29 52	2 465 574 974 2 270 495 848 144 56	2 003 752 1 340 1 711 607 1 116 220 115	629 72 126 552 55 99 50 12 20	1 797 345 571 1 623 266 449 135 65	1 378 322 503 1 205 216 354 133 84	964 3911 666 859 348 604 88 36			
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married. Now married, except separated Separated. Widawed Divarced Females 15 years and over Never married, except separated Separated Separated Universed Separated Separated Divarced Divarced	367 1 063 26 27 160 1 743 261 1 063 45 164	624 126 432 6 13 47 619 88 427 8 49 47	1 126 205 805 22 20 74 1 134 135 794 18 95	3 046 418 2 313 28 85 202 3 342 369 2 306 33 366 268	2 679 608 1 769 46 62 194 3 003 503 1 775 50 360 315	844 107 574 6 89 68 1 068 65 569 9 348 77	2 319 289 1 693 26 116 195 2 700 228 1 683 1 6 527 246	1 939 462 1 238 22 38 1779 2 059 338 1 232 28 208 253	1 267 256 881 11 36 83 1 371 201 876 15 166			

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Manatee County—Con.										
Area	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17.01		
LAND AREA Squore kilometers Square miles	3.7 1.4	11.2 4.3	3.3 1.3	9.7 3.7	3.9 1.5	7.8 3.0	5.6 2.2	44.2 17.0	2.3		
All persons Under 5 yeors	3 963 228 296 353 274 156 425 738 510 378 368 176 61 97 3 021 2 907 2 773	3 596 207 284 339 274 101 366 732 445 365 335 117 31 91 2 717 2 592 2 467	3 576 275 216 186 212 215 538 437 326 374 397 275 125 122 2 863 2 777 2 640	5 035 337 293 266 269 280 723 645 501 502 633 463 123 112 4 086 3 981 3 806	1 536 67 71 61 50 39 171 145 129 229 306 218 50 28 1 327 1 311 1 283	3 068 300 282 253 303 242 451 379 301 271 168 88 30 104 2 183 2 060 1 877	4 424 426 409 325 319 341 653 445 343 335 433 299 96 163 3 201 3 076 2 883	4 697 149 156 154 177 156 366 439 371 812 1 260 565 92 60 4 210 4 151 4 028	2 434 136 83 83 98 148 444 408 242 289 299 161 43 54 2 118 2 082 2 082		
60 years and over 62 yeors and over Medion Female Under 5 yeors 5 ta 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 10 to 19 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 85 yeors and over	794 710 38.4 2 090 108 145 183 147 88 235 391 259 183 207 99 45	687 614 38.3 1 796 112 132 146 120 53 191 389 226 179 177 55 16	1 002 920 38.1 1 850 121 112 84 102 105 261 217 163 212 216 179 78	1 488 1 402 40.1 2 607 152 136 113 144 141 362 233 251 266 362 273 76	714 671 57.4 813 30 30 35 20 20 88 63 71 128 169 130 29	410 343 28.3 1 542 162 135 121 123 106 216 205 155 147 98 54	1 011 948 30.7 2 224 203 182 133 163 149 321 212 188 184 249 167 73	2 436 2 250 60.9 2 403 65 79 69 80 64 155 211 209 471 645 295 60	666 602 40.1 1 241 64 48 48 43 80 227 184 125 142 165 87 28		
3 and 4 years 16 years ond over 18 years ond over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over 62 years and over 64 years and over 65 years and over 66 years and over 67 years and over 68 years and over 69 years and years a	45 1 620 1 556 1 482 438 399 38.4 1 873 38.4	54 1 385 1 328 1 275 346 309 38.7 1 800 37.8	52 1 516 1 467 1 416 588 543 40.9 1 726 35.3	51 2 182 2 124 2 028 855 813 42.5 2 428 37.9	12 713 708 695 405 380 59.9 723 53.0	60 1 105 1 049 978 242 205 31.2 1 526 26.1	80 1 674 1 614 1 517 587 549 33.6 2 200 27.8	26 2 176 2 151 2 099 1 303 1 189 61.8 2 294 59.5	26 1 071 1 056 1 023 354 325 41,3 1 193 39.4		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fornily householder Viving alane Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelotives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quorters	3 963 3 948 1 403 1 178 225 182 1 054 1 255 124 112	3 596 3 596 1 268 1 088 180 153 989 1 182 95 62	3 576 3 515 1 416 974 442 383 805 942 191 161 61	5 035 5 023 2 109 1 473 636 544 1 267 1 224 212 211 —	1 536 1 536 709 491 218 185 443 273 48 63	3 068 3 057 881 703 178 142 419 1 041 523 193 —	4 424 4 309 1 423 1 051 372 294 653 1 364 521 348 99 16	4 697 4 559 2 132 1 552 580 503 1 372 662 241 152 131	2 434 2 434 1 198 645 553 408 521 414 78 223 —		
Persons per household Persons per fomily	2.81 3.07 605 590 345 102 95 193 36 16 15	2.84 3.08 483 483 283 77 75 160 31 9	2.48 2.99 797 738 486 236 230 196 44 12 59	2.38 2.84 1 219 1 219 813 372 358 344 53 9	2.17 2.56 574 574 368 151 144 175 22 9	3.47 3.82 286 286 188 62 55 50 37 11	3.03 3.41 828 732 468 173 158 206 31 27 96	2.14 2.47 1 917 1 916 1 188 371 330 634 58 36 -	2.03 2.57 503 503 337 164 152 129 21 16		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years	1 178 539 996 1 054 478 904 103 54 83	1 088 520 957 989 461 862 79 49	974 395 709 805 299 555 130 73	1 473 531 935 1 267 440 789 143 58	491 117 207 443 98 173 40 13	703 316 678 419 204 462 225 92 182	1 051 453 982 653 251 592 309 164 317	1 552 224 420 1 372 172 330 138 45 80	645 202 309 521 143 235 78 42 50		
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married Now morried, except separated Separated Widawed Oivarced Females 15 years and over Never married Now morried Seporated Widawed Oivarced	1 432 252 1 076 4 22 78 1 654 251 1 089 21 167	1 360 264 1 001 8 29 58 1 406 185 1 004 9	1 366 294 876 14 50 132 1 533 207 859 18 292	1 933 346 1 326 41 65 155 2 206 281 1 319 26 380 200	619 69 453 9 32 56 718 51 457 12 142 56	1 109 415 516 62 33 83 1 124 311 481 56 158 118	1 558 559 761 69 62 107 1 706 422 723 120 289 152	2 048 319 1 439 37 107 146 2 190 197 1 409 32 387 165	1 051 247 541 27 46 190 1 081 177 535 12 156		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Manatee Caunty—Can.									
Area	Tract 17.02	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.03	Tract 19.04	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02	Tract 1901		
LAND AREA Square kilameters Square miles	5.7 2.2	5.4 2.1	760.6 293.7	15.6 6.0	14.7 5.7	27.2 10.5	816.0 315.1	7.8 3.0		
All persons Under 5 years	2 544 33 34 36 44 48 182 204 216 433 695 544 75 11 2 426 2 413 2 379 1 594 1 498 65.7 1 382 2 2 14 17 16 24 96 98	5 777 171 189 229 191 169 596 731 576 856 1 169 744 156 61 5 149 5 077 4 955 2 569 2 392 55.5 3 047 73 93 98 89 84 319 366	4 753 360 398 322 315 232 755 670 506 539 490 151 15 169 3 585 3 463 3 310 959 845 34.9 2 402 179 209 167 158 110 396 329	5 665 119 100 81 80 75 289 293 296 985 2 179 1 046 122 44 5 346 5 314 5 271 4 022 3 814 67.6 3 101 58 53 43 43 44 45 40 40 41 42 44 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	3 346 152 122 104 128 124 334 304 294 457 794 440 93 61 2 946 6 2 895 2 824 1 619 1 512 58.8 1 731 61 53 48 60 61 169 159	4 248 278 339 267 264 172 627 745 509 449 420 135 23 124 3 311 3 208 3 055 809 724 37.3 2 113 144 111 124 84 33 319	6 282 559 534 439 374 262 1 136 1 122 707 503 424 175 47 230 4 661 4 504 4 316 885 782 33.9 3 089 254 248 211 158 119 605 548	11 2 - - - 2 2 1 1 3 3 2 - 1 9 9 9 9 6 6 6 6 2.5		
45 to 54 years	124 261 382 296 32 7 1 322 1 318 1 307 887 823 65.5 1 162 66.0	307 487 619 415 97 31 2 766 2 730 2 671 1 411 1 311 57. 3 2 730 52.6	255 260 241 90 8 1 810 1 741 1 662 477 422 34.6 2 351 35.3	185 5772 1 221 529 65 18 2 937 2 921 2 893 2 209 2 088 67.3 2 564 67.9	154 272 414 230 59 23 1 559 1 530 1 502 877 803 60.3 1 615	242 239 215 78 13 67 1 683 1 637 1 558 421 379 37,9 2 135 36.8	329 238 245 104 30 108 2 340 2 270 2 192 493 444 34.3 3 193 33.5	- - 2 - - 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 46.0 7 62.5		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hauseholds Hauseholder Family hauseholder Living alane Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutianalized persans Other persons in graup quarters	2 544 2 544 1 368 882 486 419 825 201 43 107	5 777 5 777 2 829 1 807 1 022 833 1 574 913 173 288	4 753 4 694 1 632 1 389 243 191 1 256 1 419 249 138 59	5 665 5 665 2 979 2 113 866 818 2 032 463 109 82 —	3 346 3 314 1 512 1 134 378 325 1 011 523 155 1113 -	4 248 4 214 1 566 1 277 289 232 1 137 1 229 153 129 3	6 282 6 280 2 179 1 759 420 337 1 623 2 010 278 190 -	11 11 6 3 3 3 3 2 - -		
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nanfamily householder Living alane Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	1.86 2.21 1.314 1.314 843 312 296 435 16 20	2.04 2.47 2 069 2 069 1 351 532 502 616 66 36	2.88 3.11 656 650 380 83 78 221 32 17 6	1.90 2.23 3 347 3 347 2 083 681 659 1 180 67 17	2.19 2.49 1 327 1 325 808 232 223 458 46 13	2.69 2.97 578 575 332 84 76 196 37 100 2	2.88 3.22 646 645 403 174 163 159 69 14	1.83 2.67 5 5 3 1 1 2 - -		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	882 80 118 825 65 96 48 13 20	1 807 389 634 1 574 285 479 172 80	1 389 589 1 143 1 256 526 1 029 86 41	2 113 174 313 2 032 164 294 62 4 5	1 134 220 367 1 011 187 320 98 26 36	1 277 513 961 1 137 439 829 104 56	1 759 873 1 648 1 623 810 1 531 85 39 79	3 1 2 3 1 1 2 -		
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	1 112 131 840 7 555 79 1 329 89 845 10 264 121	2 405 398 1 620 36 123 228 2 783 335 1 634 37 496 281	1 826 341 1 337 26 23 99 1 847 254 1 306 37 141 109	2 418 121 2 051 14 120 112 2 947 144 2 048 11 627 117	1 399 173 1 064 15 54 93 1 569 129 1 045 11 254 130	1 660 297 1 189 17 19 138 1 704 231 1 181 17 130 145	2 374 453 1 686 25 41 169 2 376 339 1 676 28 176	6 -3 3 3 3 3 		

General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Table 2.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manate	e County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Manatee Caunty					
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gar- dens CDP	8radentan city	South 8raden- ton CDP	Troct 1.04	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 9	
AGE											
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	25 375 22 653 16 862 21 972 32 153	190 328 9 908 9 476 8 414 8 488 9 235 25 375 22 653 16 862 21 972 32 153 20 125 5 667	16 525 835 739 604 699 943 2 261 1 727 1 274 1 687 2 640 2 457 659	36 290 1 799 1 675 1 439 1 465 5 1904 5 196 4 265 2 948 3 709 5 925 4 207 1 758	19 714 943 789 577 693 1 187 2 746 1 790 1 513 2 272 3 617 2 723 864	5 284 377 348 274 291 329 825 549 448 514 681 492 156	10 401 835 659 531 580 777 1 652 1 041 679 799 1 413 1 185 250	1 122 94 80 51 60 97 188 125 74 80 69 96 108	3 838 200 190 152 152 205 438 371 329 471 725 418 187	8 925 515 546 506 536 533 1 331 1 316 964 881 961 674	
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and aver 21 years ond aver 60 years and aver 62 years ond aver Median	152 190 71 023	3 925 160 904 157 570 152 190 71 023 66 473 45.9	305 14 219 13 970 13 456 6 753 6 406 48.4	675 31 121 30 532 29 560 14 192 13 393 46.2	374 17 282 17 046 16 502 8 598 8 115 52.4	164 4 231 4 113 3 924 1 633 1 515 38.2	303 8 273 8 066 7 640 3 324 3 172 36.2	36 894 870 810 312 292 34.6	77 3 267 3 210 3 110 1 605 1 490 51.2	210 7 258 7 039 6 706 2 260 2 103 38.6	
Femole Under 5 years	12 647 11 398 8 951 12 392 17 756	100 582 4 742 4 585 4 063 4 102 4 624 12 647 11 398 8 951 12 392 17 756 11 646 3 676	9 009 392 340 298 360 449 1 100 858 708 971 1 583 1 537 413	19 586 895 801 718 686 945 2 546 2 127 1 559 2 169 3 335 2 562 1 243	10 829 431 388 274 347 637 1 326 898 872 1 350 2 105 1 652 549	2 775 193 177 131 163 171 376 265 235 281 386 283 114	5 402 398 310 262 264 388 784 513 349 446 837 693 158	563 46 27 27 24 40 85 47 31 46 40 69 81	2 022 96 101 86 60 90 198 181 168 262 390 251 139	4 624 235 254 245 294 257 674 686 495 458 530 389 107	
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 yeors and over 60 yeors and aver 62 yeors and aver Medion Male Median age	86 423 84 811 82 160 40 500 37 897 49.4	86 423 84 811 82 160 40 500 37 897 49.4 89 746 42.5	7 919 7 796 7 527 4 110 3 915 55.0 7 516 41.7	17 051 16 779 16 300 8 508 8 035 51.7 16 704 41.4	9 669 9 552 9 269 5 128 4 832 57.3 8 885 45.3	2 246 2 179 2 074 952 887 41.6 2 509 35.5	4 392 4 293 4 086 1 955 1 873 40.5 4 999 33.3	462 454 429 211 200 42.2 559 30.1	1 731 1 703 1 663 926 862 56.5 1 816 45.5	3 836 3 721 3 542 1 252 1 182 40.1 4 301 36.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persans In households Householder Family householder Nanfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	84 730 56 818 27 912 23 467 49 169 38 855 6 459	190 328 187 635 84 730 56 818 27 912 23 467 49 169 38 855 6 459 8 422 2 087 606	16 525 16 428 7 987 4 762 3 225 2 769 3 915 3 133 539 854 955	36 290 34 790 16 536 10 221 6 315 5 338 8 667 6 728 1 120 1 739 1 336 164	19 714 19 566 10 050 5 656 4 394 3 772 4 653 3 267 572 1 024 148	5 284 5 162 2 261 1 382 879 715 1 100 1 215 225 361 122	10 401 10 270 4 311 2 851 1 460 1 181 2 235 2 550 438 736 57	1 122 938 338 203 135 97 146 255 68 131 162	3 838 3 576 1 648 1 077 571 502 904 742 134 148 185	8 925 8 921 3 583 2 605 759 2 208 2 370 284 476	
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfomily hauseholder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.22 2.66 57 945 56 207 36 462 14 878 14 180 17 081 1 881 783 1 666	2.22 2.66 57 945 56 207 36 462 14 878 14 180 17 081 1 881 783 1 666	2.06 2.59 5 756 5 663 3 893 1 968 1 897 1 540 142 88 93	2.11 2.62 11 890 10 732 7 103 3 164 3 039 3 158 340 131 1 136 22	1.95 2.50 7 204 7 057 4 788 2 359 2 249 1 955 188 126 147	2.28 2.82 1 329 1 275 868 434 408 340 41 26 54	2.39 2.83 2 848 2 843 1 880 867 834 856 63 44	2.78 3.30 273 118 92 60 59 17 5 4 151	2.18 2.67 1 330 1 152 773 333 317 335 30 14	2.49 2.86 1 797 1 797 1 135 440 416 543 87 32	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								000	1 077	2 405	
With own children under 18 years	16 766 29 545 49 174 13 138 23 857 5 716 2 764	56 818 16 766 29 545 49 174 13 138 23 857 5 716 2 764 4 361	4 762 1 383 2 313 3 915 979 1 720 625 295 447	10 221 3 033 5 218 8 663 2 285 4 090 1 157 578 876	5 656 1 496 2 436 4 658 1 009 1 730 789 384 566	1 382 513 969 1 090 351 687 202 111 200	2 851 1 066 2 089 2 226 664 1 341 450 303 579	203 103 207 145 75 153 33 17 30	1 077 307 566 902 220 419 123 65	2 605 981 1 739 2 204 778 1 433 299 156 239	
MARITAL STATUS										2.4/2	
Moles 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widawed Divarced Femoles 15 years and over Never married Naw married, except separated	13 522 51 150 1 026 3 057 6 583 87 192 10 544	75 338 13 522 51 150 1 026 3 057 6 583 87 192 10 544 50 930	6 368 1 259 4 042 104 326 637 7 979 977 4 052	14 205 2 823 9 123 217 663 1 379 17 172 2 224 9 074	7 669 1 408 4 802 1 33 423 903 9 736 1 206 4 807	2 011 424 1 155 43 98 291 2 274 312 1 152	3 944 940 2 368 92 151 393 4 432 610 2 357	434 134 205 14 33 48 463 80 177	1 557 307 973 23 91 163 1 739 168 964	3 468 770 2 267 61 90 280 3 890 624 2 273	
Separated Separated Widowed Divorced	1 263 15 652	1 263 15 652 8 803	1 860 963	274 3 691 1 909	169 2 284 1 270	62 446 302	132 784 549	13 152 41	32 391 184	70 506 417	

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	8rodento	n city, Monotee C	ounty			Remoin	der of Monotee (County		
Area	Tract 1.03	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 16	Tract 19.01
AGE										
All persons	2 074 188	1 051 87	2 795 176	3 003 260	6 167 598	1 043 24	947 103	1 434 109	3 980 95	4 258 311
Jnder 5 yeors	130	77	150	241 205	493 407	40 25	94 75	102 6 8	115 10 1	335 276
0 to 14 yeors5 to 19 yeors	97 139	46 5 8	119	203	438	33	98	55 9 8	113 103	259 189
20 to 24 yeors	208 414	90 175	197 361	217 5 68	506 1 112	8 77	98 173	161	274	666
35 to 44 years	269 165	114 66	284 245	374 271	711 425	87 84	111 64	92 6 5	34 2 30 9	613 474
45 to 54 years	156	71	277	235	435	194 350	60 44	111 278	726 1 191	509 471
65 to 74 years	144	68 92	375 308	236 143	593 369	110	19	226	530	140
85 years and over	71	107	176	50	80	11	8 44	69 42	81 41	149
3 ond 4 yeors 16 years ond over	1 633	32 838	2 318	108 2 255	223 4 587	949	6 6 3	1 147	3 646	3 261 3 159
18 years ond over21 years ond over	1 588 1 478	815 758	2 272 2 191	2 165 2 04 7	4 433 4 136	938 919	6 3 0 555	1 128 1 087	3 610 3 5 3 5	3 036
60 years and over	397	302	1 008	555 500	1 283 1 204	597 556	107 88	644 62 5	2 271 2 114	91 1 804
62 years ond over Medion	361 31.5	283 34.6	44.3	31.0	30.5	63.4	25.3	49.2	63.3	36.3
Female	1 038	523	1 486	1 512 127	3 082 282	536 10	431 57	7 44 52	2 067 38	2 146 149
Under 5 years5 to 9 years	97 70	42 25	86 82	119	226	19	45	44	59 49	170 142
10 to 14 years	48 58	24 23	71 45	99 113	199 199	15 15	38 30	34 22	51	129
20 to 24 years	90	39 77	87 159	106 2 6 5	252 528	3 39	34 74	41 74	42 119	89 3 5 5
25 to 34 years	117	42	139	185	358	42 48	57 28	38 36	168 173	306 240
45 to 54 years55 to 64 years	78 89	27 39	120 152	134 115	213 234	110	31	63	426	244 232
65 to 74 yeors	80 62	39 66	219 193	133 79	328 211	171 5 8	24 9	158 130	617 274	82
85 years and over	52	80	133	37	52	6	4	52	51	8
3 ond 4 years	34 811	16 431	27 1 242	54 1 146	99 2 343	4 489	24 286	19 61 2	17 1 910	65 1 654
18 years and over	792	424 399	1 219 1 187	1 098 1 027	2 271 2 124	484 476	274 254	6 06 58 5	1 893 1 862	1 597 1 5 3 4
21 years and over60 years and over	744 247	203	625	311	718	301	58	3 7 7	1 218 1 121	453 400
62 years and overMedian	229 32.4	193 42.6	582 50.7	285 31.6	681 32.2	280 63.1	48 26.5	365 60.8	63.5	36.2
Medion oge	1 036 30.4	528 30.3	1 309 38.1	1 491 30.7	3 085 29.0	507 63.7	516 24 .3	690 37.4	1 913 63.0	2 112 36.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons In households	2 074 1 955	1 051 867	2 795 2 533	3 003 2 936	6 167 6 036	1 043 1 043	947 936	1 434 1 327	3 980 3 908	4 258 4 200
Householder	834	314	1 134	1 126	2 177	514	230	540	1 904 1 387	1 513 1 288
Fomily householder Nonfomily householder	469 365	188 126	694 440	7 6 9 357	1 595 582	383 131	196 34	37 6 164	517	225
Living oloneSpouse		9 2 13 6	382 542	261 5 9 0	411 1 183	120 36 2	21 150	142 315	449 1 277	179 1 181
Child Other relatives		234 60	608 113	828 163	1 854 303	134 2 1	300 150	30 8 7 7	488 128	1 230 172
Nonrelatives	185	123	136	229	519	12	106	87	111	104
Institutionolized personsOther persons in group quarters		162 22	185 77	67 -	57 74	_	11	91 16	65 7	58
Persons per household	2.34	2.76	2.25	2.60	2.78	2.03	4.03	2.44	2.05	2.77
Persons per family Persons 65 years and over	3.00	3.27 267	2.84 859	3.03 429	3.10 1 042	2.36 471	4.04 71	2.84 573	2.36 1 802	3.00 62 6
In households	241	112	681	429	1 037	471 295	71 40	4 82 296	1 801 1 111	621
Householder Nonfomily householder	90	88 57	478 252	284 135	645 245	81	13	106	342	363 76 71
Living oloneSpouse	86 49	56 17	240 168	127 111	233 332	77 1 6 7	10 18	102 170	305 611	214
Other relativesNonrelatives	17	4 3	24 11	24 10	37 23	6	11 2	9 7	48 31	31 13
Institutionolized personsOther persons in group quorters	61	151 4	178	-	5	=	=	91 -	- 1	5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families With own children under 18 years	469 237	188 97	694 256	769 354	1 595 757	383 51	196 105	376 106	1 387 169	1 28 8 528
Number of own children under 18 years	401	194	470	671	1 553	96	241	265	318 1 274	999
Married-cauple families With own children under 18 years	. 151	136 71	538 173	580 245	1 177 469	364 47	149 81	311 65	140	475
Number of own children under 18 years Female househalder, na husband present	110	145 28	329 110	481 118	989 311	90 13	198 28	172 41	270 83	911 6 4
With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	. 65	16 30	63 109	70 127	227 449	2 3	17 29	28 60	25 44	35 54
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and averNever married	. 299	409 124	1 095 275	1 130 275	2 294 636	462 32	384 132	541 123	1 748 200	1 651 279
Now married, except separated Separated	. 18	194 14	597 19	621 24	1 282 62	376 4	209 12	351 7	1 321 26	1 236
Widowed Divarced	. 27	32 45	66 138	42 168	61 253	25 25	5 26	28 32	81 120	9:
Females 15 years and aver		432	1 247	1 167	2 375	492	20	614	1 921	1 68
Never married	. 147	74 165	140 598	194 621	402 1 263	28 366	61 176	64 340	12 8 1 30 7	201 1 222
SeporatedWidawed	. 43	13	28	37	99	4	4	24	19 33 6	30
Divorced		145 35	330 151	145 170	283 328	61 33	28 22	148 38	33 6 131	98

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persans. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Manatee	Caunty	Tatals for split tracts/BNA's in Manatee Caunty				
Area	Bradentan, FL MSA	Tatal	Bradenton city	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
All persons Under 5 yeors	1 887	16 400 1 887 1 704 1 528 1 453 1 226 2 766 2 766 2 072 1 331 1 139 757 408 129 713 10 988 10 396 9 605 1 841 1 607 26.5 8 601 947 880 716 697 629 1 498 1 115 713 623 441 253 89 378 5 922 5 637 5 248 1 071 939 28.1 7 799 24.8	6 312 676 676 609 6006 555 509 1 028 848 848 518 424 321 159 59 244 4 308 4 078 3 772 741 660 27.1 3 305 343 325 282 250 255 562 455 262 455 262 27 282 293 294 295 296 296 297 297 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298	699 45 45 45 52 47 38 110 79 76 83 62 40 22 21 548 526 504 169 147 36.5 368 23 18 25 21 18 59 40 39 43 37 27 16 8 300 289 278 105 91 39.0 331	709 113 94 92 58 57 150 92 30 15 4 1 3 48 397 372 340 12 9 19.8 382 53 43 48 28 37 90 58 13 9 1 1 1 25 233 220 202 202 202 202 202 202 202 202	2 113 394 354 246 178 186 431 221 61 23 111 7 1 161 1 085 1 007 907 28 26 16.7 1 156 202 183 127 94 113 252 121 36 17 8 88 626 584 528 17 16 184 957 14.8	989 78 81 94 72 64 167 106 98 114 77 34 4 32 715 689 653 169 154 32.0 498 38 43 47 24 30 84 49 51 18 1 18 362 354 341 96 90 33.6 491 29.9	3 370 389 377 372 356 496 512 265 5161 113 56 17 150 2 155 2 012 1 824 262 226 23.9 1 793 178 199 167 169 127 304 296 135 98 72 38 10 74 1 214 1 147 1 053 164 140 27.5 1 577 20.3
All persans In hauseholds Hauseholder Fornily householder Living alane Spouse Child Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persans in group quarters In households Persons per household Persons per family Persons of years and over In households Hauseholds Hauseholds Living alone Spouse Other persons in group Quarters Other persons Other persons In households Hauseholds Hauseholds Hauseholds Iving alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persans in group quarters	15 951 5 111 - 3 842 1 269 989 - 1 752 6 024 2 069 - 995 3 40 109 - 3.11 3.56 - 1 294 1 226 862 862 868 330 1 179 116 69	16 400 15 951 5 111 3 842 1 269 989 1 752 6 024 2 069 995 340 109 3.16 3.56 1 294 1 226 862 330 179 116 691 7	6 312 6 056 2 042 1 460 582 460 63.4 2 254 761 365 179 77 2.96 3.50 539 487 359 175 159 59 45 24 46 6	699 668 250 156 94 66 66 191 110 51 31 2.67 3.35 124 96 74 35 31 12 5	709 700 210 176 34 22 55 319 63 53 9 - 3.30 3.45 8 8 8 3 3 2 - 1 4	2 113 2 070 550 468 82 43 138 1 052 147 183 36 7 3.77 3.86 19 17 8 8 3 1 3 2	989 975 304 233 71 55 138 310 159 64 14 - 3.22 3.61 115 104 66 21 20 26 7 5 11	3 370 3 333 1 057 826 231 206 387 1 427 338 124 3 3 3 4 3.16 3.61 186 183 140 74 72 19
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	2 150 4 442 1 785 932 1 888 1 754	3 842 2 150 4 442 1 785 932 1 888 1 754 1 080 2 304	1 460 831 1 663 646 345 680 708 445 910	156 49 97 66 17 35 71 28 54	176 136 280 60 43 87 102 83 172	468 394 967 144 120 286 279 240 612	233 90 191 140 55 111 71 26 62	826 550 1 105 390 247 490 391 282 577
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	2 207 2 005 319 210 482 - 6 058 - 2 093 - 1 927 - 517 - 759	5 223 2 207 2 005 319 210 482 6 058 2 093 1 927 517 759 762	2 066 903 727 134 94 208 2 355 815 696 226 328 290	255 115 72 14 20 34 302 83 75 29 78 37	172 78 63 11 19 238 105 58 30 10	475 230 163 27 8 47 644 314 157 64 24	366 134 168 21 13 30 370 96 154 25 58 37	983 424 410 48 30 71 1 249 451 408 100 130 160

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	8	Brodenton city, M	onotee County				Remoinder of M	onotee County		
Area	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 16
AGE										
All persons Under 5 yeors	689 44 45 52 46 35 108 77 75 83 62 40 22	1 364 184 118 141 113 126 188 140 111 100 81 50 12	710 58 54 57 51 122 78 72 81 58 26 2	2 944 350 345 330 302 238 441 450 219 123 94 36 16	604 94 84 83 46 49 129 75 24 13 3 1 3	1 985 373 337 233 166 173 400 207 56 23 10 6	426 39 32 42 54 18 55 62 46 38 19 20 1	1 977 180 160 159 190 133 261 247 227 210 120 68 22	2 360 232 220 194 209 160 369 280 250 205 144 72 25	594 41 29 41 56 38 75 78 54 71 65 35
16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over Median Female Under 5 yeors.	539 518 496 169 147 36.6 363 23	903 851 783 192 176 25.0 764 110	527 507 481 125 113 32.1 356 31	1 860 1 733 1 568 202 175 23.1 1 563	333 311 287 10 8 19.2 325 42	1 012 938 843 26 24 16.5 1 095 191	295 279 256 60 51 30.3 230 18	1 443 1 360 1 259 298 250 31.5 1 050	1 674 1 590 1 479 343 302 29.4 1 222	478 457 418 157 130 35.9 283 18
5 to 9 yeors	18 25 21 16 58 39 38 43 37 29 16	66 67 57 72 102 84 60 52 47 38	30 18 25 59 34 37 40 37 15	186 146 140 118 276 255 109 78 60 25	39 45 21 32 75 47 12 9 1	174 121 92 106 237 113 34 17 7 3	13 21 29 9 28 41 26 20 12 13	80 76 87 65 135 137 123 116 73 44 16	107 78 112 76 200 148 140 111 88 36 19	16 14 26 13 29 37 31 41 28 21
3 ond 4 years 16 years ond over 18 years ond over 21 years ond over 60 years ond over Medion	8 295 284 273 105 91 39.1 326 33.3	38 510 488 450 115 110 25.7 600 23.8	15 259 253 243 72 67 33.0 354 31.1	61 1 046 987 906 126 109 26.8 1 381	22 194 184 171 5 3 22.2 279 15.9	84 592 551 495 16 15 18.2 890 14.3	13 168 160 147 38 31 34.4 196 25.6	34 784 743 695 182 155 33.8 927 27.7	909 867 808 199 174 31.3 1 138 26.5	232 224 206 83 67 41.2 311 33.4
All persons In households Householder Fornily householder Nonfornily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	689 658 248 154 94 66 65 185 109 51	1 364 1 329 461 294 167 124 85 456 217 110 23	710 696 223 167 56 42 93 218 112 50	2 944 2 907 926 733 193 171 334 1 262 279 106 3	604 595 178 151 27 19 47 276 53 41	1 985 1 942 510 435 75 40 125 1 006 139 162 36	426 426 131 93 38 35 53 165 59 18	1 977 1 977 626 483 143 121 250 667 351 83	2 360 2 352 744 570 174 132 266 801 393 148 8	594 533 199 140 59 54 75 134 99 26 61
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	3.33 124 96 74 35 31 12 5 5	2.89 3.56 143 136 107 61 54 9 12 8 3	3.15 3.56 86 75 46 13 12 17 7 5	3.14 3.56 146 143 109 54 52 15 15	3.31 3.46 7 7 2 2 2 1 1 - 1 4	3.80 3.91 17 15 7 3 1 2 2 2 4 2	3.24 3.97 40 40 31 20 20 4 3 2	3.17 3.63 210 210 145 49 45 32 24	3.16 3.56 241 236 163 58 48 36 22 15	2.68 3.20 111 111 74 28 25 23 10 4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors With own children under 18 yeors With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	48 96 65 16 34 70 28	294 160 333 88 44 81 187 107 242	167 64 138 94 36 73 54 21	733 501 999 338 220 441 356 262 525	151 118 244 51 36 76 87 73	435 370 924 128 110 270 266 230 592	93 49 106 52 27 49 35 20 52	483 191 376 251 106 209 194 73 148	570 257 485 269 118 233 251 121 225	140 40 74 76 18 33 55 20
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	112 71 14 20 34 297 80 74 29 78	400 190 108 37 25 40 521 206 103 62 86 64	276 103 119 19 11 24 265 73 106 20 41	848 367 357 43 22 59 1 071 390 354 89 106 132	144 67 54 9 - 14 199 87 48 27 8	433 210 147 23 8 45 609 300 144 64 24 77	135 57 53 5 8 12 178 61 54 11 24 28	682 270 279 50 27 56 796 237 284 51 129 95	784 328 302 51 32 71 930 311 298 85 130	248 102 90 10 25 21 235 59 81 12 50

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persans. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		
Aiou	Bradentan, FL MSA	Manatee Caunty
AGE		
All persons	501	501
Under 5 years5 ta 9 years	38 36	38 36
10 ta 14 years	38 32	38 32
20 ta 24 years 25 ta 34 years	41 115	41 115
35 ta 44 years 45 ta 54 years	88 51	88 51
55 ta 64 years	25	25
65 ta 74 years 75 ta 84 years	24 10	24 10
85 years and aver	3	3
16 years and aver	381	381
18 years and aver	367 347	367 347
60 years and aver62 years and aver	49 42	49 42
Median	30.6	30.6
Female	231 18	231 18
5 ta 9 years	18 13	18 13
15 ta 19 years	16 14	16 14
25 ta 34 years	54	54
35 ta 44 years	42 25	42 25
55 ta 64 years65 ta 74 years	11 10	11 10
75 ta 84 years 85 years and aver	9 1	9
3 and 4 years	5	5
16 years and aver	178 170	178 170
21 years and over60 years and over	163 27	163 27
62 years and aver	22 31.3	22 31.3
Male	270	270
Median age	30.0	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	501	501
In hausehalds Hausehalder	490 182	490 182
Family hausehalder	132	132
Nanfamily hausehalder	50 36	50 36
SpauseChild	75 142	75 142
Other relativesNanrelatives	32 59	32 59
Institutianalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	8 3	8
Persans per hausehald	2.69	2.69
Persons per family	3.06	3.06
Persons 65 years and aver	37 37	37 37
Hausehalder Nanfamily hausehalder	27 13	27 13
Living alaneSpause	13 5	13 5
Other relativesNanrelatives	2 3	5 2 3
Institutianalized persansOther persans in graup quarters	3 -	=
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	_	_
Families	132	132
With awn children under 18 years	65 118	65 118
Married-cauple families With awn children under 18 years	92 42	92 42
Number of awn children under 18 years	77	77
Female househalder, na husband present With awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	26 16 25	26 16 25
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	207	207
Never marriedNaw married, except separated	56 101	56 101
Separated Widawed	12	12
Divarced	31	31
Females 15 years and aver Never married	1 82 42	1 82 42
Naw married, except separatedSeparated	78 9	78 9
Widawed Divarced	19 34	19 34
DITUINGU	54	34

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8rodenton, FL MSA	Monatee County
AGE	-	
All persons Under 5 yeors	1 227 92 94 97 139 112 220 223 127 67 41 14	1 227 92 94 97 139 112 220 223 127 67 41
3 and 4 yeors	33 922 854 776 78 69 28.7 660 53	33 922 854 776 78 69 28.7 660 53
5 to 9 yeors	46 39 64 65 122 120 77 38 27	46 39 64 65 122 120 77 38 27 9
3 and 4 years	14 509 480 442 47 44 30.2 567 26.8	14 509 480 442 47 44 30.2 567 26.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households	1 227 1 195 317 255 62 51 289 447 86 56 55 27	1 227 1 195 317 255 62 51 289 447 86 56 5
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years ond over In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	3.44 3.94 56 53 25 10 10 12 16 - 1	3.44 3.94 56 53 25 10 10 12 16 - 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	255 173 331 216 145 289 31 23 37	255 173 331 216 145 289 31 23
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married, Now married, except separated Separated	422 156 240 4	422 156 240
Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced	4 18 522 131 316 8 41 26	4 18 522 131 316 8 41

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manatee Caunty		Tatals far split tr	acts/BNA's in Manatee C	aunty
Area	8radenton, FL MSA	Tatal	Bradentan city	Sauth Bradenton CDP	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
All persons Under 5 years	9 424 1 142 990 843 937 1 139 1 787 1 065 607 429 299 135 51	9 424 1 142 990 843 937 1 139 1 787 1 065 607 429 299 135 51	2 360 290 245 187 213 343 472 271 128 99 72 27 13	418 42 46 23 37 46 79 40 35 20 16 24	995 133 124 114 107 126 195 98 57 19 13 8	455 52 39 33 51 63 108 67 18 16 3 2	797 112 109 78 68 132 138 70 46 23 21
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years	438 6 285 5 918 5 294 663 585 23.5 4 268 540 488 414	438 6 285 5 918 5 294 663 585 23.5 4 268 540 488 414	102 1 614 1 533 1 360 156 133 23.5 1 016 134 111	17 295 288 265 62 58 26.4 220 21 28	52 602 562 493 26 24 20.8 471 60 72 66	18 329 307 264 10 8 24.0 142 24 12	38 484 461 412 33 22 21,4 370 55 56 44
15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 54 years 26 to 54 years 26 to 54 years 27 to 54 years 27 to 84 years 28 years and aver 21 and 4 years 21 do years ond aver 22 do years ond aver 21 do years ond aver 22 do years ond aver 22 do years ond aver 22 do years ond aver 23 do years ond aver 25 do years ond years 25 do years ond years 25 do y	412 476 721 449 284 215 157 79 33 207 2 742	412 476 721 449 284 215 157 79 33 207 2 742	89 136 174 100 51 52 45 16 9 44 656	19 24 40 20 16 15 8 13 8	48 47 82 47 27 7 6 8 1	15 19 28 14 3 7 2 1 3 9	55 56 45 33 46 61 33 19 10 12 -
18 years and over	2 574 2 330 361 324 23.0 5 156 23.9	2 574 2 330 361 324 23.0 5 156 23.9	623 561 91 83 22.7 1 344 24.0	152 141 39 35 26.5 198 26.3	243 216 17 16 18,7 524 22.2	85 73 6 6 21.3 313 25.2	19. 17: 19. 19.2 42 : 22.4
All persons In hauseholds Householder Family householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	9 424 9 143 2 340 1 855 485 294 1 368 3 500 947 988 70 211	9 424 9 143 2 340 1 855 485 294 1 368 3 500 947 988 70 211	2 360 2 271 622 464 158 86 320 816 231 282 282	418 415 140 92 48 36 70 149 23 33 3	995 963 198 170 28 17 103 441 120 101 7	455 451 107 70 37 8 41 128 58 117	79 74 17 15 2 1. 11 34 7
Persons per household Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In hauseholds Householder Living olone Spouse Other relatives Nanrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in graup quarters	3.81 4.06 485 467 273 102 97 118 54 22 12 6	3.81 4.06 485 467 273 102 97 118 54 22 12 6	3.58 3.88 112 106 63 24 24 25 15	2.71 3.38 50 47 33 16 15 12 2 - 3	4.85 4.89 22 22 17 9 9 1 4 - -	4.09 4.19 8 5 3 2 2 1 - 1 3 -	4.1 4.3 2 2 2 1
Families	1 855 1 227 2 910 1 373 932 2 197 269 191 487	1 855 1 227 2 910 1 373 932 2 197 269 191 487	464 303 696 316 216 497 81 57	92 49 119 65 33 69 19 12 38	170 130 374 112 91 241 41 31	70 44 106 42 30 72 9 6	15: 12: 30: 11: 9, 22: 3: 21: 6:
Marital Status Males 15 yeors and aver	3 623 1 450 1 850 94 42 187 2 826 782 1 542 122 180 200	3 623 1 450 1 850 94 42 187 2 826 782 1 542 122 180 200	966 420 455 33 12 46 672 177 362 29 45	144 50 75 2 4 13 163 53 70 7	351 166 161 9 1 14 273 93 124 16 16	239 116 111 6 1 5 92 22 52 7 6 5	28: 11: 14: 1: 21: 6: 12:

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	8rodenton city, Mono	ree County		Remoinder of Monotee	County	
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Tract 19.01
AGE						
All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 75 yeors ond over	430 47 37 28 51 63 103 66 14 13 3 2	761 110 105 74 64 130 136 65 41 20 16	866 118 107 105 100 108 166 88 48 16 6	599 89 71 53 86 84 111 53 24 14 10 4	1 141 175 160 109 96 156 215 120 46 42 17	534 54 51 48 71 74 100 59 38 23 13 3
3 ond 4 yeors	16 316 294 251 10 8 23.9	37 459 437 391 28 20 21.3	45 515 479 416 14 12 20.1	34 376 348 286 19 17 20.0	68 675 636 569 39 35 21.0	25 360 338 296 28 22 22.9
Under 5 yeors	21 11 12 15 19 25 14 1 6 2	54 54 43 30 45 61 30 17 10 9	54 59 59 47 42 66 42 22 5 3 4	45 26 21 27 31 41 22 9 6 5 2	87 61 44 43 56 80 39 23 21 5 1	28 30 23 37 28 46 23 18 10 6
3 ond 4 yeors 16 years ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 years and over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Median Median Mole Median age	7 85 79 67 6 21.3 300 25.1	18 195 184 166 16 12 19.4 408 22.2	19 219 202 175 9 8 18.0 463 21.8	20 138 126 111 11 9 19.7 364 20.2	34 261 242 216 18 16 19.4 678 21.8	12 160 148 127 12 10 21.2 282 24.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					1 141	574
All persons In households	430 426 100 64 36 7 36 119 55 116 3	761 713 167 145 22 13 112 331 63 40 1	866 834 155 138 17 7 89 390 106 94 7 25	599 599 102 89 13 5 63 215 127 92	1 141 1 125 249 192 57 30 124 467 110 175	534 482 109 96 13 8 83 215 43 32 - - 52
Persons per household	4.13 4.22 8 5 3 2 2 1 - 1 3 -	4.13 4.34 16 15 11 4 4 3 1 -	5.35 5.19 10 10 6 2 2 1 3 -	5.85 5.58 14 14 7 - - 3 4 - -	4.48 4.60 22 22 12 9 8 2 2 2 6	4.30 4.44 16 13 4 - 5 2 2 2 3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Fomilies With own children under 18 yeors	64 41 97 37 28 68 9 6	145 117 294 109 92 211 28 19	138 113 333 93 81 220 32 25 91	89 64 175 64 52 156 11 7	192 155 430 125 110 321 31 27 67	96 69 166 78 57 139 6
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over Never married, Seporated Widawed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married	232 115 106 6 1 4 86 21	270 115 133 10 2 10 202 56	305 145 140 9 - 11 231 85	243 109 123 2 3 6 6 143 43	426 210 190 14 3 9 271 73	210 76 122 6 3 171 54
Now morried, except seporoted Separated Widowed Divorced	47 7 6 5	120 6 6 14	108 108 15 8 15	83 3 8 6	144 26 14 14	101 5 7 4

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. F Census Tract or Block Numbering			Monotee County		Tatals far split to	racts/8NA's in Manatee C	Caunty
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Bradenton city	South Brodenton CDP	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors 5 to 9 yeors 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and aver 16 years and aver 18 years and aver	184 568 9 215 8 908 7 937 7 929 8 592 24 262 22 017 16 483 21 678 31 916 20 010 5 621 3 656 156 978 153 858	184 568 9 215 8 908 7 937 7 929 8 592 24 262 22 017 16 483 21 678 31 916 20 010 5 621 3 656 156 978 153 858	34 931 1 628 1 534 1 335 1 359 1 724 4 908 4 119 2 878 3 646 5 871 4 183 1 746 618 30 190 29 634	19 418 909 755 562 673 1 160 2 687 1 765 1 493 2 254 3 602 2 703 855 358 17 078 16 846	9 813 749 587 471 524 694 1 531 990 646 788 1 403 1 180 250 270 7 913 7 726	826 51 49 31 29 49 116 91 66 76 69 94 105 21 693 682	3 435 139 138 113 126 145 353 337 303 462 714 418 187 58 8 3 021 2 974
21 years and aver 60 years ond aver 62 years ond aver Median Female Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years 10 ta 14 years 20 ta 24 years 25 ta 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 45 to 54 years 45 to 74 years 55 to 64 years 45 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 35 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 375 to 84 years	148 855 70 497 66 001 46.9 97 966 4 431 4 299 3 831 3 874 4 360 12 195 11 115 8 763 12 237 17 630 11 583 3 648	148 855 70 497 66 001 46.9 97 966 4 431 4 299 3 831 3 874 4 360 12 195 11 115 8 763 12 237 17 630 11 583 3 648 1 747	28 763 14 071 13 288 47.6 18 97 827 732 667 642 865 2 435 2 064 1 528 2 136 3 299 2 549 1 235 306	16 310 8 542 8 063 53.0 10 672 415 367 267 338 623 1 295 886 861 1 337 2 098 1 643 542	7 339 3 305 3 155 38.0 5 144 363 267 230 242 359 739 491 334 441 832 688 158	653 307 287 44.5 465 27 16 19 15 23 67 38 30 44 40 68 78	2 897 1 589 1 479 56.8 1 824 68 72 63 44 65 161 162 158 258 383 251 139
16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Median Median Median age HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persans In hauseholds	84 679 83 165 80 650 40 212 37 638 50.4 86 602 43.4	84 679 83 165 80 650 40 212 37 638 50.4 86 602 43.4	16 641 16 384 15 939 8 436 7 969 53.2 15 952 42.7	9 560 9 445 9 166 5 095 4 803 57.8 8 746 45.9	4 248 4 158 3 965 1 943 1 862 42.6 4 669 34.6	402 397 381 207 196 54.4 361 38.7	1 617 1 596 1 566 916 855 60.2 1 611 50.9
Househalder Family householder Nonfomily hauseholder Living olane Spause Child Other relotives Nanrelotives Institutionalized persans Other persons in group quarters Persons per hausehold	83 229 55 653 27 576 23 246 48 263 36 784 5 938 7 859 2 052 443	83 229 55 653 27 576 23 246 48 263 36 784 5 938 7 859 2 052 443 2.19	33 497 16 141 9 933 6 208 5 271 8 461 6 269 1 005 1 583 1 322 150 2.08	7 9 947 5 593 4 354 3 740 4 599 3 158 560 1 008 146 —	7 198 2 755 1 443 1 170 2 178 2 300 369 664 55 49 2.32 2.77	270 157 113 92 116 162 38 59 160 21	1 545 988 557 494 843 567 104 118 185 73
Persans per family Persons 65 years and over In hausehalds Hausehalder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutianalized persons Other persons in group quarters FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	14 797	2.64 57 547 55 821 36 236 14 797 14 102 16 976 1 837 772 1 660 66	11 800 10 644 7 050 3 143 3 018 3 137 328 129 1 134 22	7 160 7 015 4 759 2 345 2 236 1 943 187 126 145	2 833 2 828 1 867 860 827 856 61 44 - 5	268 115 90 59 58 16 5 4 149	1 319 1 141 766 330 314 333 28 14 178
Families	27 829 48 284 12 597 22 560 5 559 2 655	55 653 16 059 27 829 48 284 12 597 22 560 5 559 2 655 4 078	9 933 2 848 4 817 8 460 2 154 3 807 1 107 541 797	5 593 1 468 2 346 4 609 989 1 673 781 379 541	2 755 997 1 872 2 165 618 1 211 426 285 510	157 69 122 115 52 97 27 11	988 234 410 840 167 311 103 49 74
Males 15 years and aver	49 974 978 3 030 6 462 85 405 10 103 49 926 1 190 15 518	73 103 12 659 49 974 978 3 030 6 462 85 405 10 103 49 926 1 190 15 518 8 668	13 681 2 614 8 860 202 656 1 349 16 753 2 128 8 847 256 3 655 1 867	7 569 1 377 4 746 132 419 895 9 623 1 173 4 755 165 2 272 1 258	3 722 831 2 269 87 150 385 4 284 564 2 289 122 773 536	292 62 139 12 33 46 403 65 144 8 148 38	1 424 261 900 15 90 158 1 621 138 898 27 385 173

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	8rodenton city, Mono	tee County		Remoinder of Monote	e County	
Area	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Tract 15.02	Troct 19.01
AGE						
All persons Under 5 years	771 49 48 28 27 42 108 81 58 68 68 90 104 19 644 634 608 297 278 45.3 435	2 416 117 99 91 96 138 278 252 223 270 368 308 176 48 2 089 2 052 1 992 996 927 50.7 1 300 59	5 672 522 433 354 386 437 1 010 667 400 426 589 368 80 196 4 291 4 155 3 891 1 274 1 197 31.8 2 871 250 192	501 33 51 41 27 25 80 80 80 51 50 39 16 8 14 371 359 340 96 77 34.4 260 19 29	957 26 32 22 19 26 70 51 52 94 272 226 67 12 875 870 854 630 612 68.9 550 12	4 032 293 322 262 229 150 622 592 451 495 464 137 15 140 3 089 2 997 2 894 895 792 37.0 2 049 142
10 to 14 years	15 18 14 22 62 33 26 38 39 65 77 11 375 371 355 199 189 55.4 336 39.1	34 50 32 62 122 121 112 148 214 193 133 20 1 135 1 118 1 095 617 577 58.0 1 116 43.8	172 172 178 227 494 338 202 230 326 210 52 89 2 229 2 165 2 032 713 677 33.4 2 801 30.2	24 9 10 41 45 23 27 21 8 4 6 186 183 176 52 42 34.7 241 34.1	11 10 18 40 26 28 53 156 130 51 4 511 511 498 370 359 70.2 407 67.2	137 114 78 335 298 227 238 230 79 8 62 1 581 1 529 1 474 446 395 36.7 1 983 37.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	771 590 249 145 104 87 109 150 30 52 160 21	2 416 2 158 1 039 612 427 375 483 442 87 107 185 73	5 672 5 568 2 095 1 522 573 408 1 135 1 640 245 453 55 49	501 490 157 133 24 18 105 162 47 19 -	957 866 441 293 148 135 263 106 24 32 91	4 032 4 026 1 467 1 251 216 172 1 145 1 159 161 94 -
Persons per household Persons per formily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.41 3.02 262 109 86 56 55 16 4 3 149	2.09 2.68 852 674 473 249 237 167 23 11	2.68 3.01 1 037 1 032 641 244 232 332 36 23 - 5	3.10 3.32 63 63 37 13 10 15 9 2	1.97 2.35 565 474 293 106 102 168 7 6	2.75 2.98 616 614 360 76 71 212 29 13 - 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
With own children under 18 yeors	145 66 118 108 50 93 22 10	612 186 322 481 123 229 91 47 71	1 522 698 1 363 1 130 428 871 293 213 393	133 61 128 104 46 96 21 11	293 44 76 259 23 40 29 18 31	1 251 508 949 1 150 459 868 63 34
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	270 53 130 12 32 43 376 60 135 8 141	972 230 530 13 65 134 1 137 113 534 24 325 141	2 106 541 1 199 57 61 248 2 257 361 1 206 90 278 322	188 37 114 10 4 23 188 32 113 2 2 23 18	365 34 271 4 27 29 512 42 282 10 145 33	1 548 239 1 180 18 18 93 1 607 1 173 27 1 24

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]								;						
Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manatee Caunty	Caunty					Tatals far split tr	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Manatee County	natee County			
Area	Bradentan, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gar- dens CDP	Bradenton city	South Braden- tan CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 2	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.03	Tract 4.04	Tract 4.05	Tract 4.06	Tract 5.01
RACE														
White	211 707 190 328	211 707 190 328	17 062 16 525	43 779 36 290	20 398	1 172 395	6 243 5 284	7 256 7 198	12 990 10 401	1 728 1 701	9 202 9 033	2 709 2 662	3 879 3 830	3 034 2 975
Black American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut American Indian	16 400 501 470	501 470	53.85	o 312 79 79	348 72 67	55 60 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	283	97 ~	2 - 3 62 62 62	ı	24 <u>4</u>	044	- °° 2	_ ^ ^
Eskino	25 6	25 25	lm	1 1	3 %	1 1	I	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 227	1 227	157 155 23	280 264 27	158		69 79 2	==°	70 68 11	288	997	333	25 25	727
Guidese Filipino Jopanese	153	85 85 89 89	8= 4	30	4 7 7	1 1 1		ကက ၊	287	v- 1	21 4	. 2 <u>8</u>	2 7 Y	4 - 2
Asian Indian	179	8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	515	57	1631	1 1 1	%-%	- 1 -	8 / [ð 1 - L	<u> د ت</u> م	0 4	v o 1	911
Cambodian	112	112	47	23	 		3 m I	- 1 1	<u>-</u> - 1	- 1 1	ווי	m	1 1 1	- 1 1
Laotian	32	33	20.4	00	47	1 1	92 -	les	10	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Other Asian Pacific Islander	282	6282	.052	- 123 14	· vo o	- 1	2 1) I I	1 ~ ~	1-1	7	1 1	1 1	1 2
HawaiianSomoan	232	32	ı— ı	<u>0</u> 1		1 1	2 -	1 1	2 -	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Guamanian	224	24 4 2	1-5	- 5	1 / 5	1 1 5	1 1 5	113	1 1 3	1 1	119	1.15	١١٥	1 1 1
Oliki rate	167 6	107 6	ò	900	<u> </u>	2	3	<u> </u>	ţ	l	3	1	2	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Hispanic origin (of any race) ————————————————————————————————————	211 707 9 424 6 006 1 271	211 707 9 424 6 006 1 271	17 062 391 130 119	43 779 2 360 1 594 312	20 398 418 179 101	1 172 151 132 132	6 243 385 271 40	7 256 66 18 17	12 990 995 613 230	1 728 19 6 6	9 202 144 20 20	22 6 6	3 879 58 15 23	3 034 55 18 5
Cuban	452 1 695 202 283	452 1 695 202 283	37 105 16 671	988 41 419	19 980	15 1 021	16 58 5 858	26 7 190	22 130 11 995	4 0 1 709	14 56 9 058	10 2 687	6 14 3 821	6 26 2 979
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					-									
Whire Hispanic origin	211 707 190 328 5 760	211 707 190 328 5 760	17 062 16 525 294	43 779 36 290 1 359	20 398 19 714 296	1 172 395 45	6 243 5 284 205	7 256 7 198 48	12 990 10 401 588	1 728 1 701 18	9 202 9 033 110	2 709 2 662 18	3 830 50	3 034 2 975 38
Not of Hispanic arigin	184 568		16 231 237 9	34 931 6 312 206		350 699 30				- 1 - 1 - 1				
Not of Hispanic originAmerican Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	15 971	15 971	228 56	6 106 79	335	669	683 26	25		1-	61	4	= 8	100
Hispanic drigin	439	439	49	75	592	- 5	2 7 5 7 8 7 9	w 4 <u>-</u>	- 55 - 55	1 – %	1 4 6	146	ا دە ئز	166
Hispanic origin	1 192			15 265	162	1	675	:'=	2-6	52 - <u>5</u> 2	. 51°3	g 1 gg	52 - 53	25
Other race Hispanic origin	3 251	3 251 3 138 113	87 80 7	818 776 42	91	75 75 _	155 150 5	<u>4</u> 4	344 331 13	1 1 1	3033	441	0 8 6	71 15 2
		•		!	,		,		>		,			

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]													
Census Tract or Block Numbering					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Manatee County—Con	'8NA's in Manatee	County—Con.					Bayshore Gardens CDP, Manatee County	CDP, Manatee
Area	Tract 5.04	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.02	Troct 12.03	Tract 12.04	Tract 20.01	Troct 3.02	Troct 3.03 (pt.)
White Block	3 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7	221 11220 98 8 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8 9 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 4 9 45 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	88 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	44 84 85 85 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 9	628.8 82.8 84.0 86.8 86.1 14.4 86.8 86.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	285 277 277 28 30 30 177 177 177	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	6 942 942 16 942 18 98 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	4 4 4 233 4 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2
Hispanic arigin (of any race) Mexican Mexican Cubern Rican Cuber Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin	3 277 52 18 18 1 1 5 18 3 225	7 099 132 45 45 16 28 6 967	2 220 455 390 29 29 1 765	7 547 797 570 103 117 6 750	9 399 180 40 57 57 33 50 9 219	5 010 57 11 17 12 17 4 953	6 836 1944 194 54 17 17 6 642	4 508 250 250 30 30 32 4 408	4 500 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	4 285 114 114 13 13 29 58 4 171	6 390 101 301 108 10 10 289	7 153 148 141 37 37 7 005	4 433 129 56 46 5 19 4 304
White All persons White All persons World Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Nother race Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	3 222 3 222 3 173 1 13 3 173 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 12 1 1 1 1 1	7 099 6 899 6 782 132 132 132 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2 220 1	7 5.47 3 838 3 838 3 838 3 838 3 70 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 327 9 327 17	9 3 3 6 2 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 010 4 4 49 8 8 49 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 6 838 6 623 6 6 6 623 6 772 772 772 6 1 1 2 2 6 1 1 2 2 6 6 1 6 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 8 6 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	4 2 285 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 1 2 2 8 3 3 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	2830 2830 2830 2830 2830 2830 2830 2830	6 942 6 942 6 942 6 942 6 942 7 4 7 4 1 1 3 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 6 4	4 4 433 4 4 234 4 4 234 4 4 234 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]		1990 —Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Bayshore Gardens CDP, Manatee Caunty—Con.	Con.						Bradenton city, Manatee Caunty	anatee Caunty					
Area	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Troct 5.03	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.01
RACE														
White White Black American Indian Eskino	2 501 2 419 22 6 6	2 935 2 930 9 10	2 110 1 718 295 9	1 162 395 689 2 2	3 601 2 074 1 364 19	5 5	28 28 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 040 6 944 39 6	608 595 - -	2 503 2 468 6 1	1 609 1 578 9 9	4 4 599 12 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 427 1 416 3 3	3 098 2 858 2 858 126 4 4
Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Asion or Pocific Islander Asian Chinese Filipino Jopanese Asian Islander Asian Islander	± 5	1 8 8 8 8 8 8 1 1	1991-11	11111	337	111111		18844-0	1 <u>55 5</u> 8 - 1 -	1 25001	1441104	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1995-11	126.
Korean Korean Vernamese Combodian Hmang	500011	01110	111116	11111	วูเตเเเ	1111	1111	40111	- m	11111	0100111	50-50	11111	211111
Other Pacific Islander Bodific Islander Howaiian Samoan Gummainan Other Pacific Islander	23	7011110	82 37	75	107	1111111	1111111	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	111111]	11111110		11111110	w & & &
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexican Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic	2 501 64 24 19 19 17 2 437	2 975 50 6 17 11 16 2 925	2 110 152 111 19 1 1 2 1 23	1 162 151 132 2 2 2 15 1 011	3 601 263 1B4 40 7 332 3 338	9 9	58	7 040 83 11 31 35 6 957	608 607	2 503 45 45 9 23 23 11 2 458	1 609 30 13 13 1 2 1 1 579	4 599 70 70 14 23 5 5 4 529	1 427 35 12 7 7 3 13 1 392	3 098 192 128 25 25 30 2 906
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Whire Whire Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Block Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin American Indian Eskima, or Aleut Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Asian or Pedife Islander Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Other islander Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	2 50 2 419 2 378 2 22 2 22 6 6 6 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 978 2 930 2 930 8 84 3 9 9 9 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	20110 1718 1653 1655 295 286 289 29 207 77 77 81 81 81	1162 335 330 330 380 380 659 659 1	3 601 2 074 2 139 1 935 1 364 1 364 1 364 1 365 1 37 1 37 1 37 1 37 1 37 1 37 1 37 2 37	5 ⊑ 1⊑≈1∞11111111	58	7 00 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	608 595 1 594 13 13	2 2 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 609 1 578 1 558 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	44 4 4 503 99 6 7 4 4 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	1 427 1 427 1 416 2 3833 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 0 98 2 2 858 1 126 1 176 1 1 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Brad	Bradenton city, Monat	Monatee County—Con.					Sau	rth Bradenton CDP	Sauth Bradenton CDP, Manatee County		
Area	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	2 632	1 865	6 065	777	1 271	537	689	2 142	2 439	3 325 3 208	7 017	1 563	4 465	1 589
White		- 017	2 944	58		38.	500					2		
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	, ,	4 4	n vn	5	იო	1 4	1 1	1 4	22	ာက	37	14	**	1 4
Aleut	ו וַ	1 4	\	ΙIα	1 1-		115	1 1-	1 1 2	1 1 0	7007	ΙΙς	1 1 2	1 15
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	o –	o vo	∞ œ <i>–</i>	- 1	==°	4 4 -	1	727	× 0 ~	0 7 7	24 20	987	2=°
Chinese Filipino Fili	. –	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 (v – c	- 1	1 1	n 1	n-	<u>o</u> ~ c	<u>v</u> 10	- 4	226
Jopanese	12,	1 1	1-1-	ı –	1 1	70.	110	1 1	1 40	ı —	7 5	7 0	lπ	ω 4
Vietnamese		1 1	1 1	2	1 1	- ო	ומ	1 1	7	ı —	223	w I r	ı —	1 1
Cambodian	1 1	1 1	t i	1 1	1 1	1 1	₹ 1	1 1	1 11	1 1	<u>xo</u> 1	ın ا	1 1	1 1
Lootian	61	1 1	1 1	1 (1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	_ 1	lω	2	2	2 -	1 1
Other Asian	ကျ	- 4	- 5	4 1	1 -	1 1	1 1	- ı	1 1	. 1 1	140	1 9	- 1	1-
Havailan	1 1	r t I	. 1 1	1 1	- 1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	. 1 1	· I -	1 1	- 1
Guamanian	1 1		ı —	l t		1 1		i I	1 1	1 1	1 1 9	- 14	1 1	1 1
Other race	2	95	315	ı —	- 4	lω	lm	7	37	l m	48	0 1	Iω	ı —
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons ———————————————————————————————————	2 632 52	1 865 430	6 065	115	1 271 16	537	689	2 142 32	2 439 106	3 325 28	7 017	1 563 13	4 465 80	1 589
Mexican Puerto Rican	1= 2	383	552 86	2 8	0	~-	22	10	75	9 8	50 50	'ru w	34	4 -
Cuban Other Hispanic	0.5	27	116	53	- 50	53	15	90	2 7	\$0.00	18 52	- A	36	ოდ
Not af Hispanic arigin	2 580	1 435	5 304	762	1 255	524	029	2 110	2 333	3 297	6 842	1 550	4 385	1 573
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
WhiteWhite	2 632 2 589	1 865 1 051	6 065 2 795	777 746	1 271 1 262	537 486	689	2 142 2 094	2 439 2 270	3 325 3 298	7 017 6 750	1 563 1 519	4 465 4 308	1 589
Hispanic origin	2 539 2 539	280	379 2 416	732	12 1 250	478	91 963 97					1 507	4 241	13 1 556
Black Hispanic arigin		26		02 1	- 1	233	m 1	7 38	9 m	2 - 2	0	2-	7 7	m 1 e
Not of Hispanic origin	71	654 4	2 866 5	70	- m	8 4	m I	4 A	01 01	_ e ·	42	D 4	\$ <u>=</u>	w 4
Not of Hispanic origin	- 0	— m	1 40	2 -	۱ m	14	1 1	14	- 6 :	ကျေ	33.4	14	109	14
Asian or Pactic Islander	_ ' :	v	99	oo lo	- 1-	= ' =	4 1 -	- 1-	77 - 27	o- 1 с	გ _დ ხ	g 18	∞ 9	2 7 2
Other contains and a second and	- 7 -	4 5 6	315	φ	- 47	<u>-</u> ຕ ຕ	4 m c	- 1 1	37.	> m c	287	Dg 1	<u>o</u> ∞∢	2
Not of Hispanic origin		3,8	17	- 1	4 l	၈	၈		φ° ω	n 1	, -	1 1	5 6	- 1

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[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	RACE	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut American Indian Eskimo	Asian ar Pacific Islander Asian	Chinese Flipino Allonese Allon	Korean Vietnamese Viet	Laotian	Thai Other Asian Parific Islander	HawaiianSamoan	Guamanian Other Pacific Islander Other race	HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons Hispanic origin (af any race) Mexican Cuerto Rican Cuban	Other Hispanic	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	White Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic origin On of Hispanic origin On of Hispanic origin On of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin
		Troct 1.02 (pt.)		2 1 2	111	111	111	111	111	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1		8	01		2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Tract 1.04 (pt.)		3 788 3 003 604	16	1 44 45	×	6	010	110	181	118		3 788 279 196 28 28 11	3 509		3 788 3 303 3 303 3 303 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
		Tract 2 (pt.)		3 931 3 900 14	441	188	101	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1	''=		3 931 38 9	3 893		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		Tract 3.03 (pt.) T		8 557 6 167 1 985	388	- 51	<u> </u>	- 100	- 1 1	1 ~ ~	181	316		8 866 866 554 184 17	7 691		6 8 557 4 952 6 167 7 92 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 6 3 3 6 6 1 2 6 6 1 2 6 6 1 2 6 6 1 2 6 1
		Tract 4.03 (pt.) T		1 700	1	75 28 - 28	7- 1 <u>7</u>	5 1 6	111	1 1 1	1 1	111		1 700 1 90 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9	1 681		708 - 673 - 18 - 18 - 19 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
	Remain	Tract 4.04 (pt.)		2 162 2 089 23	∞∞।	21.		101	111	181	1 1	21		2 162 61 23 9	2 101		2 048 088 088 046 2 046 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3
	Remainder of Monatee County	Tract 4.05 (pt.)		2 101 2 067 6	441	1889	<u>5</u> - 1 v	041	111	1 1 1	1 1	114		2 101 2 1 4	10 2 080		2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	unty	Troct 4.06 (pt.)		1 376 1 362 5	2	1 50 50	ווע) I I	111	1 1 1	1 1	7 1 7		1 376 13 6 6	1 363		2012 3012 3012 3012 3012 3012 3012 3012
		Troct 5.01 (pt.)		1 425 1 397 2	001	1 & & ¬	4-11	1-	111	1 7 1	1 1	116		1 425 25 5 1	1 400		24.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37
		Troct 5.04 (pt.)												287	283		283 283 283 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Troct 6.02 (pt.)		4 01	111	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1		1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1		~	2 -		80101111111111
		Tract 7.01 (pt.)		355 17 279	441	1	1 1 1 1	1 1	111	1-1	1 1	1 1 1		355 255 25 25 25	330		355 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Troct 7.02 (pt.)

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

The demindens of terms and meanings or symbots, see text. Centers Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder	of Manatee County—Con	Con.					
Area	Tract 8.03	Tract 8.04	Tract 8.05	Tract 8.06	Tract 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01
RACE													
White White White White American Indian Eskina Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Asian or Pacific Islander Chinese Filipina Jopanese Asian Indian Vietnamese Combodian Howaian Control Islander Other Asian Sourmanian Sourmanian Sourmanian Other Pacific Islander Howaian Sourmanian Other Pacific Islander Other Pacific Islander	68 2 4 4 8 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	600 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 1 7 7 1 7 4 8 8 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	6 898 2566 194 197 177 100 100 101 101 102 103 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	2 2 003 8 00 8 00 8 00 9 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 11 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	8	074. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	80.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	800 800 801 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808	88.88 1.44 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.77	3 57 103 103 103 103 103 103	8.03.8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexicon Puerro Ricon Cubon Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	4 583 197 108 46 16 27 4 386	1 507 43 19 19 10 10 11 13 13 1464	2 768 69 12 27 24 4 2699	7 288 113 24 28 27 37 7 175	6 898 116 116 118 33 29 29 29 6 782	2 035 7 7 5 5 1 1	5 551 53 14 14 5 8 26 5 498	4 470 163 14 14 11 96 4 307	3 237 13 13 27 27 3 153	3 963 73 7 7 74 7 7 7 3 890 3 890	3 596 95 12 11 29 43 3 501	3 576 394 308 42 42 4 40 3 182	5 035 215 133 25 16 16 16 4 820
White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin American Indian, Eskima, or Akeut Hispanic origin Asian or Postific Islander Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	4 5 583 4 2 290 1 131 1 176 1 176 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 507 1 500 1 4 43 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 768 2 562 2 527 2 527 147 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 288 7 174 7 174 7 082 7 082 3 135 1 135 1 175 1 175	6 898 6 506 6 475 6 475 194 194 197 777 777 777 777 777 777 777 777 777	2 2 2 2 00 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	5 552 5 502 6 502 7 7 7 7 7 7 10 10 5 502 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 237 1 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3 576 3 357 3 067 103 101 101 6 6 6 6 102 101	5 035 4 4823 119 100 100 107 77 77 73

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

March Marc	Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remoinder of	Remoinder of Manotee County—Con.	-Con.					
### 1	Area	Troct 14.02	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Tract 16	Troct 17.01	Troct 17.02	Tract 18	Troct 19.01	Troct 19.03	Troct 19.04	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Troct 20.02	Tract 1901
1989 1989	RACE													
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	White White Block		3 068 947 1 977											==
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut American Indian	1881	11		522	100		400	<u></u>	īνν	7 ∞ ∞	8	335	1] 1
136 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	Aleut	- IF	110	1 20 -	1 4	1 10	110	11;	1 1;	1 1:	1-1-	11:	1 1;	11
150 150	Asion of Pocific Islonder Asion Asion Asion Asion Asion	\- I	1 27	1	04 I	m cn –	> o 4	== 4	==«	=="	44	<u> </u>	=2°	1 1
1586 108 1484 1	Filipino	1 1	1 1	- 1	1-	· 1	777	. 1 ~	р — 1	o – 0	ı — ı	041	4 – –	1 1 1
1836 184	Asian Indian	1.1	1 1	1-4	110	- ı	1 1	1-1	1-	m 1 -	1 1	0 I	410	1 1
1536 3 0049 4 424 4 607 2 434 2 544 5 777 4 753 5 665 3 346 4 229 4 22	Verlidirest Combodian Hmong	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	7	1 1 1	1 1 4	1 1 1	1 1 1	- 1 1	1 1 1	- 1 1	1 7	1 1
1556 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Lootion	1~	1 (1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1			1 1	1 0	1 1-	1 1	1 1
156 12 130 141 130 141 130 141		. 1 •	1 2				ı — ı	111	- 1 1	ı — ı	v ~ 1		–	1 1 1
1536 3068 4 424 4 697 2 434 5 777 4 753 5 645 3 346 4 248 5 24 13 13 13 13 14 14 15 14 15 15 15 15	HowaiianSomoan	v 0 I	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	. 1 1	. 1 1	1 1
1536 3 068 4 474 4 697 2 434 5 777 4 753 5 665 3 346 4 224 6 277 2 434 5 777 4 753 5 665 3 346 4 224 6 277 2 434 5 777 4 753 5 665 3 346 4 224 6 77 2 434 5 777 4 753 5 665 3 346 4 224 6 72 138	Guamanion Other Pocific Islander Other race	- 19	142	- ' [19	1 1801	1150	1 1 1	1110	1 1 808	1 1 98	1 1 9	52	7 - 5	111
1536 3 068	HISPANIC ORIGIN													
31	All persons Hispanic origin (of ony race) Mexicon	1 536 47 25	3 068 599 532	4 424 1 141								4 248 69 69		= '
1 876 2 469 3 283 4 468 2 389 2 522 5 659 4 219 5 5 43 3 204 4 179 6 124 1 536	Puerto Ricon Cuban Other Historic	6 1 2	2 - 2	, 8 8 8 8 7	;2°2	. a. v. ā	· ~ - <u>c</u>	25.25	507	5250	44	1 co 4 /	====	
1536 3 066 4 424 4 697 2 434 2 544 5 777 4 753 5 665 3 346 4 248 6 282 1506	Not of Hispanic arigin												6 124	'=
1 536 3 068 4 424 4 697 2 434 2 544 5 777 4 753 5 665 3 346 4 248 6 282 1 506 947 1 434 3 980 2 413 2 533 5 751 4 258 5 599 3 290 4 175 6 171 1 506 947 1 434 3 980 2 413 2 533 5 751 4 258 5 599 3 290 4 175 6 171 1 473 1 473 3 900 2 375 2 513 4 6 32 5 518 4 128 6 137 1 473 3 60 2 375 2 513 5 618 4 032 5 518 4 128 6 137 1 4 1 6 1 7 1 7 4 175 1 4 4 26 51 1 5 2 323 550 4 175 1 4 4 26 51 1 6ut 2 1 4 175 1 4 4 175 1 4 1 5 1 6ut 2 1 4 175 1 4 175 1 4 175 1 4 175 1 1 <td>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</td> <td></td>	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
1	White Whom the state of the sta	1 536 1 506 1 506 1 506 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 068 947 605	4 424 1 434 477 057										= = 's
6et 1 6 175 14 4 26 51 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 2 51 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 23 3 2 1 2 1 1 1 4 15 11 1 12 1 1 1 1 4 15 11 1 14 609 104 5 - 5 36 40 25 26 1 141 609 104 5 - 4 33 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 4 15 11 11 11 11 14 15 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 25 26 26 <td>8lock Hispanic origin</td> <td>4 1</td> <td>1 977</td> <td>2 360 37</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>= ' '</td>	8lock Hispanic origin	4 1	1 977	2 360 37			7							= ' '
3 - <td>Not of Hisponic origin ———————————————————————————————————</td> <td>4 m</td> <td>1 965</td> <td>က</td> <td>550 10</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td>40</td> <td>175 1</td> <td><u>4</u> «</td> <td>4 &</td> <td>26 7</td> <td>23</td> <td>1 1</td>	Not of Hisponic origin ———————————————————————————————————	4 m	1 965	က	550 10	40		40	175 1	<u>4</u> «	4 &	26 7	23	1 1
7 2 1 4 3 8 11 11 4 15 11 16 142 611 108 5 - 5 - 4 36 40 25 26 14 141 609 104 5 - 4 308 36 40 22 26 2 1 2 4 308 36 40 22 26 3 2 4 3 4 3 4 22 26	nispanic origin Not Alspanic origin Asion or Pacific Islander	187	110	<u>∞</u> ı−	1 2 5	01 m	- 10	- 2 -	'- <u>-</u>	1 25 [1004	1 ~ ~	- 23	1 1 1
36 14 141 609 104 5 - 5 36 40 25 26 36 - - 4 308 36 40 22 26 anic origin	Hispanic origin	- 1	7 7 7	1 –	· - 4) က	· – ∞	: '=	:'=	: '=	. 14	5 1 7 <u>0</u>	: '=	1 1
2 4 3 -	Other roce Hispanic origin	27	145 141	19 609	90 108	N.N.	1 1	.v 4	308	88	.44	222	28	1 1
	Not of Hispanic Origin	2	-	2	4	1	1	-		1	1	3	1	-

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Monote	e County			Totals for split tro	octs/8NA's in M	onotee County	
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Total	8oyshore Gor- dens CDP	Brodenton city	South Broden- ton CDP	Troct 1.02	Troct 1.04	Troct 2	Troct 3.03	Troct 4.03
All housing units	115 245	115 245	10 058	22 123	13 354	429	3 243	6 349	6 131	723
FENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF										
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units		91 060	8 163	18 871	10 287	386	2 529	4 250	4 953	665 628
wner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units		64 5 7 4 70.9	5 372 65.8	11 533 61.1	6 106 59.4	189 49.0	1 406 55.6	3 707 87.2	2 479 50.1	94.4
WhiteBlock	61 885	61 885 2 256	5 324 12	10 674 776	6 056	66 122	1 351 29	3 694 5	2 439 30	623
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	_ 75	75 189	12 14	10 50	8 23		10	2	2	1
Other race		169	10	23	6	1	14	3	5	-
Hisponic origin (of any race)		811 61 268	48 5 288	151 10 55 3	48 6 018	2 65	33 1 332	22 3 67 7	24 2 422	621
enter-occupied housing units White	_ 26 486	26 486 22 845	2 791 2 663	7 33 8 5 862	4 181 3 994	197 49	1 123 910	543 533	2 474 1 872	37 37
Block	2 855	2 855	69	1 266	119	128	181	5	520 12	-
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	_ 128	107 128	14 26	23 27	30	ī	5	2	13 57	-
Other roce		551 1 529	19 76	160 471	20 92	17 30	18 48	2	174	
White, not of Hisponic origin		21 961	2 609	5 588	3 929	42	884	529	1 776	37
ACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units or sole only	_ 24 185 2 505	24 185 2 505	1 895 227	3 252 346	3 067 346	43 2	714 93	2 099 237	1 178 113	58 22
or rentented or sold, not occupied	_ 3 549	3 549 1 244	246 128	951 233	385 1 7 4	12 13	116 86	88 75	231 64	3 2
or seosonal, recreotional, or occasional use	_ 14 669	14 669	1 186	1 394 12	1 949	6	365	1 513	675	24
or migront workersther vocont	_ 1 989	229 1 989	108	316	213	8	53	186	94 12	7
Boarded up	- 114	114	-	47	3	2	3	'	12	-
OOMS room	_ 1 336	1 336	108	617	112	8	24	21	52	-
rooms	_ 5 697	5 697 14 517	503 1 434	1 483 2 964	852 2 790	20 43	2 7 6 668	356 1 299	36 7 7 6 7	7
rooms	_ 31 777	31 777	3 330	5 832	4 982	120	992	2 247 1 724	2 074 2 072	45 148
rooms	_ 17 664	29 767 17 664	2 694 1 244	5 145 3 541	2 991 1 057	94 92	855 273	500	5 3 6	180
rooms or more rooms		8 685 5 802	508 23 7	1 656 885	353 217	40 12	94 61	128 74	175 88	1 84 159
edion, oll housing unitsean, all housing unitsean, all housing units	- 4.6 - 4.8	4.6 4.8	4.4 4.5	4.5 4.6	4.1 4.2	4.8 4.8	4.2 4.2	4.2 4.2	4.4 4.4	6.4 6.6
Medion, occupied housing unitsMedion, owner-accupied housing units	_ 4.8	4.8 5.1	4.5 4.9	4.7 5.2	4.2	4.8 5.5	4.3 4.5	4.3 4.4	4.5 4.8	6.4 6.4
Aedion, renter-occupied housing units		4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.5	4.2	6.3
INITS IN STRUCTURE	40.014	40.014	0.000	0.007	2 (1)	204	1.044	802	1 184	620
, detached, attached, attached	_ 6 944	48 314 6 944	3 388 554	1 497	2 611 978	306 10	1 066 224	69	435	8
or 4	_ 4 108	8 182 4 108	792 311	1 328 1 3 3 5	1 076 389	58 3 8	4 37 135	74 51	1 507 123	-
to 9 0 to 19	- 5 762 - 5 756	5 762 5 756	712 518		511 1 3 52	9	41 116	68 4 84	85 77	-
0 to 49 0 or more	_ 5 460	5 460 3 352	1 169 3 20	1 665	775 1 366	_	170 222	59 67	80 320	-
lobile home or trailertherther	_ 26 161	26 161 1 206	2 194 100	1 415	4 128	- 0	804 28	4 615 60	2 272 48	95
Occupied housing units		91 060	8 163		10 287	386	2 529	4 250	4 953	665
PERSONS IN UNIT										
personpersons	_ 24 590 _ 40 208	24 590 40 208	2 800 3 409		3 809 4 419	95 135	739 925	1 697 2 259	1 228 1 894	107 297
personspersons	_ 11 656	11 656	984	2 331	1 107	59	357	194	683 540	104 95
persons	_ 3 681	8 573 3 681	626 245	641	628 225	41 24	263 144	61 23	336	44
or more persons Aedian, occupied housing units	2.02	2 352 2.02	99 1.88	1.96	99 1.80	32 2.23	101 2.07	16 1.69	272 2.16	2.26
Nedian, owner-occupied housing units Nedion, renter-occupied housing units	2.01	2.01 2.08	1.86 1.93		1.75 1.91	2.08 2.37	1.87 2.40	1. 71 1.50–	1.87 2.83	2.23 3.44
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	87 964 1 859	87 964 1 859	7 977		10 069	340	2 342	4 229	4 521 270	661
.51 or more	1 237	1 237	125 61	349	152 66	20 26	119 68	14 7	162	.39
	.47	.47	.45	.47	.46	.56	.55	.40	.58	.37
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	38 181	38 181	2 771	8 353	2 142	172	716	489	807	522
ess than \$20,000	429	429 2 294	12 141	93	27 208	14 48	16 179	6 79	7 97	ī
540,000 to \$59,999 660,000 to \$79,999	7 606	7 606 9 324	1 029	2 028	789	57 35	343	19 7	418 220	33
80,000 to \$99,999 3100,000 to \$149,999	6 797	6 797	1 179 238	1 894	765 220	11	134 22	143 42	39	108
150,000 to \$199,999	2 307	7 247 2 397	112 28	102	93 19	6 1	14 5	17 1	14 8	65 21
200,000 to \$249,999 250,000 to \$299,999	484	807 484	5 10	15	7 5		1 -	3 1	3	16
300,000 or more Aedion (dollars)	78 700	796 78 700	62 300		60 900	47 100	49 700	56 3 00	54 600	121 800
Meon (dollars)	96 600	96 600			65 600	50 200	53 000	59 5 00	58 300	149 000
CONTRACT RENT	0/ 05/	A / A =								
Specified renter-occupied hausing units Median contract rent (dollors)	397	26 054 397	2 780 370	406	4 160 383	1 95 260	1 117 386	540 372	2 452 369	35 700
Meon cantract rent (dollors) With meals included in rent	851	430 851	44	661	395 28	287 -	380 1	486 94	365 5	7 56
Mean contract rent (dollors)No meals included in rent	23 928	1 016 23 928		1 019	1 028 4 022	_ 184	413 1 079	1 042 412	833 2 408	34
No cosh rent	1 275	1 275	59		110	111	37	34	39	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for s	plit trocts/8NA's	in Monotee Coun	ry—Con.			
Area	Troct 4.04	Troct 4.05	Troct 4.06	Tract 5.01	Troct 5.04	Troct 6.02	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 9	Troct 10
All housing unitsTENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF	4 972	1 222	2 071	1 297	1 470	4 603	792	3 674	4 276	3 059
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	4 343	1 142	1 717	1 197	1 356	3 743	667	2 772	3 728	2 409
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	3 252 74.9	1 024 89.7	1 374 80.0	932 77.9	1 068 78.8	2 113 56.5	345 51.7	1 768 63.8	2 789 74.8	2 173 90.2
WhiteBlockAmericon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 224 13 2	1 009 1	1 367 3 -	925 1	1 058 1 1	2 103 2 5	141 200 -	1 297 458 1	2 700 53 6	2 161 2 3
Asian or Pocific IslanderOther roce	10 3	12 1	3 1	4 1	8 —	3 -	1 3	12	18 12	5 2
Hispanic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	30 3 198	1 002	16 1 352	9 917	13 1 045	17 2 086	16 133	37 1 274	26 2 686	19 2 144
enter-occupied housing units White 8lock	1 091 1 068 9	118 117	343 333 5	265 256 4	288 287 1	1 630 1 568 49	322 197 104	1 004 351 599	939 883 35	236 230 1
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder	3 4	-	3	į	<u>-</u>	4 8	3	1	6 7	2
Other roce	7 24	1	6	3	4	34	17 91	52 141	8 29 861	6 226
White, not of Hisponic origin/ACANCY STATUS	1 051	117	328	254	284	1 538	137	271	801	220
Vocont housing unitsor sale only	629 103	80 14	354 42	100 22	114 29	860 88	125 14	902 61	548 104	650 103
or rententerenter description or seosonol, recreotionol, or occosional useenter general use	79 52 353	7 4 47	47 8 242	22 27 15	19 1 47	121 39 512	75 7 2	87 37 667	85 35 266	54 42 419
or migront workersthere vocont	42	8	15	14	18	100	4 23	2 48	58	32
ROOMS	-	-	-	_	-		/	11	1	3
room	45 194	1 13	1 21	4 27	7	144 440	71 76	41 306	19 113	5 69
7 rooms	472 1 457 1 318	65 235 222	185 826 420	57 192 378	84 217 544	905 1 531 941	120 125 176	927 814 768	261 769 1 083	365 839 883
roomsrooms	900 449	279 233	303 195	351 183	399 138	412 145	134 39	525 193	1 041 641	546 238
or more roomsedion, oll housing unitsean, oll housing unitse	137 4.7 4.8	174 5.8 5.8	120 4.5 4.9	105 5.5 5.5	81 5.3 5.4	85 4.0 4.1	51 4.5 4.4	100 4.2 4.3	349 5.4 5.4	114 4.8 4.9
Medion, occupied housing unitsMedian, owner-occupied housing units	4.8 5.2	5.9 6.0	4.7 4.9	5.5 5.7	5.3 5.5	4.1 4.4	4.7 5.5	4.5 4.8	5.5 5.8	5.0 5.0
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.8
, detoched, ottoched	1 916 741	909 99	753 144	1 145 50	1 009 249	1 149 68	474 27	1 654 89	2 834 279	1 622 15
or 4	192 314 358	7 9 177	4 32 55	71 18 4	55 37 29	207 29 46	99 44 7	381 109 295	235 107 109	6
0 to 19 0 to 49	246 232	2	177 819	<u> </u>	83	216 336	53 · 79	19	100	23 43
50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other	371 514 88	- 4 15	78 1	- - 8	- 3 5	1 370 1 104 78	- - 9	1 099 28	589 23	1 338
Occupied housing units	4 343	1 142	1 717	1 197	1 356	3 743	667	2 772	3 728	2 409
PERSONS IN UNIT	1 231	271	463	277	283	1 666	154	709	784	778
persons persons persons	2 324 409 270	503 165 125	804 208 161	437 206 165	592 245 154	1 447 307 198	176 114 94	962 426 348	1 477 651 518	1 082 274 167
persons	74 35	58 20	52 29	75 37	57 25	89 36	46 83	156 171	194 104	85 23 1.89
Medion, occupied housing unitsMedion, owner-occupied housing unitsMedion, renter-occupied housing unitsMedion, renter-occupied housing units	1.90 1.95 1.72	2.10 2.10 2.07	1.99 1.99 2.01	2.24 2.19 2.49	2.17 2.16 2.18	1.64 1.73 1.50–	2.53 2.52 2.54	2.20 2.08 2.66	2.23 2.19 2.42	1.89 1.87 2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM	1./2	2.07	2.01	2.47	2.10	1.50	2.3			
1.00 or less	4 300 32	1 131 11	1 701 12	1 178 14 5	1 344 10	3 675 47	557 53 57	2 520 130	3 628 76 24	2 388 12 9
1.51 or more	.41	.40	.44	.45	.45	21 .45	.66	122 .58	.46	.41
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 111	846	724	868	968	810	317	1 165	2 248	1 246
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	2 17	- 9		4 47	3 16	11 90 387	11 75 124	37 224 466	14 51 229	4 36 467
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	129 476 814	93 237 268	56 260 258	297 365 114	226 534 170	260 38	70 20	262 98	638 569	572 81
5100,000 to \$149,9995150,000 to \$199,999	636 32	193 31	114	36 4	15 1 2	15 8	7 4 2	51 20 4	528 123 44	47 11 2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	4 -	6 8 1	9 5 6	- 1	1	- 1	1 3	1 2	30 22	5 21
Medion (dollars) Meon (dollors)	90 500 93 600	85 200 92 300	83 000 92 000	64 200 66 000	68 000 69 900	56 400 58 500	51 500 59 100	53 000 59 400	86 200 99 000	62 200 71 500
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 082	116	341	262	286	1 629	321	993	922	228
Medion controct rent (dollors)	513 613	473 509	552 562	411 419	452 471	367 413	319 370	281 254 4	419 448 3	443 434
With meols included in rent Meon contract rent (dollors) No meals included in rent	228 1 017 833	1 1 250 105	1 1 250 324	1 875 243	1 437 272	142 917 1 445	37 769 266	159 964	659 885	50 201
No cash rent	21	103	16	18	13	42	18	25	34	26

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering	т	otols for split troct	s/BNA's in Monotee	County—Con.			Boyshore Gardens CO	P, Monatee County	
Area	Troct 11.02	Troct 12.02	Troct 12.03	Troct 12.04	Troct 20.01	Tract 3.02	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)
All housing units	4 399	1 895	1 850	2 086	3 229	4 606	2 938	1 163	1 351
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	3 380 1 971	1 758 1 524	1 678 1 258	1 658 1 316	2 815 1 794	3 697 2 209	2 196 1 336	1 021 708	1 249 1 119
Percent of accupied housing units White Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	58.3 1 957 8	86.7 1 516 - 1	75.0 1 240 5	79.4 1 300 4 1	63.7 1 783 4 2	59.8 2 189 4 5	60.8 1 326 5 2	69.3 699 1 2	89.6 1 110 2 3
Asion or Pacific Islander Other roce Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 1 9	5 2 19	9 2 20	4 21	2 3 16	17	13	3	1 14 1 097
White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units Block Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 951 1 409 1 359 27	1 499 234 229 - 1	1 222 420 396 16	1 283 342 339 1	1 770 1 021 984 25 4	2 177 1 488 1 433 28 3	1 316 860 808 35 6	698 313 297 6 3	130 125 - 2
Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce Hispanic origin (of ony race)	8 9 47	2 2 5	6 2 10	1 - 8	3 5 23	17 7 28	5 6 30	3 4 13	1 2 5
White, not of Hisponic origin	1 323	227	388	332	966	1 412	787	288	122
VACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units For sole anly For rent For rent For seosand, recreational, or occosional use For migront workers Other vacant Boorded up	1 019 122 257 51 553 - 36	137 30 28 19 26 34 8	172 17 126 6 16	428 50 131 35 198 -	414 25 30 17 315 - 27	909 108 111 70 570 — 50	742 63 97 48 502 - 32	142 21 29 5 69 - 18	102 35 9 5 45 - 8
ROOMS					50	(7	20	1	,
1 room	10 138 372 1 860 1 127 563 203 126 4.4 4.6	5 30 85 173 414 484 378 326 6.0 6.1	91 10 86 271 328 403 334 327 5.8	1 72 91 484 315 419 347 357 5.7 5.8	50 234 518 612 756 591 281 187 4.8	67 197 810 1 788 1 108 427 134 75 4.2 4.3	39 272 517 1 019 757 226 80 28 4.1	30 88 364 352 188 97 43 4.8	4 19 159 477 403 197 91 5.5 5.7
Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5 4.9 4.0	6.1 6.2 4.5	6.0 6.4 4.1	6.1 6.4 4.1	4.9 5.5 3.9	4.2 4.5 3.9	4.2 4.6 3.7	4.9 5.2 4.1	5.6 5.6 5.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, ottoched 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler	485 904 1119 289 1 044 824 538 111 2	1 746 31 29 17 13 - - 38	1 415 8 12 141 143 1 49 -	1 235 146 15 70 226 143 202	1 695 43 10 193 246 499 25 -	1 035 358 332 260 670 449 1 089 -	440 80 305 36 24 60 80 320 1 563	579 106 152 15 18 8 - 276	1 334 10 3 - - 1 -
Occupied housing units	83 3 380	21 1 758	78 1 678	44 1 658	27 2 815	3 697	2 196	1 021	1 249
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	987 1 813 355 164 42 19 1.89	350 675 331 260 104 38 2.28 2.29	301 629 295 292 117 44 2.36 2.45	289 704 252 276 105 32 2.27 2.37	717 1 313 358 267 106 54 2.03 2.20	1 504 1 492 389 215 66 31 1.73	776 985 212 128 61 34 1.83 1.79	243 390 170 149 51 18 2.19 2.07 2.60	277 542 213 134 67 16 2.14 2.10 2.70
Median, renter-occupied housing units PERSONS PER ROOM	1.87	2.20	2.03	1.85	1.65	1.75	1.74	2.00	20
1.00 or less	3 335 34 11 .42	1 736 19 3 .41	1 642 11 25 .45	1 649 8 1 .42	2 778 22 15 .46	3 637 40 20 .44	2 123 44 29 .48	982 31 8 .49	1 235 10 4 .42
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	924	1 417	1 186	1 125	1 333	977	290	457	1 047
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollars) Meon (dallars)	1 3 72 188 186 273 88 42 42 33 38 101 800 127 600	2 29 212 355 322 260 94 34 26 83 85 900 118 200	- 6 75 254 248 339 91 52 36 85 101 200 138 000	1 2 1 2 1 16 82 222 471 187 52 31 61 121 900 147 200	4 21 241 289 292 301 114 42 17 12 87 000 102 000	4 81 372 388 100 26 3 1 1 1 61 200 63 600	3 29 144 83 16 9 2 1 3 - 56 700 61 700	3 18 115 218 48 37 15 1 2 	2 13 398 490 74 40 8 2 2 4 1 62 500 71 400
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 409	224	417	340	1 007	1 484	860	312	124
Median contract rent (dollors) Meon contract rent (dollors) With meols included in rent Meon controct rent (dallars) No romels included in rent No cosh rent	515 532 4 816 1 385	407 437 - - 215	417 450 628 89 1 123 317 11	614 622 - - 329	430 426 2 1 250 986	371 407 39 1 194 1 418 27	351 359 2 1 250 843 15	366 392 3 659 303 6	480 484 - - 113 11

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Brodenton city, N	Nonotee County				
Area	Troct 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.03
All housing units	1 188	427	1 596	6	14	3 608	389	1 538	692	1 997
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	973 295	384 188	1 340 497	6	12 11	3 325 2 504	344 295	1 215 919	639 493	1 884 1 579
Percent of occupied housing units	30.3	49.0	37.1	50.0	91.7	75.3	85.8	75.6	77.2	83.8 1 559
WhiteBlock	274 20	66 121	369 120	3 -	11	2 485	289 -	917 -	489 1	2
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce	- 1 -	- - 1	- 7 1	- - -	- - -	8 2	- 6 -	2	3 -	14 1
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	5 269	2 65	11 361	_ 3	11	24 2 465	289	11 906	3 486	18 1 541
Renter-occupied housing units	678 608	196 49	843 465	3	'i	821 810	49 49	296 286	146 142	305 296
Block	47	127 2	341 8	î	<u>-</u>	5	<u> </u>	5	3	4
Asion or Pocific Islander	2 19	1 17	3 26	-	_	2 2	=	3 2	-	2
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	33	30	26 59	_	_	10		6	3	8
White, not of Hisponic origin	595	42	437	2	1	802	49	281	141	291
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	215	43	256		2	283	45	323	53	113
For sole only	13 65	2	18	=	1	55 30	1 3	32 42	14 11	24 18
For record respondence of the control of the contro	40	12 13	126 27	Ξ.	-	17	3 2 37	7	7 12	7 52
For seosonol, recreational, or occasional use	43 2	6 2	32 1	-	-	151	_	231	_	-
Other vocont Boorded up	52 -	8 2	52 27	Ξ	_	30	2 -	11	9 -	12
ROOMS										
1 room 2 rooms	166 228	8 20	52 170	=	_	30 158	- 7	1 17	2 11	6 15
3 rooms 4 rooms	265 279	43 120	290 442	1	1_	335 959	53 185	175 705	28 84	67 289
5 rooms6 rooms	114 56	93 92	332 192	2 2	1 7	952 712	69 37	307 190	203 205	554 552
7 rooms	27 53	39 12	75 43		5	359 103	23 15	93 50	99 60	372 142
Medion, oll housing units	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.0	6.2	4.8 4.9	4.2 4.5	4.3 4.6	5.6 5.6	5.6 5.7
Meon, oll housing unitsMedion, occupied housing units	3.5 3.1	4.8 4.8	4.2 4.2	4.8 5.0	6.1 6.1	4.9	4.3	4.3	5.6 5.8	5.7 5.8
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.4 2.6	5.5 4.2	5.0 3.8	5.8 4.8	6.1 6.0	5.3 3.7	4.3 4.0	4.5 4.0	5.0	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	192	304	751	4	14	1 586	96	359	603	1 438
1, ottoched	4	10	49	_	-	587 103	93 2	31 3	25 47	217 13
3 or 4	80 96	58 38	301 160	2 -	_	253	4	21 45	ĩí	52 113
5 to 9 10 to 19	40 33	9	255 65	-	=	285 54	176 2	176	_	1 6
20 to 49 50 or more	217 367	Ξ	_	_	-	68 371	-	819 78	Ξ	120 24
Mobile home or troilerOther	74 85	- 8	15	_	_	238 63	4 12	5	6	13
Occupied housing units	973	384	1 340	6	12	3 325	344	1 215	639	1 884
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	540	95	419	1	2	937	142	362	153	382
2 persons3 persons	296 47	135 59	378 223	2 1	7	1 816 307	165 23	600 122	236 100	855 283 238
5 persons5	45 26	41 22	156 76	2	į	209 44	8 4	95 22	91 38	238 80
6 or more persons	19 1.50	32 2.22	88 2.16	2.50	2.07	12 1.90	1.68	14 1.91	21 2.21	46 2.15
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1.50 1.79 1.50	2.22 2.07 2.37	2.16 2.13 2.19	1.75 3.75	2.07 2.00 3.00	1.97 1.61	1.69 1.61	1.90 1.94	2.14 2.59	2.18 2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM	1,50-	2.37	2.17	3.73	3.00	,,,,,				
1.00 or less	929	338	1 187	5	11	3 305	342	1 208	631 6	1 864 12
1.01 to 1.50	25 19	20 26	100 53	1	1 -	14	2 -	1	2	8 .43
Meon VALUE	.52	.56	.60	.55	.39	.41	.38	.44	.44	.43
Specified owner-occupied housing units	97	171	422	3	11	1 783	152	314	450	1 398
Less than \$20,000\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 14	14 48	28 130	2	_	10 10	3	-	20 147	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	36 18	57 35	198 52	1 -	- 1	102 405	38 38	9 65	167 199	273 539
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149 999	9 7	10 6	7 5	_	3 6	698 538	39 32	177 48	44 16	395 169
\$150,000 to \$199,999\$200,000 to \$249,999	5	1 -	1 –	-	1 -	26 1	2	4	2 -	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3 2	_	_ 1	_	_	- 1		5 2	- 1	_
Medion (dollors)	58 300 81 500	46 900 50 000	43 900 45 700	32 500 34 200	112 500 115 500	90 500 93 800	77 900 80 800	88 500 96 900	63 000 65 300	75 300 77 600
CONTRACT RENT						6		20-	744	200
Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollars)	676 309	194 259	832 315	3 363	1 388	813 544	47 452	295 549	144 422	300 395
Mean controct rent (dollars) With meols included in rent	526 174	286	292 2	363	387 -	668 228	465 -	554 1	431 -	449 2
Meon controct rent (dollars)No meols included in rent	1 149 494	183	163 800	_ 3	- 1	1 017 575	43	1 250 286	135	782 286
No cosh rent	7/8	11	. 30	-	-	10	4	8	9	12

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

## APPENDIX PROPERTY OF THE PR	Census Tract or Block Numbering				Bro	denton city, Mon	otee CountyCor				
### The Part of th	_		Troct 6.01								Tract 20.01 (pt.)
## HOUSENDES 131 199 1914 545 174 402 114 275 370 124	All housing units	672	1 487	1 647	675	2 632	567	563	396	708	1 321
Source board with 1 1 200 1 270 1 270 4 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2											
Sheet of accorded house of the property of the	Occupied housing units		676	968	266	1 209	73	414	1	180	406
Service Index: Service	Percent of occupied housing units White				126	834	70		.4		405
Comparison	Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	- - 1	3 1 4	3	130	1 -	<u>-</u>	=	Ξ	-	1 -
This, and dispart graph	Other race	<u>-</u>	2	10			_	1	-	1 2	2
The control index, Claims, or Mar.	White, not of Hispanic origin	546	658	953	120	818	329	104		210	403 843
The control of the	White	57	560	350	87			-		208 1	20
The contract of the first call	Asian or Pocific Islonder	_		2 3	ī	1		- - 1	•	1	1 4
With the office region of migrate Gray 1. 198 319 341 114 568 165 45 121 318 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Hisponic origin (of any roce)		46		90	138			6	3 205	19 802
Vaters bearing units		55	531	342	129	221	311	102	247	203	
For rest of the control occopied. 3	Vacant housing units								_	15	72 4
To the section of the	For rent	4	105 16	22 10	68 6	35	10	6	-	18	11
ROOMS	For migront workers	_	1	-	4	2	32	-	-	_	- 2
100n		6 -		1			Ξ	<u>-</u>	-	-	=
2 2 1400		_	44				_			-	22
2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 rooms	11	205	304	104	563	126	32	70	76	215
7 rooms	5 rooms	309	337	363	142	612	137	126	38	108	346 171
Medion, of Iboquing units	7 rooms	45	99	78	32	152	4	104 104	_ 3	8	36
Median contrecomplet housing units	Medion, oll housing units	5.3 5.4	4.6 4.7	4.0 4.0	4.3	4.4	4.1	6.0	3.3	4.1	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detroched	Medion, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.6	4.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	6.3	5.0	4.7	5.3 3.9
1	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	3.1	3.7	3.1	5.2					20	40.4
Second S	1, attoched		62	24	21	75		13	2		21
10 to 19	3 or 4		139		44	108		15			170 229
Solid note	10 to 19						117 172	=	1 49		463 22
PERSONS IN UNIT 124 400 549 136 554 160 136 119 136 48 482 522 153 619 175 185 79 136 48 482 522 153 619 175 185 79 136 222 65 65 65 65 65 65	50 or more Mobile home or troiler		-	582	-	485	27 1	3	- 1 71	- - 7	- 2 9
1		613		-	· ·	2 124	402	518		390	1 249
2 persions		124	400	540	127	554	140	126	119	136	485
4 persons 60 149 85 79 306 21 64 21 11 1 5 5 persons 24 64 34 37 128 3 28 6 1 6 6 7 3 4 16 65 persons 7 34 16 65 145 - 144 2 - 7 17 1.77 1.77 1.77 Medion, owner-occupied housing units 20 9 2.07 1.72 2.44 2.32 1.73 2.16 1.70 1.77 1.77 1.77 Medion, owner-occupied housing units 20 6 0 2.10 1.77 2.39 2.11 1.96 2.20 4.00 1.89 1.8 Medion, owner-occupied housing units 26 0 2.01 1.52 2.53 2.77 1.62 1.98 1.70 1.60 1.89 1.8 1.8 1.00 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	2 persons	308	432	522	153	619	175	185	91	222 20	656 90
Note Pesting for 1.70 1.77 1.77 1.78 1.79 1.70 1.77 1.77 1.79	4 persons 5 persons	60	149 64	85	79 37	306 128	21	64 28	6		15 3
Needion, renter-occupied housing units 2.60 2.01 1.52 2.53 2.17 1.70 1.80 1.70 1.60 1.50	Median, occupied housing units	2.09	2.07	1.72	2.44	2.32		2.16	1.70		1.71 1.88
1.00 or less											1.58
1.51 or more		610	1 221	1 305	468	1 903	396	508	253		1 243
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units 514 590 456 245 894 64 388 1 72 32 Less thon \$20,000 1 2 2 7 30 1 1 - - \$20,000 to \$39,999 - 65 275 218 98 377 1 83 - - 3 \$60,000 to \$79,999 65 275 218 98 377 1 83 - - 3 \$60,000 to \$79,999 1324 185 171 48 194 2 82 1 1 10 \$80,000 to \$79,999 119 46 26 14 64 3 93 - 13 13 \$100,000 to \$149,999 5 12 7 5 27 50 64 - 47 5 \$150,000 to \$299,999 - - 6 - 3 8 7 22 - 9 \$200,000 to \$299,999 - - 2	1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	2	32 36	16 7	42	111 110	6 -	7		-	2 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units S14 S90 456 245 894 64 388 1 72 32 32 32 33 34 34 38 34 38 34 38 34 38 34 38 34 38 38		.43	.49	.47	.66	.59	.46	.40	.62	.42	.40
\$20,000 to \$39,999	Specified owner-occupied housing units	514					64	388	1		328
\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$20,000 to \$39,999	_	62	32	65	191	-		-	_	30
\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	324	185 46	171 26	48 14	194 64	3	82 93	1 -		104 134
\$290,000 for \$299,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150.000 to \$199.999	5		7	3			22	-	4/ 9 1	1
Medion (dollors)	\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	=	1 2	- 2	=	5	Ξ.	<u>-</u> 1	1 -
Specified renter-occupied housing units 56 608 359 294 907 329 101 274 209 83 Median contract rent (dollors) 564 343 439 320 283 520 403 436 606 43 430	Medion (dollors)	71 900				51 800		82 500			83 400 85 000
Median contract rent (dollars) 564 343 439 320 283 520 403 436 606 43											000
wedit controct tent (dollats) 201 350 550 380 757 546 437 650 396 42	Median controct rent (dollors)	564	343	439	320	283	520	403	436	606	839 431 424
With meals included in rent 1 123 37 2 2 - 88 - 123 Mean controct rent (dollors) - 213 872 769 200 1 063 - 1 121 - 1 25	With meals included in rent	_	1	123	37	2	2		88	-	1 1 250
No meals included in rent 51 586 222 240 883 324 97 185 207 83 No cosh rent 5 21 14 17 22 3 4 1 2	No meols included in rent	51	586	222	240	883	324			207 2	838

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Sou	th 8rodenton CDP	, Monotee County				Remoinder of N	anatee County	
Area	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.01	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)
All housing units	1 639	2 965	4 067	643	2 955	1 085	2	1 598	3 384	3 193
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	1 180 756	2 022 1 721	3 200 1 395	611 409	2 414 1 145	860 680	2	1 343 647	2 228 1 9 86	2 757 1 143
Percent of occupied housing units White	64.1 743	85.1 1 713	43.6 1 384	66.9 400	47.4 1 140	79.1 676	50.0	48.2 605	89.1 1 981	41.5 1 113
Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	2 2	2 3	1	1 2	2	1 -	24 2	3	25
Asian or Pocific Islonder Other roce	4	2 2	6	7	2	2	-	6 10	1	2 3
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	12 735	12 1 705	12 1 373	3 397	7 1 133	2 675	-	21 594	10 1 97 2	11 1 106
Renter-occupied housing units White	424 387	301 295	1 805 1 718	202 201	1 269 1 217	180	1 -	696 521	242 238	1 614 1 064
Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	26 4	4	44 12	1 -	44 2	-	1 -	154 5	1	485 6
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther roce	2 5	2 -	17 14	_	5 1	4	_	3 13		8 51
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	12 380	2 293	48 1 687	200	25 1 195	3 174	_	36 502	4 236	144 989
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacont housing units	459 72	943 123	867 75	32 5	541 47	225 24	_	255 21	1 156 114	436 50
For rent	50 70	39 42	152 17 575	12 - 9	99 29 303	33 16 149	-	66 16 135	49 33 830	134 16 173
For seosonol, recreotional, or occosionol use For migront workers Other vocont	230 - 37	683 - 56	5/5 - 48	- 6	63	147 - 3	=	1 16	130	1 62
8oorded up	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	12
ROOMS 1 room	13	13	34	_	52	_	_	11	8	13
2 rooms3 rooms	175 439	133 663	349 979	5 72	183 601	7 36	_	101 228	223 636	95 250
4 rooms5 rooms	501 351	1 084 776	1 479 822	115 163	1 195 577	608 302	1	490 502	1 163 948	1 055 1 315
6 rooms 7 rooms	107 28	202 67	241 95	170 72	242 67	95 24	ī	164 66 36	298 61 47	310 95 60
8 or more rooms Median, all housing units Mean, all housing units	25 3.9 4.0	27 4.1 4.2	68 4.0 4.0	46 5.3 5.3	38 4.0 4.1	13 4.3 4.5	6.0 6.0	4.4 4.5	4.2 4.2	4.6 4.6
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	4.1 4.2	4.2 4.2 4.3	4.1 4.2	5.3 5.8	4.1 4.3	4.4 4.5	6.0 5.0	4.6 4.8	4.4 4.5	4.7 5.0
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	7.0	4.3	3.5	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	332	443	766	475	526	69	2	730	359	744
1, oftoched	82 89	58 40	424 722	13 55	44 112	357 58	Ξ.	142 346	11 34 10	355 1 202 87
3 or 4	103 28 45	41 61	198 205 372	5 11 80	11 46 191	31 160 219	Ξ.	32 13 71	7 39	61 17
20 to 49	138 222	445 57	139	-	305 1 144	136	_	32	2 67	-
Mobile home or troilerOther	584 16	1 808 12	1 211 30	3 1	522 54	_ 55		220 12	2 807 48	709 18
Occupied housing units	1 180	2 022	3 200	611	2 414	860	2	1 343	2 228	2 757
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	457	883	969	120	1 117	263	_	281	814	452
2 persons	475 113	1 023 81	1 280 509	224 139	924 185	493 80	Ξ	448 243	1 236 113	909 471
4 persons5 persons	73 39	25 7	312 92	85 28	113 55	20 4	2	188 105 78	36 16 13	412 275 238
6 or more persons	23 1.78	1.63	38 1.99	15 2.33	20 1.60 1.70	1.84 1.82	5.00 5.00	2.37 2.15	1.74 1.76	2.54 1.98
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.66 2.05	1.64 1.50–	1.76 2.21	2.43 2.11	1.50-	1.94	5.00	2.71	1.51	3.37
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 124	2 009	3 108	602	2 369	857	2	1 213	2 220	2 398
1.01 to 1.50	35 21	2 009 8 5	68	8 1	31 14	2	-	83 47	6 2	226 133
Meon	.49	.39	.53	.48	.44	.40	.83	.60	.40	.65
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	224	302	604	375	354	283	1	489	187	517
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	8 64	3 33	6 36	1 15	9 58		_	8 113	3 46	4 68 274
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	105 31	133 99	211 259	137 179	169 89	34 108	- - 1	237 103 16	64 44 18	274 137 23
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	5	24 8	61 23	34 6	12 8 8	83 43 1	-	9	9	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	-	1	6 2 -	2	-	2 4	-	1 -	2	-
\$300,000 or more Median (dollars)	48 300	57 700	62 800	62 600	5 <u>3</u> 200	79 600	85 000	50 500	52 200 50 200	53 600
Meon (dollors)	53 900	60 200	65 600	64 800	57 200	91 800	85 000	52 600	58 200	56 300
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	418	300	1 791	202	1 269	180	1	696	240	1 592
Median controct rent (dollors) Meon controct rent (dollors)	375 380	365 377	396 398	440 449	361 374	523 526	388 387	390 381	420 622 92	373 367 3
With meols included in rent Meon controct rent (dollars)	1 413 403	1 250 270	5 510 1 749	1 437 195	19 1 205 1 222	- - 175	- - 1	- 674	1 037 133	554 1 565
No meols included in rent No cash rent	402 15	279 19	1 749 37	6	28	5	_	22	15	24

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

All housing units	94.5 612 - 1 4 - 2 610 36 36 36	Troct 4.04 (pt.) 1 364 1 018 748 73.5 739 5 1 2 1 6 6 733 270 258 4 1 2 5 14 249	Troct 4.05 (pt.) 833 798 729 91.4 720 1 1 8 713 66 67 68	Troct 4.06 (pt.) 533 502 455 90.6 450 3 - 1 1 5 446 47 47	Troct 5.01 (pt.) 605 558 439 78.7 436 - 1 1 6 431	Troct 5.04 (pt.) 155 132 103 78.0 103	Troct 6.02 (pt.) 1	Troct 7.01 (pt.) 117 106 79 74.5 15 64	Troct 7.02 (pt.) 1 042 64B 559 86.3 463 95
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Note: Percent of occupied housing units White Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin enter-occupied housing units White Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	653 617 94.5 612 - 1 1 4 2 610 36 36 - - - 36	1 01B 74B 73.5 73.9 5 1 2 1 6 733 270 258 4 1 2 5	79B 729 91.4 720 1 1 6 1 8 713	502 455 90.6 450 3 - 1 1 5 446	558 439 78.7 436 - 1 1 1 6 6	132 103 78.0 103 - - - -		106 79 74.5 15 64	64B 559 86.3 463
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	617 94.5 612 - 1 4 4 - 2 610 36 36 - - - - 36	748 73.5 739 5 1 2 1 6 733 270 258 4 1 2 5	729 91.4 720 1 6 1 8 713	455 90.6 450 3 - 1 1 5 446 47	439 78.7 436 - 1 1 1 6 431	103 78.0 103 - - - -	1 	79 74.5 15 64	559 B6.3 463
wner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Block Americon Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce Hispanic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hispanic origin enter-occupied housing units White Block American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce Hispanic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hispanic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hispanic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	94.5 612 - 1 4 - 2 610 36 36 36	73.5 739 5 1 2 1 6 733 270 258 4 1 2 5	91.4 720 1 1 6 1 8 713 69	90.6 450 3 - 1 1 5 446 47	78.7 436 - 1 1 1 6 431	78.0 103 - - - - 1	-	74.5 15 64	B6.3 463
Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce White, not of Hisponic origin enter-occupied housing units White Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	2 610 36 36 - - - 36	733 270 258 4 1 2 5	713 69	47		- - 1	Ξ	_	-
White, not of Hisponic origin———————————————————————————————————	610 36 36 - - - 36	733 270 258 4 1 2 5	69	47			-	.6	8
Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce Hispanic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin /ACANCY STATUS	36	14	- - 1	_	119 114 1	102 29 29 -	1 1 -	13 27 9 17	456 B9 51 36
White, not of Hispanic origin *ACANCY STATUS	36 56	249	1	- -	3	-	- - -	- - 1 B	- 2 3 50
			6B	47	113	29	'	ь	50
Vacant housing units or sale only	2 2 24 -	346 48 49 35 202	35 13 4 2 10 -	31 10 5 1 11 - 4	47 B 11 20 3 - 5	23 11 3 - 3 - 6	- - - - - -	11 7 1 - - 3	394 18 10 2 353 -
Boorded up			_	-	-	-	-	1	2
rooms	6 45	15 36 137 49B	1 6 12 50	- 4 10 121	2 16 29 10B	- 1 19	- - - -	- 3 16 16 34	11 116 364 202 156
rooms rooms rooms rooms 8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units	. 173 179 . 159	366 188 90 34 4.5	153 242 210 159 6.3	113 113 102 70 5.7	175 146 84 45 5.3	72 26 21 16 5.3	5.0	34 7 7 5.2	117 41 35 3.6
Meon, all housing units Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	6.6 6.4 6.4	4.7 4.8 4.9 4.3	6.4 6.3 6.4 5.5	5.B 5.8 5.8 5.0	5.4 5.4 5.7 4.4	5.7 5.4 5.5 5.2	5.0 5.0 5.0	5.2 5.6	4.0 4.1 4.3 3.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, oftoched	. 8	330 154 89	813 6 5	394 113 1	542 25 24	68 57 -	- - 1	90 6 17	357 14 50
3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	-	61 73 192 164	5 1 	11 10 1	7 4 1 -	24 4 - -	=======================================	2 -	 - -
50 or more Mobile home or troiler Other Occupied housing units	- 95 	276 25 1 018	- 3 798	3 502	- 2 558	- 2 132	-	2	614 5 648
PERSONS IN UNIT	- 055	1 010						10	155
1 person	- 290 - 103 - 94	294 508 102 61 30	129 338 142 117 54	66	106 74	39 60 16 9 5	- 1 - - -	. 23 . 15	343 54 42 28
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	- 1B - 2.26 - 2.23	23 1.92 1.87 2.16	18 2.30 2.28 2.69	15 2.24 2.21	. 16 2.27 2.25	3 1.95 1.95 1.95	2.00	3.22	26 1.99 2.04 1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50	- 650 - 3				. 8	132	1	B9	617 19 12
1.51 or more		.43		.43	.46	.37	.40	- 6) .66	
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less thon \$20,000	_ 511	328	694	410) 41 8	79	:	- 72	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	- 1 - 5 32 105	71 116 98	199 229 161	195 195 196	2 27 7 130 6 166 70 6 20	4		- 10 - 26 - 22 - 6 - 2	B9 6B
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Median (dollors)	21 16 35 122 000	3 - - 90 700	6 B 1 86 300	75 700	5 - 1 - 5 65 900	- 1 6B 000			3 1 - 61 300
CONTRACT RENT		72 BUU	74 700	, BB 200	, 30 700	75 100			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	725 767 	421 442 	510 2 540 - 1 - 1 250	600 62 62 63	0 402 1 406 - 1 - 875	4BB 47B - -	488 483	300	166 223 . 2

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Manatee County	∕—Con.			
Area	Troct 8.03	Troct 8.04	Tract 8.05	Troct 8.06	Troct 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF	1 641	657	1 140	4 212	3 113	1 708	3 678	2 747	1 332
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White 8lock	1 521 1 126 74.0 1 073 31	549 467 85.1 466	1 044 917 87.8 878 27	3 325 2 630 79.1 2 610 5	2 707 2 081 76.9 2 001 52	1 160 1 054 90.9 1 051	2 719 2 076 76.4 2 069 2	2 118 1 218 57.5 1 211	1 240 1 110 89.5 1 103
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce	3 5 14	1 - -	2 5 5	3 8 4	4 15 9	- 2 1	2 2 1	1	1 5 1
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units White Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other race	37 1 049 395 377 16 -	7 459 82 82 - - -	14 869 127 115 8 1 2	30 2 584 695 679 10 1 3	22 1 988 626 586 29 3 4	5 1 047 106 105 1 - -	14 2 055 643 630 4 4 3	7 1 206 900 865 17 5 4	15 1 089 130 126 - 1 2
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	10 368	2 80	2 115	13 668	16 573	1 104	4 628	37 838	3 125
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units For sole only For rent	120 42 30 7 19 1 21 6	108 34 3 45 18 - 8	96 17 14 13 38 2 12	887 120 85 58 552 - 72 2	406 83 56 30 197 - 40	548 68 45 37 374 _ 24 5	959 64 49 16 736 - 94	629 80 119 25 372 - 33	92 22 17 13 13 - 27 8
ROOMS 1 room	2 24 83 380 487 403 187 75 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.4	2 6 23 64 148 255 91 68 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.9 4.8	3 10 43 163 359 363 129 70 5.5 5.5 5.6 4.7	17 39 316 847 1 307 959 490 237 5.2 5.3 5.3 5.6	18 83 173 405 731 853 544 306 5.7 5.6 5.8 6.0	4 65 346 680 406 143 41 23 4.1 4.3 4.2 4.3	16 150 523 1 270 926 493 197 103 4.4 4.6 4.6 4.7 4.7	10 97 210 1 029 688 427 175 111 4.5 4.8 4.6 5.2	2 13 53 108 288 372 274 222 6.0 6.2 6.1 6.2 4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, ottoched 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler	1 380 103 133 9 2 1 - - 5	607 8 4 4 - 1 - 27	918 161 18 10 15 1 -	1 788 538 41 212 374 409 89	2 255 173 83 92 91 92 - 313	288 5 2 6 3 22 43 -	1 194 441 335 192 65 280 67 60 1 022	331 543 61 250 733 488 230 84	1 243 18 13 2 6 6 - - 35
Occupied housing units	8 1 521	6 549	5 1 044	27 3 325	14 2 707	1 160	22 2 719	26 2 118	1 240
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	190 511 312 284 152 72 2.69 2.68 2.73	57 249 105 75 45 18 2.37 2.34 2.97	128 528 180 124 47 37 2.25 2.23 2.47	710 1 816 417 260 87 35 2.02 2.04 1.96	541 1 087 481 369 143 86 2.25 2.22 2.35	501 540 61 33 18 7 1.65 1.64	780 1 434 262 169 61 13 1.90 1.86 2.13	564 1 145 232 123 35 19 1.93 1.93	214 490 240 196 76 24 2.33 2.33 2.34
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 440 59 22 .56	538 7 4 .47	1 022 17 5 .46	3 301 15 9 .41	2 646 45 16 .44	1 153 2 5 .40	2 688 19 12 .43	2 082 26 10 .43	1 228 12 - .42
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units_ Less than \$20,000	1 057 21 166 305 209 153 174 19 4 1 5 63 300 72 100	411 4 13 53 67 69 114 62 22 4 3 99 800 112 500	831 4 30 56 170 291 217 37 13 6 7 90 300 98 500	1 702 2 15 121 116 309 700 257 100 49 33 119 500 131 300	1 791 11 33 114 420 521 491 108 43 28 22 91 600 105 400	199 2 23 69 82 7 7 3 - 1 5 60 700 72 200	1 127 7 40 130 269 160 348 120 32 111 10 94 000 105 600	577 1 37 78 100 180 80 40 29 32 118 100 145 700	1 029 1 15 129 273 229 196 72 23 21 70 87 300 123 500
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollors) Men controot rent (dollors) With meols included in rent Meon controot rent (dollors) No meols included in rent No cosh rent	391 372 381 2 300 371 18	80 372 396 1 263 68	121 384 417 - - 111 10	676 519 558 1 675 658 17	610 467 477 582 28	104 363 371 1 50 88 15	634 441 480 2 575 603 29	900 509 529 2 569 886 12	123 411 441 - - 118 5

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder o	of Monatee County-	—Con.			
Area	Troct 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Troct 13	Tract 14.01	Troct 14.02	Tract 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 16	Troct 17.01
All housing units	1 454	1 378	1 752	2 808	981	981	1 852	3 209	2 395
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF									
HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Dwner-occupied housing units	1 403 1 257	1 268 1 136	1 416 995	2 109 1 672	709 609	881 572	1 423 864	2 132 1 913	1 198 597
Percent of accupied housing units White	89.6 1 239	89.6 1 121	70.3 986	79.3 1 646	85.9 607	64.9 131	60.7 399	89.7 1 758	49.8 597
Slock American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5 2	4	4 3	16 3	Ξ.	432	444 2	146 2 -	
Asion or Pacific Islander Other roce	9 2	7 3	- 2	2 5	$\frac{\overline{2}}{2}$	9	19	7	
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	20 1 221	19 1 105	16 974	28 1 623	8 601	19 125	41 381	16 1 748	590 601
Renter-occupied housing units White	146 143	132 131	421 375	437 397	100 95	309 99	559 141 300	219 146 53	591
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 -	ī	20 1	26 2	- 1	194 - 1	2	3	
Asian or Pacific IslanderOther race	2 -	_	25	11	3	15	116	16 32	2
Hisponic origin (of any roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	4 139	5 127	81 319	25 383	6 92	83 32	208 60	138	58
VACANCY STATUS					070	100	429	1 077	1 197
Vacant housing units	51 17	110 35	336 42	699 63 37	272 34 15	100 6 8	30 33	84 31	35 453
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	7 6	12 17 40	31 11 186	13 465	5 204	7 9	8 203	47 830	20 656
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant warkers Other vacant	16 - 5	40 - 6	15 51	1 1 120	1 13	54 16	102 53	- 85	3
Boarded up	-	-	-	1-1		4	11	2	;
ROOMS 1 room	1	1	21	14	14	15	38	82	1º 21
2 rooms3 rooms	16	10 15	118 311	188 492	71 118	59 124	190 339 555	205 480 792	52 1 04
4 rooms 5 rooms	93 290	96 207	338 355	650 706	269 256	237 220 163	399 203	972 414	37 10
6 rooms	394 334	367 333 349	268 163 178	440 196 122	138 70 45	86 77	79 49	142 122	5
8 or more rooms	324 6.3 6.5	6.5 6.6	4.7 4.9	4.6 4.7	4.6 4.7	4.8 4.9	4.1 4.2	4.5 4.5	3. 4.
Mean, all housing units Median, occupied housing units Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.6 6.7	5.0 5.5	4.9 5.0	4.8 4.9	4.9 5.4	4.3 4.9	4.7 4.8	4. 4.
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.4	5.6	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	1 413	1 202	994	1 468	372	689	729 110	910 76	51: 5:
1, ottached		64 12	31 133	90 169 30	6 12 16	38 181 24	241 142	44 26	43 27
3 or 4 5 to 9	6	15 37 6	83 41 55	4	-	18	27 33	4 4	11 29
10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more	=	-	39	37	_		-	- .	43
Mobile home or trailerOther	2 7	5 37	360 16	991 15	570 5	16 11	546 24	2 131 14	25 2
Occupied housing units	1 403	1 268	1 416	2 109	709	881	1 423	2 132	1 19
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	182	153	383	544	185	142	294	503	40
2 persons3 persons	538	482 232	518 218	866 305	352 84	217 170	456 210	1 221 181	51 16
4 persons 5 persons	111	265 104	163 68	235 103	56 23	113 104	184 111 168	129 56 42	7 2 1
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	2.47	32 2.50	66 2.13	56 2.09 2.03	9 1.98 1.97	135 2.98 2.76	2.42 2.25	1.96 1.93	1.8 1.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	2,45 2,74	2.50 2.45	2.06 2.38	2.49	2.13	3.51	3.05	2.48	1.9
PERSONS PER ROOM	1 200	1.041	1 224	2.042	699	699	1 151	2 062	1 16
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	.] 11	1 261 6	1 334 41 41	2 042 44 23	6 4	89 93	130 142	36 34	2
Meon		.43	.48	.48	.44	.69	.69	.45	.4
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 185	1 053	719	1 086	263	528	526	586	25
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999		1 033	15 62	8 62	2	45 155	43 128	50 103	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	. 75 . 253	16 81	201 179	282 364	60 32 26	168 69	247 69	99 117 69	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	248	209 424	99 92	127 125	26 50 49	42 24 15	22 13	91 33	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 ta \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	52	178 51 31	36 17 6	71 23 12	8 7	3 3	2 -	8 7	
\$300,000 or more	_ 85	60 123 000	12 68 200	12 69 200	16 98 600	4 45 900	1 46 200	9 66 100	89 60
Mean (dallars)	138 100	148 500	85 900	86 500	125 200	58 100	48 800	80 900	108 5
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	_ 143	131	413	425	97	302	555	210	5
Median contract rent (dallars) Meon contract rent (dallars)	- 546 - 583	639 663	354 371	386 399	352 384	253 247	263 274	271 324	4
With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollors)	- 1 - 1 250	-		313	_	-	213 501	- 185	2 5
No meals included in rent Na cash rent	- 132 - 10	122 9	374 39	382 42	92 5	248 54	501 53	25	,

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Monot	ree County—Con.			
Area	Troct 17.02	Troct 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.03	Tract 19.04	Troct 20.01 (pt.)	Troct 20.02	Tract 1901
All housing units	2 656	4 499	1 880	3 857	1 799	1 908	2 530	7
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	1 240	2 829	1 422	2 979	1 512	1 566	2 179	6
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 368 1 171 85.6	2 014 71.2	1 632 1 310 80.3	2 979 2 833 95.1	1 512 1 338 88.5	1 388	1 707 78.3	33.3
White	1 167	2 009	1 256 40	2 817 4	1 333	1 378	1 686 12	2 -
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islonder	-	2	1 3	2 3	3 2	1 2	3 2	Ξ.
Other roce	7	2 43	10 25	7 _33	9	14	24	-
Renter-occupied housing units	1 161 197	1 967 815	1 241 322	2 791 146	1 324 174 167	1 367 178 167	1 666 472 461	4
White Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	196 _ 1	814 _ 1	257 12	141	107	5 3	2 5	=
Asian or Pocific IslanderOther roce	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	- 53	_ 5	- 6	2 1	1 3	_
Hisponic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hisponic origin	1 196	16 798	84 226	7 139	16 157	4 164	15 449	- 4
VACANCY STATUS	,,,	,,,•						
Vacant housing units	1 288 54	1 670 80	248 55	878 123	287 31	342 21	351 32	- 1
For rentRented or sold, not occupiedFor seosonal, recreational, or occosional use	98 8 1 113	310 40 1 110	10 39 83	51 62 610	11 8 215	17 6 273	85 40 63	- - 1
For migront workers Other vocont	1 113	130	28 33	32	3 19	275	8 123	<u> </u>
8oorded up		-	ì		2	-	1	-
ROOMS	9	19	20	51	3	28	29 78	-
2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms	138 200 1 087	126 347 1 369	34 77 365	147 292 1 068	31 100 437	160 303 161	134 357	1 2
5 rooms	648 317	1 267 757	513 401	1 629 471	671 353	410 420	693 531	3 -
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	135 122	330 284	267 203	142 57	135 69	245 181	373 335	1
Medion, all housing units	4.4 4.7	4.8 5.0	5.4 5.6	4.7 4.7	5.0 5.1	5.2 5.1 5.5	5.5 5.6 5.7	4.7 4.9 4.5
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.6 4.7 4.3	5.0 5.4 4.1	5.5 5.7 4.4	4.8 4.8 4.3	5.0 5.1 4.4	5.6 4.5	6.0 4.7	6.0 4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, ottoched	893 145	2 314 259	1 403 15	721 13	718 35	1 291 22 9	1 649 63 298	4 -
2 3 or 4 5 to 9	103 108 320	790 254 367	29 7 4	16 11 15	43 34 6	23 17	8 3	_
10 to 19 20 to 49	422 451	122 232	9	2	2 24	36	47 -	-
50 or moreMobile home or troiler	161 2	105 8	396	3 064	934	489	- 447 15	3
Occupied housing units	51 1 368	48 2 829	17 1 632	15 2 979	1 512	1 566	2 179	6
PERSONS IN UNIT				010	225	222	337	2
1 person	419 799 94	833 1 425 311	191 691 232	818 1 842 1 ₀ 2	325 856 161	232 657 268	728 417	2
4 persons5 persons	39 14	170 65	301 138	87 34	113 35	252 103	422 180	1 -
6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	3 1.83	25 1.91	79 2.40	16 1.86	22 2.00	54 2.34	95 2.56	1.50-
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1.83 1.86	1.91 1.89	2.34 3.09	1.86 2.01	1.97 2.41	2.35 2.23	2.70 2.18	1.50– 1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 363	2 799	1 533	2 952	1 484	1 535	2 083	6
1.01 to 1.50	3 2	21 9	55 44	18	16 12	20 11	62 34	-
Weon	.38	.39	.51	.40	.43	.50	.50	.38
Specified owner-occupied housing units	556 2	1 455	870 20	476 4	550	1 005	1 103 7	1_
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 2 8	7 26	50 110	28 64	20 112	17 211	22 67	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	30 85	118 224	214 128	144 152	145 127	185 158	94 123	_
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	149 92	494 314	148 61 44	62 13 4	82 33 12	248 113 42	494 231 46	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	51 43 94	80 59 130	38 57	1 4	5	16 12	12 7	_
Median (dollors)	150 800 202 700	136 100 160 600	86 400 121 100	79 800 84 400	78 800 91 100	90 100 107 600	126 300 126 700	162 500 162 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollors)	188 652	798 479	252 358	136 315	167 434 460	1 68 424 439	400 341 374	225 213
Meon contract rent (dollors) With meals included in rent Meon contract rent (dollars)	708 1 1 250	530 2 1 063	384 - -	367 - -	1 250	1 250	Ξ	_
No meols included in rentNo cash rent	164 23	744 52	145 107	117 19	148 18	148 19	219 181	4 -

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Cancus Tract or Riock Numbering			Monotee Co	County			Totals for split	Totols for split trocts/8NA's in Manatee County	County	
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Totol	Boyshore Gordens CDP	Brodenton city	South Brodenton CDP	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 9
Occupied housing units	84 730	84 730	7 987	16 536	10 050	2 261	4 311	338	1 648	3 583
Downer-occupied housing units ————————————————————————————————————	61 885 73.0 22 845 27.0	61 885 73.0 22 845 27.0	5 324 66.7 2 663 33.3	10 674 64.6 5 862 35.4	6 056 60.3 3 994 39.7	1 351 59.8 910 40.2	2 439 56.6 1 872 43.4	141 41.7 197 58.3	1 297 78.7 351 21.3	2 700 75.4 883 24.6
l room. 2 rooms. 3 rooms. 4 rooms. 5 rooms. 6 rooms. 7 rooms. Medion, ovcupied housing units. Medion, renter-occupied housing units.	854 8 703 8 703 22 627 14 568 1 573 5 036 5 136 5 136 6 136 7 136 7 136 7 136 8 136	854 3 504 8 703 22 627 74 628 7 7 572 5 036 5 1.0	386 1 0356 2 551 2 176 1 104 457 4.9 3.9	1 442 1 9832 2 9133 2 9135 1 439 1 437 3.7	2 5 5 7 2 8 957 2 8 8 957 8 8 957 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	13 168 168 1337 1750 1227 124 149 149 149 149 149 149	1455 1455 1455 1455 1455 1455 1455 1455	24 4 6 6 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5	1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	16 84 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. defoched 2. 2 2. 3 or 4 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	39 711 5 424 5 424 5 424 3 838 3 838 1 2 772 1 6 772 8875	39 711 5 424 5 424 5 422 8 802 3 537 1 5 539 1 6 825 1 887	2 989 6463 6463 6463 647 776 776 378 862 1 374 1 396	8 025 1 281 7 18 9 40 1 185 1 190 1 190 9 13	2 197 968 968 316 411 980 115 2 194 136	285 285 285 285 285 2128 2128 2128 2128	976 288 289 92 92 92 52 52 1 1 574 44	80 4 7 0 8 8 8 1 1 4 9 8 9 1 1 4 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	886 896 334 866 805 1 2 2 66 8 34 8 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 520 216 216 205 905 93 833 17 19
PERSONS IN UNIT person	23 467 38 741 10 433 7 483 3 027 1 581 1 99 1 99	23 467 38 741 10 431 7 483 3 027 1 581 1 581 1 59	2 769 3 357 950 595 227 227 1.86 1.95	5 338 7 275 1 896 1 311 451 265 1.90 1.97	3 772 4 338 1 046 201 201 91 1.74	715 869 3300 1999 106 1.88 1.83	1 181 1 792 1 792 3 541 2 64 1 .86 2 .50	22.23 22.28 22.28 22.28	502 741 1186 119 55 55 1.83 1.83	759 1 446 625 473 173 89 2.71 2.41
1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	82 883 1 199 648 45	82 883 1 199 648 45	7 834 110 43 .45	16 182 199 155 144	9 867 137 46 45	2 141 85 35 .52	4 054 172 85 .53	289 23 26 65	1 581 32 35 35 48	3 508 58 17 17.
VALUE Specified owner-accupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$49,999 \$150,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 to \$249,999	35 736 1 714 6 724 8 886 6 628 6 628 7 131 2 360 800 800 800 900 900 900	35 736 233 1 714 6 724 8 896 6 628 6 628 7 131 2 360 800 99 200	2 735 1 12 1 10 11 1 167 1 167 1 11 2 8 1 10 6 300 6 800	7 569 49 413 1 710 2 316 1 078 1 078 1 74 1 100 7 74 100	2 112 227 203 782 782 783 783 77 27 19 7 7 7 7 60 90 65 500	667 168 168 1321 119 119 21 2 49 400 52 900	781 7 96 96 3399 215 38 14 18 1 1 1 1 54 700 58 400	126 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	735 137 137 178 178 178 19 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 169 7 47 7 214 614 614 551 122 122 44 86 800 100 000
Specified renter-accupied housing units Specified renter-accupied housing units Meaton controot rent (dollors) With meols included in rent Meon controot rent (dollors) No meols included in rent No meols included in rent	22 471 411 450 839 1 024 20 523 1 109	22 471 411 450 1 024 20 523 1 109	2 653 369 369 374 374 1 180 2 551 2 551	5 821 438 493 652 1 026 5 015	3 975 383 384 376 1 052 1 052 3 840	905 387 383 383 413 869 869	1 856 359 359 359 1 817 1 817	196 330 406 35 773 149 129	348 295 287 287 4 4 159 323 21	866 419 450 232 833 313 313

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Table 10.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	- Braden	Bradenton city, Manatee Caunty				Remair	Remainder of Monatee County			
Area	Tract 1.03	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 19.01
Occupied housing units	834	314	1 134	1 126	2 177	514	230	540	1 904	1 513
Owner-accupied housing units	369 44.2 465 55.8	126 40.1 188 59.9	834 73.5 300 26.5	605 53.7 52.1 46.3	1 113 51.1 1 064 48.9	463 90.1 51 9.9	131 57.0 99 43.0	399 73.9 141 26.1	1 758 92.3 146 7.7	1 256 83.0 257 17.0
I room. 2 rooms. 3 rooms. 4 rooms. 5 rooms. 7 rooms. 7 rooms. Nedian, oxcupled housing units	233.4 24.0 25.2 25.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.2	24 2 8 8 9 4 5 2 4 4 8 8 9 5 1 1 4 5 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	212 212 259 259 201 80 80 4 4 4 7 4 7	6 112 360 359 359 139 61 4.6 4.8	268 892 882 883 884 877 850 854 854 855	7 3 5 8 8 8 8 5 2 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	- 8 1 3 5 5 5 4 5 7 5 4 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7	7.8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	106 106 200 200 444 337 306 101 101 4.8 4.8	238 428 428 428 234 234 180 5.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, ottoched 2	25 136 136 188 88 89 29 27	26 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	605 955 195 22 24 47 47 114 9	638 645 645 648 648 649 649 649 649 649 649 649 649 649 649	214 8 2 3 1 1 1 266 2	84 8 2 6 2 1 - 1 1 <u>- 1</u> 4	117 22 50 6 6 7 330 7	549 34 23 6 6 7 1 277 13	158 124 127 300 16
PERSONS IN UNIT person	286 251 739 739 38 27 202 2.02 1.96	92 85 85 85 85 85 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 83 83 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	382 420 151 99 43 34 1.82 2.46	261 405 405 131 131 2.52 2.25 2.47	411 826 371 277 186 136 1-96 3.16	120 321 35 35 20 20 12 6 1.98 1.98	21 66 33 34 33 51 27,2 468	259 259 38 38 25 25 1.99 1.88 3.08	1 56 1 156 1 2 2 39 2 34 2 1 92 2 34	179 676 676 284 284 114 52 2.35 2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 1.50	775 39 20 54	268 21 25 .65	1 079 25 30 48	1 046 57 23 .57	1 978 134 65 58	502 7 7 8.	166 26 38 38 .78	468 22 50 50	1 880 12 12 43	1 462 35 16 -48
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$79,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$19,999 \$150,000 to \$19,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 or mare Median (dollars) Meann (dollars)	308 6 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 3 3 4 5 0 0 0 8 4 8 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	113 6 29 7 42 7 42 7 1 2 8 6 1 100 62 600	550 201 128 128 128 128 22 8 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1	448 107 107 216 90 15 1 1 49 900 52 400	498 4 4 67 7 132 1332 1332 1332 1332 1332 1332 13	88 22 33 35 21 11 12 33 33 35 68 77 900	108 22 - 25 25 - 18 13 13 13 14 400 84 400	83 112 122 60 200 60 500	444 9 9 8 8 104 104 87 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	82 208 208 208 172 172 172 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars) No meals included in rent No cash rent	459 330 340 340 - - - 438 21	187 335 414 35 773 140	298 297 297 20 20 20 208 218	521 390 381 - - 501 20	1 048 376 376 380 380 3 4 554 1 026 19	50 250 260 2 2 119 119 45	244 244 256 1	139 311 296 - - 122 17	137 358 367 - - 116 21	203 362 400 - - 133 70

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

BRADEN	Tract or Block Numbering	iligs or symbols, see fext	Monotee Count	\dagger \tag{41}		Totals for split fre	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Monatee County	2	
TON,	Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Totol	Brodenton city	Troct 1.02	Fract 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02
FL M	Occupied housing units	111 8	111 8	2 042	250	210	920	304	1 057
ISA	IENUKE Owner-coccupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	2 256 44.1 2 855 55.9	2 256 44.1 2 855 55.9	776 38.0 1 266 62.0	122 48.8 128 51.2	29 13.8 181 86.2	30 5.5 520 94.5	200 65.8 104 34.2	458 43.3 599 56.7
	l room. 2 rooms. 3 rooms. 4 rooms. 5 rooms. 7 rooms. 8 or more rooms. Median, accupied housing units. Median, renter-accupied housing units.	63 365 760 1 287 1 332 803 803 311 190 1 4 6 4 .6 4 .6 4 .6	363 365 1 287 1 332 803 311 190 1 190 4.6 5.3	38 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	8.1.84.88.85.4. 8.1.84.88.85.4.4.	283830 283830 28383 2838 2838 2838 2838	205 655 205 213 322 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3,5 5,5 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	13 68 178 197 197 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, ontoched 2 2 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 to 40 20	2 669 1 1286 1 233 233 233 234 240 254 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256	2 669 1 129 303 303 303 303 304 49	1 866 366 37 77 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	188 20 30 1 1 1 2 1 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33.7 10.2 13.7 13.7 1.2 1.2	4888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88	232 10 34 7 7 15 3 3	494 46 16 20 20 20 11 15 15 17 1
	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion, cocupied housing units Medion, enter-occupied housing units	989 1 248 1 020 1 020 1 857 2 81 2 81 2 80	989 1 248 1 020 1 020 857 857 857 2 81 2 81 2 80	460 515 515 385 337 153 172 2,62 2,78 2,78	866 866 37 125 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	3.3.3.3.2.8.8.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.	943 133 123 123 135 135 135 135 135	25.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05	206 208 208 213 213 3136 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 214
	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare Mean	4 317 479 315 316	4 317 479 315 68	1 757 1 126 120 155 65	227 10 13 .54	168 27 15 78	423 83 84 87	256 26 64 26	908 87 62 69
ACTS AND BLOCK NUM	Pacified owner-occupied housing units Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors)	2 094 184 247 379 123 67 67 67 67 800 800 52 700	2 094 184 184 547 791 3791 3791 67 67 22 5 1 1 1 1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	719 47 194 194 194 39 9 9 9 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	113 123 124 123 135 140 156 166 176 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 18	27 - 4 114 114 - 1 56 800 56 100	18 1 1 2 4 4 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	187 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	42.1 10 10 87 213 81 119 18 18 8 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion controct rent (dollars) With meols included in rent Mean controct rent (dollars) Mean controct rent (dollars) No meols included in rent No cosh rent	2 823 307 290 24 147 2 741	2 823 307 290 147 147 2 741	1 253 271 271 271 271 27 1 25 24 26 27 27 27	126 253 253 253 118 118	180 385 370 78 178	515 369 344 344 - - 510 5	104 309 295 295 1 - 6	256 266 233 233 1 888 4

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con. Table 11.

For definitions of terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Threshold is 400 persons.

Tract 16 508 31 98 69 69 12 12 14 8 59.7 300 40.3 60.3 132 188 158 120 70 70 70 2.83 2.97 ¥ 624 44 76 76 76 76 76 200 Tract 15.02 300 257 266 266 266 286 286 13 65 55.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 121 157 133 79 67 69 69 2.72 2.72 2.88 527 57 42 63 626 432 69.0 194 31.0 15.01 253 243 243 177 Tract Remainder of Manatee County 33.00 3.00 3.00 50–19 95 72.5 36 27.5 188 **2** 6 5 1 1 8 1 113 ᆵ Tract 7.02 (pt. 25 4.9 485 95.1 22 208 208 29 29 29 29 4.4 4.4 4.4 26 48 **₹** 1 1 5 4 1 1 1 1 1 188 387 337 ----------<u>ē</u> Tract 3.03 24 13.5 154 86.5 391 377 377 --152 8822245111 178 42 E E E E Tract 1.04 (pt.) 394 192 192 15 15 15 18 363 39.2 563 60.8 171 186 213 213 191 78 87 87 3.00 3.35 2.79 237 237 237 --554 25 58 85 88 89 Tract 7.02 (pt.) 136 61.0 87 39.0 33.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.9 167 7 7 7 7 15 15 15 28 26 28 25 26 27 1 87 308 302 1 1 82 82 1008 254 33 37 2.66 2.48 2.91 2.91 188 17 181 183 ē. Tract 7.01 Bradenton city, Manatee County 222 88 33 442 1 - 1 1 386 49 26 .67 26.0 341 74.0 900 337 214 227 227 2 328 328 1.03 Tract 37 86 86 37 25 14 20 20 2.08 2.08 121 48.8 127 51.2 225 13 13 15 15 200 125 239 252 252 --117 fract 1.02 (pt.) Census Tract or Block Numbering Spedified owner-occupied housing uni tess them \$20,000 |
\$20,000 to \$39.999 |
\$40,000 to \$39.999 |
\$40,000 to \$59.999 |
\$40,000 to \$59.999 |
\$40,000 to \$49.999 |
\$100,000 to \$49.999 |
\$250,000 to \$249.999 |
\$250,000 to \$249.999 |
\$30,000 or more |
\$300,000 or more |
\$40,000 or more 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 6 persons 6 or more persons 6 Median, occupied housing units 7 Median, owner-occupied housing units 7 Median, renter-occupied housing units 7 Median, renter-occupied housing units 7 Owner-occupied housing units ______ Percent of occupied housing units ___ Renter-occupied housing units _____ Percent of occupied hausing units ___ **UNITS IN STRUCTUR** With meals included in Mean contract rent (No meals included in re No cosh rent PERSONS IN UNIT 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more

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Table 12. Occupancy, Unitzation,	Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]
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Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Occupied heusing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 rooms 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 7 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms 8 or more roccupied housing units 6 Medion, corcupied housing units 6 Medion, renter-occupied housing units 6 rooms 7	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, of total and a series of the series o	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 5 persons. 6 or more persons. Medion, occupied housing units. Medion, renter-occupied housing units.	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 1.50. 1.51 or mare. Mean.	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units. Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$59,999 \$80,000 to \$199,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 more Median (dollars)	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) Mean confroct rent (dollars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cosh rent
Brodenton, FL MSA Mor	182	75 41.2 107 58.8	~ 4 8 4 4 6 5 8 4 6 6 6	8 - 22 - 24 - 26 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28	22.88 2.20 2.50 2.50 2.50	291 112 9 82.	53 21 21 4 4 4 4 11 11 11 61 300 90 700	105 405 405 405 2 2 631 100 3
Monotee County	182	75 41.2 107 58.8	7 4 4 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	85 16 16 6 6 6 7 7 7	36 64 64 22 38 14 2.20 2.57	162 11 9 59	\$3 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	105 405 405 405 631 100

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Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area Brodenton, FL	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units			PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person. 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, contractoropied housing units PERSONS DEPONAN		VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20 000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$59,999 \$100,000 to \$19,999 \$100,000 to \$19,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,	Specified renter-occupied housing units
	, FL ASA Monotee County	317	189 59.6 128 40.4	8 5 5 2 2 2 4 9 8 8 5 7 1 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	18	55 62 62 62 62 33 33 33 54 25 54	259 39 19 .77	154 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	127 398 442 1 1 1 123
	ounty	317	189 59.6 128 40.4	8 1 2 4 4 9 9 8 8 5 5 2 2 4 4 9 9 8 8 5 5 5 5 6 7 5 6 8 9 5 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	E 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4	55 23 33 38 54 25 25 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	259 39 19 .77	15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	127 398 442 1 123

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

			Manatee County		Totals for split tr	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Manatee County	atee County	Bradenton city, Monatee County	rtee County		Remainder of Manatee County	natee County	
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Total	Bradenton city	South Braden- ton CDP	Fract 3.03	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.01 (pt.) Tract	7.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Troct 19.01
Occupied housing units	2 340	2 340	622	140	198	107	178	001	191	155	102	249	109
TENUKE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	811 34.7 1 529 65.3	811 34.7 1 529 65.3	151 24.3 47.1 75.7	48 34.3 92 65.7	24 12.1 174 87.9	16 15.0 91 85.0	37 20.8 141 79.2	10 10.0 90 90.0	29 17.4 138 82.6	11 7.1 144 92.9	18.6 18.6 83 81.4	41 16.5 208 83.5	25 22.9 84 77.1
I room	28 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3.3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 4 4 4 6 7 7 4 4 4 5 7 5 4 5 6 7 7 5 6 7 5 6 7 5 6 7 5 6 7 6 7 6 7	1 5 8 2 2 3 3 4 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	78488 76846 775 788 868 788 788 788 788 788 788 788 788	1 E 8 C 2 2 3 3 2 1 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 2 2 3 3 8 8 8 8 8 9 6 1 1 1 2 1 4 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 4 8 8 6 7 4 4 4 1 1 4 6 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6	2 9 2 2 2 2 8 3 3 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1.882 2.28 2.4.8.3 2.4.8.5 3.4.6.6 5.6 5	222222 104222222 3.3.3.3.5.5.5.5.3.5.3.5.3.5.3.5.3.5.3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	952 124 124 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	952 531 154 166 178 173 173 35	224 28 113 68 88 88 88 12 12 13	\$258548334 \$058548334	27 8 11 8 4 9 1 1 1 6	22 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	53 84 84 85 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	30 174 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	40.7 × 3.8 × 1 1 − €	1030	28 28 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2	2460	51 7 7 7 7 3 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 4 persons. 6 or more persons. Median, occupied housing units. Median, owner-occupied housing units.	294 498 389 387 284 488 3.83 3.83	294 498 498 387 284 488 3.83	86 1104 1104 1128 3312 352 352 354	36 49 17 17 17 18 20 18 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	223 223 223 250 4.350 4.93	8 20 20 16 16 3,72 3,72 3,92	428.838.44 42.939.4 12.939.4	20 19 114 113 27 27 3.79 3.88	2.22 2.22 3.22 2.32 2.33 3.22 3.32 4.23 3.32 4.23 5.33 5.33 5.33 5.33 5.33 5.33 5.33 5	7 11 29 29 67 67 8 3.75	5 10 112 115 5.77 5.80 5.80 5.75	28 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 20 20 20 20 4.07 4.19
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	1 505 308 527 527	1 505 308 527 54	392 81 149 .98	118 7 15 .73	95 37 66 1.21	55 17 35 1.26	101 23 54 1.10	51 15 34 1.30	91 22 54 1.13	66 32 57 1.31	30 24 48 1.49	107 49 93 1.37	53 20 3,6 1.22
VALUE Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$80,000 to \$59,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 or mare Median (dollars)	637 647 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648	637 21 76 162 188 98 88 88 66 900 88 400	124 13 137 37 32 29 29 29 20 68 700	22 3 3 4 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	19 3 11 11 5 5 24 200 52 500	253 200 000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	27 3 13 14 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	57 57 500 63 500 63	21 3 3 4 4 4 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 8 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 100 6 11 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	35 800	37 2 10 23 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 46 500 44 500	20 - 20 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Wen contract rent (dollars) No means included in rent No cosh rent	1 488 343 350 12 672 1 301 175	1 488 343 350 12 672 1 301 175	465 3132 332 647 447	92 382 382 372 1 250 88 3	172 367 368 68 169 169	90 315 318 318 337 89	140 285 278 278 1 1 187 137	89 315 315 317 537 88	137 284 276 276 1 1 1 187 1 134	142 368 371 - 140 2	82 223 231 231 - - 49 33	205 270 274 274 166 39	275 267 267 267 18 18 48

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Table 15.

	Tract 19.01	1 467	1 241 84.6 226 15.4	8 37 37 232 232 357 443 357 57 57 57 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	134 102 103 104 104 105 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	172 665 665 775 109 109 12,31 2,31 2,31	1 433 29 5 5 47	8 8 8 8 8 8 119 119 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	176 367 367 410 410 612 56
Manatee County	Tract 15.02	144	381 86.4 60 13.6	2008 886 884 864 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867	82 8 14 2 2 3 3 3 7 7 5 5	135 246 203 203 203 111 185 11.85 11.83	429 6 6 6	6.7 6.7 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8	325 325 314 314 1
Remainder of A	Tract 15.01	157	125 79.6 32 20.4	1 2 8 2 4 4 2 8 4 4 4 8 6 4 4 4 8 6 4 4 4 8 6 4 4 4 8 6 4 4 4 8 6 4 4 4 8 6 4 4 4 4	86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8	22 23 22 23 22 24 25 27 27 27	146 8 3 3.54	103 23 23 23 118 114 114 111 111 117 117 118 118 118 118 118 118	28 321 326 - - 21 7
	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	2 095	1 106 52.8 989 47.2	12 49 101 101 859 286 82 82 4.5 4.5 4.5	630 210 588 65 65 65 10 10 15	408 408 322 289 169 109 1.96 3.04	1 944 115 36 .55	491 259 259 129 23 23 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	974 377 381 381 354 954 954
Manatee County	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	1 039	818 78.7 221 21.3	59 190 236 236 184 184 4.7 4.7	658 23 33 33 23 1 1 238 238	375 408 132 73 73 73 1.85 1.85	010 L 4 L 4 A	536 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	219 307 297 297 202 203 162
Bradenton city, M	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	249	120 48.2 129 51.8	255 255 255 355 355 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35	148 16 17 17 17 18 38 38	87 71 70 80 30 7 7 2.03 2.03 1.71	234 11 4 4	107 28 5 28 4 1 1 9 1 9 5 0 8 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	129 388 472 472 35 773 823
natee County	Tract 7.02	1 545	1 274 82.5 271 17.5	2557 2557 2557 2557 2557 2557 2557 2557	865 87 87 88 88 88 88 88 1 1 1 24 88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	726 726 167 93 38 27 1.88 1.91	1 513 21 11 146	75 24 239 176 176 78 78 78 79 70 70 63 200	268 303 303 290 3 150 246 194
Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Manatee	Tract 7.01	270	133 49.3 137 50.7	222 24.4.2.4.4.3.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	162 285 166 172 173 188 18	92 78 45 30 8 17 2.05 2.05 1.71	255 11 4 4	50 900 1 2 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	137 374 458 458 773 773 90
Totals for split 1	Tract 3.03	4 198	2 422 57.7 1 776 42.3	233 2338 1 446 1 420 1420 142 142 1 48 1 48 1 48	960 275 837 91 61 61 265 1 548 42	1 170 1 778 1 778 381 2 18 2 102 2 102 2 102 2 104	3 997 149 52 .52	768 7 7 9 4 7 392 231 38 14 18 18 18 18 18 54 700 58 400	1 761 370 370 370 5 833 1 725 1 31
	South Braden- ton CDP	9 947	6 018 60.5 3 929 39.5	2 420 8 832 8 832 8 820 8 820 1 833 1 834 1 83 1 83	2 174 9 81 1 9 81 1 312 403 9 74 601 1 106 1 1 106 1 1 106 1 1 106 1	3 740 4 3301 1 038 590 1 193 8 5 1 1.79 1 .74	9 777 132 132 38 38	2000 277 201 277 277 215 215 92 92 10 92 60 60 65 60 65	3 910 383 396 26 1 044 3 777
symbols, see text] Manatee County	Bradenton city	16 141	10 553 65.4 5 588 34.6	427 1 897 1 893 2 887 1 428 1 428 5.2 3 7.2	7 876 1 262 660 1 126 1 126 1 179 1 179 1 179 2 120	5 271 7 175 1 827 1 827 1 182 2 11 1 89 1 97	15 897 154 90 44	7 467 468 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 408 40	5 550 442 500 647 1 028 4 756
terms and meanings of symbols, see text	Total	83 229	61 268 . 73.6 21 961 26.4	3 804 8 4334 22 338 22 338 7 4 89 7 4 89 7 6 89 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	39 063 5 321 2 713 2 713 3 760 16 673 16 738	23 246 38 360 10 167 7 261 7 866 1 389 1 98 1 98	81 801 1 034 394 .44	35 257 224 6 618 8 787 7 059 2 337 7 795 9 900 9 200	21 603 413 453 832 1 026 19 754
For definitions of terms	Bradenton, FL MSA	83 229	61 268 73.6 21 961 26.4	3 804 8 434 12 2 380 12 2 380 14 51 17 4 89 1 4 89 1 6 7 6 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	39 063 5 321 2 713 2 713 3 747 16 738 16 738 863	23 246 23 246 10 167 7 2 61 7 2 866 1 386 1 98 1 98	81 801 1 034 394	35 257 1 628 6 619 8 787 7 7059 7 795 80 900 99 900	21 603 413 453 1 026 1 026 1 017
(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For Census Tract or Block Numberina	Area	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	room	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person. 2 persons. 2 persons. 5 persons. 6 or more persons. Median, oxcupied housing units	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	VALUE Specified owner-accupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$59,999 \$100,000 to \$189,999 \$150,000 to \$189,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$289,999 \$350,000 or more Median (dollars)	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With medis included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No medis included in rent No cosh rent

Troct 5.01

4.06

4.05 Toct

4.04

013 573 397 176 440

831 996 371 464

2 705 2 473 1 437 1 036 232

138 363 304 775

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DADE	NTON	I. FL MSA				IS TRACTS AND R
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Ancestry undassified or not reported SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancistries reported Avob Austrian Belgion Condian Condian Danish Outch Fingish French (except 8asque)	French Canadian German German Greek Hungarian Irish Irish Irish Irihuanian Norwegian Portuguese	Romanion Russian Scotch-risch Scotch-risch Scotch-risch Scotch-risch Slovok Subscharon African Subscharon African Subscharon African Weish India (skulduing Hispanic origin groups) Wash India (skulduing Hispanic origin groups) Wash Outer oncestries PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Oaminican (Dominican Republic) Central American Costo Rican Guotemalan Guotemalan Nicoraguan Nicoraguan Salvodaran
	Brodenton, FL MSA	211 707 186 339 118 932 67 377 25 368	423 414 381 634 1055 1 154 8 805 1 8	55 277 570 277 570 270 570 270	1 311 5 930 6 930 1 222 1 232 1 113 1 10 219 2 253 2 253 2 253 2 253 2 253 2 253	404 404 118 118 118 188 86 86 86 86 86
	Total	211 707 186 339 118 962 67 377 25 368	423 414 654 654 654 654 654 654 655 654 655 654 655 655	2 277 55 051 870 1 469 35 410 11 462 11 462 8 093 8 093 8 093 9 353	311 750 5 930 6 980 6 980 1 292 1 113 1 113 2 455 2 455 2 455 2 455 2 455 2 830 2 800 2 80	244 252 288 288 268 268 268 268 268 268 268 26
Manatee	Bayshare Gar- dens COP	17 062 14 735 9 120 5 615 2 327	34 124 28 35 35 165 165 873 3 127 1 052	236 4 603 38 139 1 007 1 007 50 1 57 1 57 2 157	80 162 578 578 578 148 148 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	11111114
County	Bradenton city	43 779 38 280 25 583 12 697 5 499	87 558 36 76 42 160 130 132 1 567 7 697 2 126	10 504 10 504 193 193 1 909 1 203 1 203 1 203 3 3	1 266 1 278 1 278 1 278 1 35 1 35 1 907 1 907 1 907 1 907 1 907 1 907 1 907 1 907 1 908	18 1 8 4 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1
	South Braden- ton COP	20 398 17 982 11 211 6 771 2 416	6 6 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5 643 643 138 134 1 276 1 276 1 276 1 276 1 276 1 276 1 276 1 276 2 25 2 25 2 25 4 4	255 276 640 640 640 730 330 330 330 131 101 101 101 101 101 1	177
	Troct 1.02	1 153 981 916 916 172	2 306 1 1 1 9 1 2 3 5 1 4 1	55 00 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1333 111 111 111 181 1111 1111 1111 111	26
	Troct 1.04	6 158 5 376 3 571 1 805 782	12 316 10 25 25 37 15 15 224 868	1 449 27 27 1 127 318 318 13 64 135	28 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	14114111111
	Troct 2	7 325 6 569 4 363 2 206 756	14 650 8 20 6 92 1 16 1 994 1 393	2 197 2 197 10 38 1 201 3329 3329 194 154	61 212 300 58 58 132 35 34 103 103	.55
Totals for split t	Troct 3.03	12 990 10 782 10 783 3 101 2 208	25 980 16 16 102 21 27 427 1 526 486	2 586 2 586 40 34 1 977 4 11 6 69 2 1	18 322 221 221 221 205 48 88 30 1139 114 114	1 1 20 1 1 1 20 1
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Manatee Cour	Troct 4.03	1 792 1 669 1 669 893 776 123	3 584 3 4 772 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28 494 4 1 14 120 120 67 43	47 63 88 88 36 36 103 7 7 1 276	
anatee Cc	Troct 4	⊕ ∞ ∙ ∞	8 6	e –	_	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Manatee County—Can.	A's in Manatee C	ounty — Can.					Bayshare Gardens CDP, Manatee County	CDP, Manatee
Area	Tract 5.04	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 12.04	Tract 20.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry unclassified or not reparted	3 404 3 073 3 073 1 153 331	7 108 6 177 3 518 2 659 931	2 239 1 804 1 586 435	7 409 6 142 5 333 809 1 267	9 532 8 455 5 087 3 368 1 077	4 877 4 513 2 527 1 986 364	6 710 6 140 3 449 2 691 570	4 652 4 120 2 121 1 999 532	4 467 3 927 2 194 1 733 540	4 231 3 781 2 213 1 568 450	5 443 3 224 2 237 982	7 153 6 360 4 140 2 220 793	4433 3 746 2 468 1 278 687
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported Avab. Austrian Austrian Gradian Gradian Gradian Gradian Belgian Durch Darish French (except Basque)	6 808 20 1 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	14 216 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	4 478	14 818 	19 064 100 118 118 128 554 554 554 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	9 754 2 1 10 10 48 7 273 1 352 1 357 329	13 420 32 12 33 33 39 23 39 235 1 593 48 474	9 304 13 16 16 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 93 1 4 4 1 1 4 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	8 23 3 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	12 836 21 21 22 12 12 12 12 13 374	14 306 17 27 27 19 30 45 80 278 1 207 1 487	8 86 11 8 1 8 2 2 2 2 11 2 2 1 2 4 8 2 4 8
French Canadian German Greek Hungarian Irish Italian Intravegian Portuguese	0100 78 687 189 189 77 160	2 - 2 22 - 4 22 - 2 22 - 2 23 - 2 24 - 2 25 - 2 26 - 2 26 - 2 27	182 183 1 188 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 678 678 19 19 153 116	2 601 2 601 34 1 716 1 716 1 19 305 -	1 684 1 13 1 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273 273	1 622 1 622 1 7 7 7 52 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 329 1 329 1 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1 536 24 24 14 916 396 396 165	- 258 57 288 382 382 382 382 382 382 383 383 383	1 908 1 908 1 15 2 289 1 156	1 935 1 935 1 204 469 1 204 233 233	558 588 588 588 588 588 588 588 588 588
Romanian Russian Scortsh-Irish Scortish Scortish Slovok Subsaharan African Swelish United States ar American United States ar American Wesh Wesh Vigoslovian Other ancestries	7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2822 2842 2842 2842 2842 2842 2842 2842	218 218 15 15 15 15 15 15	79 9 9 9 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.8 2.8 3.90 8.8 8.8 8.8 2.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1	29 219 2919 291 103 103 100 192 27 27 27 27 3 472	33 186 199 240 20 20 27 7 7 131 47 47	35 243 243 243 243 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	33 215 215 215 27 27 116 116 3 685	251 260 260 261 262 262 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 263	234 243 2434 255 25 25 353 353 353 353 353 353 353 3	33 292 284 284 284 119 119 436 436 6 358	285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Daminican (Daminican Republic) Central American. Goste Rican Guaremalan Handuran Nicaraguan Panamanian Salvadaran Central American, origin nat specified Argentinean Ciolombian Euddorfan Penvian Colombian Euddorfan Penvian Colombian Colombian Euddorfan Penvian Colombian Colomb			1211121111111111	211111111111111111111111111111111111111		11111111211111811	17			101101111811812	111111110011000111	11111111001111100	

rigiii eroops	
spanic or	ext]
Selected Di	ings of symbols, see to
rersons in	ans of terms and mear
ups and	text. Far definition
stry Groups	variability, see 1
ed Ance	ject ta sampling
. Selected /	n sample and sub
Table 16.	[Data bosed a

Census Tract or Riock Numbering	Bayshare Gardens CDP, Manatee Caunty—Can.	CDP, Manatee Can,						Bradenton city, Manatee Caunty	natee Caunty	Ī				
Area	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.03	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.01
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified	2 571 2 021	2 908 2 608	2 119 1 726	1 153 981	3 065	1 1	35 88	7 033 6 388 6 388	572 561	2 539 2 316	1 564 1 406 748	4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 485	3 186 2 783 1 713
Single ancestry	- 880 550	1 237	405 393 393	418 172	2 446 567 552	1 1 1	· 8 ·		1123		158		438 115	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Fotal ancestries reported Arab Austrian Belgian	5 142	018 2	4 238	2 306	7 234	1111	6	14 066 23 23 23 23	1 9 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 078 8 12 14	3 128	9 172	2 970	6 372 - 1 8 - 1
Carondian. Carondian Danish English Finnish Finnish Finnish	25 182 473 158	29 192 797 162	33 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	35 6 1 4	12 50 220 85		1 1 1 1 2 1 1	23,44,55 44,54,11,12,12,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,	39 158	172 108 672 172	38,773	291 1 160 1 243	7 8 322 322 82	22 112 526 7 332
French Canadian German Greek Hungarian	731	942	18 417 32 32 228	55 00 1 1 74	530 - 5 405		16111	2 267 2 267 11 68 1 251	771	708 25 30 438	42 453 10 321	1 563 67 50 681	916 66 1 - 118	51 730 - 610
Irdian Lithuanian Narvegian Palish Partuguese	169 178 178 1	<u> </u>	30 7 7 1 8 1		127 35 60 -	11111	~	440 88 89 10	33.21	147 18 8 98 1	136 23 46 1	244 31 196 7	63 55 6 1	22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Ramanian Russian Scatch-lrish Scottrish	24 15 24	29	1 188	33 - 1583	1 1 9 4	1111	1411	116 239 297 50	- 12225	- 15 106 131 144	1 1 4 4 0	202 17 195	r 444££	157
Sudvak Swedish Swedish Swiss Swiss	1 1 2 2 1 2	8 40 5	1 2 2 1 2	<u> </u>	1 22 1 2	1111		. 1828E	7 1 4 2 2 1	9 - 72 12 15	, 12 15	, 128 38 38 38	1 5 2 2 5	855 85 85 85
United States of American West Indian (excluding Hispanic arigin graups) Yugaslavian Other ancestries	76 16 - 2 435	2 080	2 631	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	237 13 31 5 242	1111	78 1 1	80 80 22 5 470). 1 004	75 - 1 973	181 181	91 8 8 3 592	1 354	3 013
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Daminican (Daminican Republic) Central American Guotemdan Handuran Handuran Nicaraguan Panamanian Salvadaran Central American Argentinean Clambian Calambian Eruvalan Venezuelan	11111111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1111111112011116	18.11118.00	1411141111111111		1111111111111111	1411114111111111	11111111111111111		(111111111111111111			ოთ
Orner Saura American	-	-	1	1	ı			1	ı	•	1	ı	1	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Allegans Rendered to page 150			Brode	Brodenton city Monotee County—Con	ee County—Con					3	th Bradentan CDP	South Bradenton CDP Manates County		
Census Tract or Block Numbering			annio I	allion ciry, returni	ea couliny—cuit.					8	an Diddelligh	, mululed couliny		
Area	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY All persons		988 1		799	1 436	483 863	583	2 195	2 376			209 1		1 451
Ancestry specified armostry Multiple ancestry Ancestry unclassified or not reported	2 201 1 044 1 217 283	380 380 380 380	4 898 4 286 612 1 146	399 177 91	- 313 727 117	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	335 189 70	1 180 858 157	784 784 784 784 784 784 784 784 784 784	3 17 3 17 3 17	3 739 2 386 892	- 404 823 198	22 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 34 - 3	- 2882 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 88
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arab Total ancestries reported Austrian Belgian Condina	800 s	3 772	12 088	1 334	2 872 9 9	996	1 270	4 390 	4 752 10 15	6 776 20 20 6	14 034 12 12 27	3 204 20 1	9 128 9 35 7 7	2 902 23 23
Candului Czeth Danish Dutch English French (exemple Recuise)	130 9 8 1 581 142 1	35 - 87 - 1 35 - 35	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	. 1 29 8 6 1 1 2	0 - 884	23 23 27 1	= 4 . 8	150 <u>5</u> 4 1 8		- 179 B 23 34 4 5 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5	- 1345288	28 1 28 c 8	195.95 10 8 53.55	288 288 112
French Canadian German German	85. 8 1 8 52 1 52	1 1881	. 483 	1 68 1	88815	1921	127	244	33 569 17	8802	2 045 30 30 30 30 30	208 27	1 176	365
Hungaran Hungaran Halian Lithuanian Mokwegian		18,88111	31 - 80 52 - 80 52 - 80	3. 5255	88783	1281	- 4 2	- 85 E E E E E E	724 833	594 179 179 92	1 394 465 75 271	335 100 105 105	328 328 7 7 130	34. 33. 33.
Parluguese	3 1	• •	y 1	31	3 ' '	1 1 1	ו ויַ	5'	; I I	<u>(</u> 1	, «	34 1	<u>3</u> 6 1	3 1 1
Russian Scotch-frish Scotrish Scotrish	∘0 <u>1</u> 8	1215	7, 2, 13, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,	· 886	1 23 33	27 14 1	25 7 7	8222	- 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	32 32 33 34 35 35 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	.5 <u>5</u> 58	0274E	182 170 17	. 88 1
Subsaharan African Swedish Swedish Ukrainian	26 15 15	1121	73.8	1111	210	1111	1912	18611	- 71 8 ES	1401	3.25 L	7 - 80	8 1 20	8400
United States or American— Wesh West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Vigosland Organic origin groups) Organical Company or American	125	218 15 5 3 034	243 35 35 9 82	7 - 1 - 628	98 1 1 38	285.1.8	28 7 - - 550	29 24 1	145 34 37 2 4]]	216 51 - 2 708	327 120 13 6 267	7 7 - 1 424	326 55 36 4 088	40 - 028 - 028
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS				•										
Daminican (Dominican Republic) Central American Costo Rican	1 1 1	121	2 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	111	111	1 1 1	- 7.17	1 1 1	111	1.1.1	111
Gudtemalan Handuran Nicaraguan Ponomanian	1 1 1 1	1 1 2 1	1111	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111
Salvadaran Central American, arigin nat specified	111	111	115	111	111	111	112	110	111	1 1 1	l i cc	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Argentillean	11	1 1	<u>រ</u> ក	1.1	1 1	1.1	; 1 1;	· T 1	1 1	1 1	·∞ ι	1 1	1 1	1 1
Colambian Ecuadarian	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	중 1	<u></u> Ф I	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Venvolan Vensvelan Other South American	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1		

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitians of terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

	Tract 5.01 (pt.) Tract 5.04 (pt.) Tract 6.02 (pt.) Tract 7.01 (pt.) Tract 7.02 (pt.)	1 449 317 - 353 1 167 299 - 298 649 165 - 282 518 134 - 16 282 - 16 55		634 130 130 130 130	102 102 1 41 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	26 21		111		1111	11111	
Remainder of Manatee Caunty	Tract 4.05 (pt.) Tract 4.06 (pt.)	2 133 1 292 1 912 1 051 1 118 612 794 439 221 241		4 266 2 584 15 9 16 6 17 12 7 13 23 631 367	.,	36 11 87 41 110 48 17 8 39 6 1 145 44 100 179						11111
Remain	Tract 4.03 (pt.) Tract 4.04 (pt.)	1 757 2 105 1 634 1 975 886 1 188 748 787 123 130		3 514 4 210 34 30 34 8 6 6 7 75 45 75 45 75 111 92		3.3 2.7 6.3 40 88 68 89 68 3.6		1111				
	Tract 2 (pt.) Tract 3.03 (pt.)	3 937 8 557 3 498 7 036 2 420 5 213 1 078 1 823 439 1 521		7 874 17 114 8 31 - 10 64 50 64 50 67 24 207 206 990 876 180 24	71 46 1 217 1 591 2 20 27 1 12 607 1 117 150 227 33 43 162 48	22						
	Tract 1.02 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.)	3 782 - 3 299 - 2 141 - 158 - 148		7 564 		34 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64		1:11				
Census Tract or Block Numbering		ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undessified or not reported	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported Arab Austrian Austrian Concion Condian Condish Contributch Figish Figish French (except Basque)	French Canadian German Greek Hungarian	Romanian	PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Daminican (Daminican Republic)	an uan	- IVIU	I TOUR	Salvadaran

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Table To. Selected Alicestry Groups and refound in Selected Mispanic Original based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder	Remainder of Manatee County—Can.	- Can.					
Ared	Tract 8.03	Tract 8.04	Tract 8.05	Tract 8.06	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01
ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry unclassified or nat reported SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	4 673 4 155 2 575 1 580 518	1 546 1 354 1 354 192 192	2 768 2 352 1 413 939 416	7 288 6 490 3 779 2 711 798	6 961 6 434 3 946 2 488 527	1 972 1 905 1 156 7 49 67	5 429 5 049 3 127 1 922 380	4 592 4 175 2 248 1 927 417	3 216 2 801 1 529 1 272 415	3 984 3 507 1 841 477	3 596 3 216 1 837 1 380	3 591 3 167 2 094 1 073 424	5 138 4 376 2 583 1 793 762
Total ancestries reported Austrian Belgian Candian Czech Danish Dutch Frigish Friench (except Basque)	9 346 1 6 1 6 5 3 7 3 7 3 7 1 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 5 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 4	5 536 17 17 17 59 118 118 595 133	14 576 49 49 77 7 222 1195 1195 437	13 922 100 100 18 7 7 7 9 9 9 37 1 665 1 665	3 944 21 2 24 24 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	10 858 15 15 17 19 19 1 261 17 372	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6 432 4 4 4 1 16 16 57 57 165 165 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 18	7 968 18 18 14 14 155 155 192 192	7 138 134 134 138 138 153 153	7	10 276 7 2 2 5 5 5 9 9 5 2 9 9 5 2 9 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
French Canadian German German Greek	- 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	529 46 46 343 111 113 146 16	31 761 761 32 468 136 136 110	2 000 24 38 1 446 654 654 655 655 7 655 655	1 870 1 870 1 256 1 256 566 567 1 277 1 27	747 283 9 13 27 13 20 1 88 20 20 15	1 642 1 1642 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 22 1 22 351 5 8 8 9 1 6 8 8 8 9 1 6 8 8 8 9 1 6 8 8 8 9 1 6 8 8 9 1 6 9 1 6 9 1	28833 882 1 962 170 - 18883 1 962	1 376 1 376 1 24 1 4 857 3 79 1 65 1 1 65	- 1378 577 288 288 287 287 287 287 287	488.82.22.22.25.05.00 i	1 568 2 0 5 0 1 136 1 14 1 17
Ramanian	28 82 128 128 1408 1408 1408	- 13 - 13 - 14 - 13 - 14 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	2 600 1 13 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	232 2438 2438 202 202 222 223 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2286881 2286881 228283 2383 2483 2584 2584 2584 2584 2584 2584 2584 2584	138 138 138 120 121 138 138	57 128 129 109 109 51 168 115 17 4 180	33 105 105 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	25.25.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	3 52 52 52 54 54 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 53 4 54 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	162 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Daminican (Daminican Republic) Central American Costs Rican Gustemalan Honduran Nicaguan Norduran Nicaguan Panamanian Salvadaran Central American Argentinean Cidamblian Cidambl	1611116111111111		1811311311111	111111111111111111	11111111111111111		111111111222111111	.55428	(1111111111111111111	1	10110111121117211	11111111111111111	188 188 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Origin Groups	
rsons in Selected Hispanic Or	f terms and meanings of symbols, see text]
Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Group	[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]
Table 16	(Data based o

Cancus Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder of	Remainder of Manatee County—Con.	-Con.					
Area	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Troct 19.03	Tract 19.04	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02	Tract 1901
3 ANCESTRY													
Ancestry specified Single oncestry Wultiple oncestry Ancestry unclassified or nor reported	1 581 1 480 963 517 101	3 077 2 654 2 468 186 423	4 242 3 559 3 290 269 683	4 707 4 075 2 820 1 255 632	2 462 2 308 1 201 1 107 154	2 528 2 390 1 477 913	5 765 5 205 3 329 1 876 560	4 4 7 6 4 1 1 4 5 6 5 6 4 4 6 5 6 6 4 4 6 5 6 6 6 6 6	5 691 2 3 264 3 264 3 3 6	3 320 2 977 1 816 1 161 343	3 423 3 423 1 374 1 379	6 282 3 378 2 327 2 327 904	11111
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab	8 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	6 154 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 484 1 13 1 19 1 19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 414 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 92 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	\$ 056 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 4 7 532 532	11 530 13 631 14 72 15 22 1 522 1 522 249	9 528 7 7 7 5 8 8 22 1 159 1 008	11 382 - 17 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6 640 1 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 496 10 10 10 78 839 839 275	20 20 200 1 290 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 28	11111111111
French Canadian German German Greek Hungarian Irish Italian Lithuonian Narwegian Polish	538 8 8 8 291 251 213 10	152 144 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	221 - 129 - 67 - 11 35	259 1 010 1 7 1 7 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	848 802 157 177 833 84 833	683 100 683 122 122 105 105	1 68 68 1 062 324 324 120 139 3	1 23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 8 2 2 3 8 2 2 3 8 2 2 3 8 2 2 3 8 2 2 3 8 2 2 3 3 8 2 3 3 3 3	1 895 28 28 1 026 1 026 286 2 28 2 245	22 1 046 6 6 6 6 157 1 173	- 28283321286 201868	252 252 252 262 262 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 26	1111111111
Romanian Russian Scotch-Irish Scottish Scottish Subsaharan African Swedish Swedish Swedish United States or American United States or American West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Yugasianian Other ancestries	25 46 104 1194 197 197 197 198	2 1 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	28 29 29 10 10 15 7 392	17 128 111 50 51 33 35 73 93 93 6	107 107 116 116 22 23 33 33 173 173	18 224 224 95 101 101 18 18 136 1 920	9 1936 253 30 30 188 188 179 178 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 18	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	24 179 340 340 71 71 72 28 27 27 27 27 4 26 4 263	254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254	119 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177	254 4 4 7 4 4 7 4 4 4 7 4 4 4 7 4 4 4 7 4 4 7 4 4 7 4 4 4 7 4	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Daminican Republic) Central American Gosta Rican Guste Rican Guster Rican Guster Rican Guster Rican Nicarguan Central American Calombian Colombian Colombian Ecudarian Pervukan Venezuelan Venezuelan Venezuelan Other Sauth American		12121	1:1111:1111:11	1881188111111111111	11111111111111111		1111111101110011	ווואוואוואואווואואו	1111111111111111	181811118111818	11111111191119111		

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manate	County		-	Totals for split tra	ects/BNA's in M	anatee County	
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gar- dens CDP	Bradenton city	Sauth Braden- ton CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 2	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.03
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons Native Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	211 707 200 328 11 379	211 707 200 328 11 379	17 062 16 202 860	43 779 41 290 2 489	20 398 19 395 1 003	1 153 1 034 119	6 158 5 858 300	7 325 6 985 340	12 990 12 082 908	1 792 1 712 80
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	1 293 199 442 3 023 15 382 6 190 8 165 3 794 1 865 1 038 495 236	1 293 199 442 3 023 15 382 6 190 8 165 3 794 1 865 1 038 495 236	68 16 136 1114 1 078 322 401 155 41 56	330 41 193 879 3 595 1 494 2 174 1 045 683 220 148 111	120 19 370 174 1 333 439 302 39 8 202 93 14	28 1 074 91 201 122 156 95 91 -	42 5 649 112 542 249 260 142 39 102 43 46	36 7 220 36 232 103 36 8	87 11 684 301 1 289 566 843 481 211 80 15	5 1 706 5 48 16 - - 21
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Prepinary school Public school Elementary or high school Public school College Public college	37 553 3 189 1 854 26 221 24 302 8 143 7 033	37 553 3 189 1 854 26 221 24 302 8 143 7 033	2 595 188 98 1 723 1 611 684 595	7 727 763 444 5 442 5 077 1 522 1 344	2 854 260 150 1 674 1 545 920 831	225 6 6 187 187 32 32	1 234 172 137 909 894 153 134	378 50 17 185 151 143 122	2 779 195 134 2 261 2 254 323 282	429 23 344 245 62 32
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same college, no degree Associate degree Gachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	156 377 12 700 25 488 54 207 30 359 9 445 15 831 8 347 75.6 15.5	156 377 12 700 25 488 54 207 30 359 9 445 15 831 8 347 75.6 15.5	12 997 942 2 385 5 000 2 499 716 963 492 74.4 11.2	32 036 2 752 5 189 10 797 6 404 1 883 3 457 1 554 75.2 15.6	15 930 1 403 3 266 5 712 2 923 816 1 188 622 70.7	785 293 114 210 95 42 31 - 48.2 3.9	4 028 629 953 1 630 380 204 112 120 60.7 5.8	6 802 567 1 614 2 629 1 108 259 375 250 67.9 9.2	7 995 934 2 016 2 970 1 193 436 300 146 63.1 5.6	1 312 21 81 400 380 87 216 127 92.2 26.1
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	439 1 373 1 809	439 1 373 1 809	521 1 318 1 668	565 1 270 1 762	432 1 198 1 547	1 000 2 723 1 782	789 1 653 2 389	409 1 797 1 547	855 2 198 2 308	1 500 1 929
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house — Different house in United States — Central city of this MSA/PMSA — Remainder of this MSA/PMSA — Different MSA/PMSA — Not in an MSA/PMSA — Not in an MSA/PMSA — Abrood — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	199 442 89 343 107 637 24 130 25 791 47 947 9 769 2 462	199 442 89 343 107 637 24 130 25 791 47 947 9 769 2 462	16 136 7 525 8 483 2 217 1 591 3 598 1 077 128	41 193 17 737 22 854 7 339 4 415 9 280 1 820 602	19 370 8 143 11 105 2 990 2 694 4 395 1 026	1 074 531 487 190 85 204 8	5 649 1 708 3 919 1 419 924 1 035 541 22	7 220 4 127 3 085 482 643 1 668 292 8	11 684 4 106 7 299 1 843 1 806 2 657 993 279	1 706 979 713 221 251 191 50
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	187 737 125 739 23 970 10 929 966	187 737 125 739 23 970 10 929 966	17 062 10 267 - -	43 779 26 985 - -	20 398 10 825 - - -	1 153 706 - - -	6 158 3 402 - -	7 325 6 119 - - -	12 990 5 968 - -	1 792 1 723 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van Drove alone Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboat Walked Other means Worked at home Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	85 943 79 612 67 900 11 712 584 461 20 1 663 1 870 2 214 1.09 19.3	85 943 79 612 67 900 11 712 584 461 20 1 663 1 870 2 214 1.09 19.3	7 062 6 707 5 790 917 19 13 13 161 119 56 1.08 18.4	17 733 16 356 13 433 2 923 255 204 10 357 371 394 1.11 19.4	8 261 7 566 6 489 1 077 31 21 - 231 288 145 1.08 18.2	472 427 339 88 9 9 - 21 7 8 1.14 18.7	2 531 2 262 1 862 400 8 8 - 70 99 92 1.11 17.0	1 355 1 227 1 104 123 	4 889 4 378 3 324 1 054 50 40 — 163 235 63 1.16 17.7	734 691 681 10 8 8 - 35 1.01 23.6
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times Worked in MSA of residence Bradenton city Palmetto city Holmes Beach city Longboat Key town (pt.) Anna Mana city Bradenton Beach city Remainder of Manatee County Worked outside MSA of residence Sarasota city Venice city North Port city Longboat Key town (pt.) Remainder of Sarasota, FL MSA Tampa city Remainder of Hillsborough County St. Petersburg city Clearwater city Remainder of Pinellas County Hardee County Lakeland—Winter Haven, FL MSA	28 711 15 133 19 538 64 906 27 482 4 209 1 181 707 168 389 30 770 21 037 10 558 335 7 7 729 5 638 537 811 470 88 222 95 88	10 out 1 10	1 397 2 492 1 135 1 724 4 982 1 818 199 37 23 16 25 2 864 2 080 1 098 53 	3 506 6 060 2 982 3 988 14 334 7 904 561 130 151 21 41 5 526 3 399 1 734 44 7 7 92 848 113 146 101 20 41 20	2 465 1 049 2 303 6 593 2 840 224 70 49 9 10 3 391 1 668 793 7 - 82 490 30 46 20 49 12 49 12 49 12 49 12 49 12 49 12 49 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	115 40 141 382 210 21 - 3 - 148 90 72 - - 13 5 - -	282 659 2 096 806 142 27 8 - 11 1 102 435 218 14 - - - 167 - - - 11	386 263 375 1 055 331 59 - - 8 4 653 300 85 - - 41 125 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 548 662 1 133 3 640 1 186 121 15 - - 2 318 1 249 766 42 - 65 315 - - - 11	279 191 107 589 291 14 11 273 145 75 35 8 22 5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for	split tracts/BNA's	in Monotee Coun	ty—Con.			
Area	Troct 4.04	Troct 4.05	Troct 4.06	Troct 5.01	Troct 5.04	Troct 6.02	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Tract 9	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	9 138	2 705	3 831	3 013	3 404	7 108	2 239	7 409	9 532 8 972	4 877 4 625
Notive Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	8 758 380	2 609 96	3 582 249	2 921 92	3 150 254	6 881 227	2 071 168	6 777 632	560	252
Inguisticolly isoloted hauseholds Persons 5 years and over In linguisticolly isolated households Speak o longuoge other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted Speak on Asian or Pocific Island language	64 34 - 43	11 2 618 15 158 61 6 6 70	10 3 711 65 226 93 64 12 -	18 2 717 48 158 80 15 - - 62	6 3 192 12 403 115 125 63 12 96	42 6 875 96 421 143 61 6 -	29 2 078 91 277 150 259 132 73	93 6 815 303 1 002 417 904 393 285	66 8 930 148 841 355 166 92 60 95	34 4 743 59 215 84 54 8 8
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		26	65 65	56 42	36	9 -	-	-	50 27	701
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Elementory or high school Public school College	1 149 98 53 623 558 428	444 41 20 261 261 142	780 94 72 469 448 217	741 116 73 436 406 189	619 42 25 416 399 161	874 107 71 540 450 227	554 57 47 462 420 35	1 818 129 119 1 458 1 439 231	2 008 216 95 1 277 1 167 515	701 64 41 453 400 184
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	403 7 698	128 2 170	177 2 985	167 1 968	116 2 484	217 5 880	35 1 436	209 4 597	457 6 632	141
Less than 9th grade	265 994 2 642 1 793 408 1 092 504 83.6 20.7	106 232 726 467 150 361 128 84.4 22.5	58 387 1 007 657 158 469 249 85.1 24.1	62 347 606 489 190 242 32 79.2 13.9	131 320 891 640 162 169 171 81.8 13.7	556 1 190 2 299 902 315 430 188 70.3 10.5	360 478 358 118 25 91 6	729 975 1 805 587 186 246 69 62.9 6.9	351 907 2 387 1 374 470 762 381 81.0 17.2	336 680 1 431 789 229 378 161 74.6
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	93 943 1 453	149 1 436 1 663	90 923 1 841	252 1 691 1 498	335 1 030 1 495	377 1 230 1 538	1 194 1 769 2 643	726 1 836 2 343	436 1 354 1 933	173 1 052 1 713
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some house	8 854 3 566 5 203 1 433 933 2 511 326 85	2 618 1 664 938 233 239 367 99	3 711 1 591 2 104 668 302 954 180	2 717 1 302 1 378 368 386 477 147 37	3 192 1 573 1 591 380 475 611 125 28	6 875 3 431 3 409 1 231 782 1 139 257 35	2 078 878 1 146 503 260 292 91 54	6 815 3 454 3 237 1 313 712 969 243 124	8 930 4 324 4 404 703 747 2 688 266 202	4 743 2 753 1 970 382 455 832 301 20
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	9 138	2 705 2 348 - -	3 831 2 024 - -	3 013 2 682 - -	3 404 3 005 - -	7 108 3 644 - -	2 239 1 367 - -	7 409 4 481 - -	9 532 7 988 — —	4 877 4 776 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	3 276 3 179 2 845 334 15 15 19	1 225 1 198 1 116 82 	1 510 1 448 1 321 127 16 16 	1 505 1 435 1 253 182 3 	1 778 1 691 1 458 233 	2 900 2 697 2 273 424 29 12 7 58 76	846 726 427 299 58 33 — 23 26	2 851 2 503 1 870 633 110 85 	4 729 4 483 4 045 438 11 5 - 30 65	1 778 1 690 1 566 124 - - 18 31
Worked ot home	38 1.06 19.2 97 536	20 1.04 16.2 32 185	24 1.05 18.8 58 241	20 1.07 16.1 57 252	1.08 18.8 44 424	40 1.09 17.4 209 584	13 1.36 26.7 52 257	64 1.17 20.6 99 704	140 1.05 17.9 199 890	39 1.04 18.5 107 279
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m. All other times	1 128 663 814	421 325 242	494 244 449	509 299 368	575 274 452	899 367 801	312 90 122	1 060 266 658	1 548 892 1 060	525 347 481
Worked in MSA of residence	1 192 51 26 29 22	1 051 466 28 6 - - 5	1 135 556 22 7 - - 6	1 302 712 14 - - 4 5	1 457 659 34 23 12 -	2 436 1 159 164 8 - - 21	735 369 - - 14 -	2 357 1 398 113 17 38 -	2 363 848 129 - 20 - 26	1 194 419 18 22 7 8
Remainder af Manotee County Worked outside MSA of residence Sorasoto city Venice city Narth Part city Longboat Key town (pt.)	603 300 —	546 174 119 - 7	544 375 141 - -	567 203 75 	729 321 140 6 -	1 084 464 246 7	352 111 50 - -	791 494 235 15	1 340 2 366 1 482 22	720 584 361 -
Remainder at Sarosoto, FL MSA Tompa city Remainder af Hillsborough Caunty St. Petersburg city Clearwater city Remoinder af Pinellas County	159 23 30 6 -	14 12 5 - 5 -	99 36 19 20 -	9 63 6 4 5 - 12	99 9 25 - 5 12	130 10 9 - - 11	-46 5 - -	47 101 7 45 18 	43 621 22 53 10 - 15	18 160 9 - 17 -
Hardee County DeSato Caunty Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA Worked elsewhere	- 3	- - 12	- - - 49	- 8 21	- - 7 18	12	- - - 10	- - - 26	14 - 84	- - - 19

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tract	ts/BNA's in Manatee	e County—Con.			Bayshore Gardens CD	P, Manatee County	,
Area	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 12.04	Tract 20.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH	4 710	4 450	4 447	4 001		7 150	4 422	0 571	2 005
All persons	6 710 6 277 433	4 652 4 488 164	4 467 4 327 140	4 231 4 017 214	6 443 6 218 225	7 153 6 761 392	4 433 4 202 231	2 571 2 431 140	2 905 2 808 97
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	43	-	6	8	_	27	8	19	14
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	6 465 66	4 354	4 220 12	4 008 40	6 126	6 821 27	4 162 8	2 360 58	2 793 21
Speak a language ather than English Do not speak English "very well"	467 132	164 44	152 37	145 44	226 54	453 101	327 106	177 86	121 29
Speak Spanish Da not speak English "very well"	188 51	56 14	45 12	40 6	52 8	137 17	161 90 8	67 40	36 8 8
Linguistically isolated	25 20 - -	19 10	13 13	=	53 25	30 15	18 - -	25 8 - -	- - -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	961 44	1 226 115	1 099 74	1 075 59	1 098 71	921 64	584 6	598 73	492 45 32
Public schoolElementary or high school	26 489	49 768	42 841	21 773	63 734	24 541	6 473	36 377	332
Public school College Public callege	416 428 338	675 343 287	749 184 171	664 243 206	684 293 250	541 316 294	473 105 74	295 148 130	302 115 97
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	330	207	171	200	230	274			
Persons 25 years and over	5 305 88	3 217 116	2 956 170	2 985 72	4 854 229	5 703 466	3 367 258	1 700 96	2 227 122
9th to 12th grade, no diploma ligh school graduate (includes equivalency)	451 1 590	285 991	305 897	141 801	638 1 860 999	1 044 1 965 1 169	792 1 299 603	333 794 245	216 942 482
Some college, no degree Associate degree Bachelor's degree	1 292 395 1 031	749 370 432	736 267 339	772 265 623	430 491	289 462	197 167	122 89	108 245
Graduate or professional degree	458 89.8	274 87.5	242 83.9	311 92.9	207 82.1	308 73.5	51 68.8	21 74.8	112 84.8
Percent high school graduate or higherPercent bachelor's degree or higher	28.1	21.9	19.7	31.3	14.4	13.5	6.5	6.5	16.0
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	317 514 1 555	209 1 235 1 537	128 1 297 1 754	162 1 040 1 752	29 1 209 1 492	342 1 046 1 386	1 000 1 686 1 745	640 1 559 1 994	153 1 155 1 706
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	6 465	4 354	4 220	4 008	6 126	6 821	4 162	2 360	2 793
Same houseDifferent house in United States	1 885 4 368	2 737 1 600	2 092 2 104	1 447 2 531	3 065 2 987	2 849 3 922	1 907 2 209	1 146 1 182	1 623 1 170
Central city of this MSA/PMSARemainder of this MSA/PMSA	962 826	744 218	576 474	414 618	522 831	1 160 691	529 288	306 350	222 262
Not in an MSA/PMSA	2 211 369	564 74	929 125	1 312 187	1 356 278	1 710 361	933 459	464 62 32	491 195
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	212	17	24	30	74	50	46	32	
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6 710 2 192	4 652 4 305	4 467 3 579	4 077 3 327	2 509 967	7 153 2 949	4 433 2 392	2 571 2 047	2 905 2 879
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre		Ξ	=	154 70	3 934 2 185	=	=	- -	Ξ
On farms JOURNEY TO WORK	-	-	-	-	16	_	-		_
Workers 16 years and overCar, truck, or van	2 929 2 786	2 196 2 066	2 205 2 098	1 798 1 701	3 074 2 881	2 998 2 862	1 549 1 412	1 190 1 150	1 325 1 283
Carpooled	2 383 403	1 872 194	1 910 188	1 557 144	2 598 283	2 462 400	1 131 281	999 151	1 198 85
Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetar or trolley car	9	-	5 5	-	7 7	8	=	11 5	= =
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferrybaat Walked Other means	23 72	18 32	25 34	14 19	64 18	74 44	64 55	5 9	18 11
Worked at homePersons per car, truck, or van	39 1.08	80 1.05	43 1.05	64 1.05	104	10 1.08	18 1.12	15 1.07	13 1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	20.6	17.4	18.9	20.4	21.8	18.4	18.6	18.1	18.7
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m	124 408	42 299	74 434	28 173	145 639	150 554	103 319	30 286	45 238
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m	951 698	811 567	787 480	675 459	1 155 613	977 504 803	585 174 350	431 157 271	429 300 300
All other times Worked in MSA of residence	709 1 964	397 1 881	387 1 918	399 1 453	418 2 119	2 294	1 162	651	875
Bradenton city Palmetto city	912 50	1 009 45	1 074 16	679 43	1 090 110	917 91	388 29	190 69	323 10 22
Holmes Beach city	33 33	<u>-</u>	13 25	14 20	=	12 8	15 	4	7 8
Anna Maria city Bradenton Beach city Remainder of Manatee County	25 911	4 823	- 8 782	8 689	919	14 1 252	730	11 377	505
Warked outside MSA of residence	965 384	315 184	287 123	345 159	955 444	704 251	387 262	539 304	450 281
Venice city	7	7	- -	6	32	9 - 85	22 - 32	22	_ 18
Longboat Key town (pt.) Remainder af Sarasota, FL MSA Tampa city	32 375 24	9 47 12	12 36 27	28 47 24	273 42	246 22	53 -	152	115
Remainder of Hillsborough CountySt. Petersburg city	24 29 11	31 6	31	9 11	22 42	13	Ξ	18	8
Clearwater cityRemainder of Pinellas Caunty	-	6 7	- 8	10 6	30	-	-	Ξ	Ξ
Hardee County DeSoto Caunty	8 8	<u>-</u> 6	Ξ.	=	12	_ _ 26	-	=	=
Lakeland—Winter Haven, FL MSA Worked elsewhere	87	-	50	45	51	52 52	18	43	19

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Brodenton city, A	Aonotee County		_		
Area	Troct 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.05 (pt.)	Troct 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.03
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 119	1 153	3 617	_	35	7 033	572	2 539	1 564	4 586
NativeForeign bom	1 983 136	1 034 119	3 364 253	_	35	6 727 306	531 41	2 349 190	1 503 61	4 451 135
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	35	28	33		_	34	7	10	7	_
Persons 5 years and over	2 028	1 074	3 212	_	35	6 830	566	2 459	1 409	4 378
In linguistically isoloted householdsSpeak o longuage other than English	75 231	91 201	62 253	=	-	49 421	7 26	65 203	31 103	178
Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	127 170	122 156	96 190	_	-	121 47	14	93 54	59 11	68 49
Do not speak English "very well"	105 68	95 91	61 43	_	_	34	- -	12	-	
Speak an Asion or Pocific Island longuoge Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	19 10	Ξ	-	Ξ	Ξ	43 21 15	13 7	65 65 65	45 45 31	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	-	-	_	_	-	15	_	65	31	
Preprimary school	200 52	225 6	704 84	-	28	828 75	21	468 48	411 67	948 93
Public schoolElementary or high school	35 116	6 187	80 594		14	30 412	5	26 304	32 237	22 696
Public school	116 32	187 32	589 26	Ξ	14	347 341	5 16	283 116	225 107	634 159
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	32	32	19	-	7	316	11	91	103	135
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	1 702 170	785 293	2 096 341	=	14	6 066 196	561 6	2 053 27	1 065 37	3 364 135
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school graduote (includes equivolency)	329 546	114 210	609 684	Ξ	=	692 2 019	84 176	283 665	177 310	135 394 1 187
Some college, na degree	302 45	95 42	313 54	_	14	1 443 358	157 17	496 76	297 103	756 268
Bochelor's degree Groduate or professional degree	205 105	31	95	_	-	952 406	86 35	352 154	136	362 262
Percent high school graduote or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	70.7 18.2	48.2	54.7	-	100.0	85.4	84.0	84.9	79.9 13.2	84.3 18.5
FERTILITY	10.2	3.9	4.5	-	_	22.4	21.6	24.6	13.2	10.5
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	815 1 400 1 563	1 000 2 723 1 782	1 013 2 051 2 210	Ξ	3 000	47 778 1 305	1 000	178 636 2 000	1 719 1 722	1 331 1 688
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 028	1 074	3 212		35	6 830	566	2 459	1 409	4 378
Same house Different house in United States	701 1 288	531 487	1 001 2 150	_	35	2 678 4 067	385 181	1 081 1 362	761 621	2 503 1 856
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	471 192	190 85	1 051 292	Ξ	Ξ	1 129 754	52 12	412 212	182 127	515 434
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	561 64	204 8	554 253			1 994 190	90 27	607 131	224 88	810 97
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	39	56	61	-	-	85	-	16	27	19
Urbon population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 119 577	1 153 706	3 617 1 786	_	35 35	7 033 4 573	572 282	2 539 1 059	1 564 1 376	4 586 4 173
Rurol papulotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	-	-		=	-		-	-	-	
On farms	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	593	472	1 385	_	7	2 416	182	934	778	1 985
Car, truck, or van Drove olone	487 360	427 339	1 182 787	Ξ	7 7	2 336 2 145	176 139	880 760	734 617	1 920 1 717
Corpooled Public tronsportation (including toxicab) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	127 18 18	B8 9 9	395 23	_	=	191 <u>7</u>	37 -	120 16	117 3	203
Subway or elevoted, roilroad, or ferryboat	29	9 - 21	16 - 67	=	Ξ	7 - 19	=	16 _ 14	3 5	- 9
Other meons Worked at home	33 26	7 8	53 60	Ξ	Ξ	16 38	- 6	14 - 24	16 20	17 39
Persons per cor, truck, or von Mean travel time to work (minutes)	1.16	1.14	1.25	-	1.00	1.04	1.12	1.08	1.09	1.06 17.6
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m.	20.3	18.7 40	18.2 86	-	8.0	19.5	16.6	19.0 31	15.1 16	83
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	119 189	128 115	368 400	=	- 7	64 393 879	16 67	163 303	128 239	363 697
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m	36 219	40 141	163 308	Ξ	'	484 558	62 31	139 274	151 224	405 398
Warked in MSA of residence Brodenton city	504	382	1 167	-	7	1 952	154	696	691	1 648
Polmetto city	281 95	210 21	721 80	=	=	855 45	85	402 8	418 10	921 38
Anna Morio city	16 - -	3	7	_	Ξ	26 14	6 -	-	=	28 59
Remoinder of Manotee County	112	148	- 359	=	- - 7	14 18	-	270	5	505
Sarosota city	89 60	90 72	218 149	Ξ	-	980 464 218	63 28 15	279 238 101	258 87 34	595 337 234
Venice city	-	-	147 - -	=	-	210 - -	- 7	- -	- -	16
Remainder of Sarasata FL MSA	13	13		Ξ	=	6 140	-6	82	26	25 22
Remoinder of Hillsborough County	4	5 -	5	-	-	23 20	-	6	4	13
Clearwater city		_	Ξ	=	=	_ _ _	-	8	5	16
Hardee County	12	Ξ	Ξ	_	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	6 -	7 -
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	_	=	Ξ	=	=	- 3	Ξ	Ξ	-	Ξ
Worked elsewhere	-	-	6	-	-	54	-	41	12	4

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Bradenton city, Manatee County—Con.											
Area	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 485	3 186	2 544	1 004	6 044	667	1 436	483	635	2 195		
Native Foreign born	1 398	3 039 147	2 515	1 886 1 718 168	5 483 561	659 8	1 395	454 29	567 68	2 085 110		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	6	46	-	29	84	11	_	_	_	_		
Persons 5 years and over	1 418 12	2 907 100	2 449	1 748 91	5 489 285	629	1 345	442	619	2 156		
Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Sponish	191 65 110	313 155 226	126 14 27	277 150 259	839 361 791	45 19 11	45 8 25	26 12 12	=	117 10 36		
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	59 12	155 100	6	132 73	355 285	ii	8 -	12	=	-		
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	-	18	10	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	Ξ		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	238	641	281	437	1 522	56	451	66	36	166		
Preprimary schoolPublic school	11 6	75 37	65 47	57 4 7	80 70	12	38 6	-	-	-		
Elementary or high school Public school	170 163 57	444 410 122	196 149 20	353 311 27	1 290 1 281 152	17 17 27	280 243 133	66 66	13 13 23	48 38 118		
Public college	45	110	20	27	145	17	110	-	23	101		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	1 137 31	2 079 197	2 098 238	1 236 291	3 535 609	477 10	934 31	288 43	594 18	1 952 79		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivolency)	158 458	350 636	372 887	417 288	782 1 353	24 101	80 257	43 50 105	22 189 163	252 726 390		
Some college, no degree Associote degree 8achelor's degree	221 80 98	473 174 122	343 126 99	118 25 91	405 114 213	162 43 104	181 168 117	75 8 7	49 102	133 285		
Percent high school graduate or higher	91 83.4	127 73.7	33 70.9	6 42.7	59 60.7	33 92.9	100 88.1	- 67.7	51 93.3	87 83.0		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.6	12.0	6.3	7.8	7.7	28.7	23.2	2.4	25.8	19.1		
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	183 1 333 1 298	658 1 173 2 123	710 915 2 013	966 1 692 3 535	785 1 862 2 392	854 517 800	400 956 1 514	679 1 243 963	1 167 204 276	329 855		
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 418	2 907	2 449	1 748	5 489	629	1 345	442	619	2 156 810		
Same house Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	599 799 96	1 120 1 778 505	1 473 976 394	622 1 072 446	2 682 2 683 1 152	8 621 113	700 639 278	38 397 76	586 37	1 291 240		
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	269 375	470 591	241 241	243 292	573 789	66 392	125 215	45 214	61 429 59	214 698 139		
Not in an MSA/PMSAAbrood	59 20	212 9	100	91 54	169 124	50	21 6	62 7	24	55		
Urban, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban populotion In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 485 1 438	3 186 2 137	2 544 2 052	1 886 1 122	6 044 3 311	667 95	1 436 1 302	483 32	635 187	2 195 742		
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-	-	-		-	7	Ξ	Ξ	-	=		
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	1 047		
Workers 16 years and over	747 734 623	1 570 1 341 1 127	1 009 963 774	702 607 363	2 322 1 985 1 436	392 392 29 6	702 674 596	229 217 175	261 254 231	1 047 1 040 941		
Corpooled Public transportation (including taxicab)	111	214 21	189 7	244 33	549 110	96	78	42	23	99 7		
8us or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Wolked	=	12 _ 39	- 7 10	33 - 23	85 110	Ξ	-	<u>'</u> 11	Ξ	=		
Other means Worked at home	13	102 67	14 15	26 13	53 64	Ξ	21 7	Ξ	7	<u> </u>		
Persons per car, truck, or von Mean travel time to work (minutes) Decarture time for work:	1.08 18.6	1.10 18.7	1.12 16.0	1.34 28.9	1.19 21.0	1.14 22.3	1.07 17.8	1.12 19.2	1.05 23.1	1.05 22.8		
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	27 166	80 317	59 209	44 199	90 560	11 77	24 116	8 78	.	58 184		
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m All other times	260 121 173	477 244 385	310 149 267	280 78 88	878 214 516	171 82 51	231 231 93	93 9 41	61 106 87	403 268 134		
Worked in MSA of residence	588 276	1 315 821	857 419	591 259	1 939 1 139	242 135	581 370	206 120	163 109	651 363		
Holmes Beach city	24 18	34 21	98	=	70 -	-	8 -	- 8	-	30		
Longboat Key town (pt.) Anna Maria city Bradenton Beach city	=	- - 7	- 11	14	31	=	=	9 - -	14 - -	=		
Remoinder of Manatee County Worked outside MSA of residence	270 159	432 255	329 152	318 111	699 383	107 150	203 121 70	69 23 23	40 98 33	258 396 191		
Sarasota city Venice city North Port city	76 6 -	100 7 —	75 - -	50 _ _	196 15 —	37 _ _	70	23 - -	-	- - -		
Longboat Key town (pt.)	43	8 72	41	- 46 5	21 81 7	9 82 11	28	=	23	95 33		
Tompa city Remainder of Hillsbarough County St. Petersburg city	13	- 6 7	9	- -	45 18	11	17 6	=	9 -	6 30		
Remainder of Pinellas County	5	5 6	11	=	=	=	-	=	10 _ _	11 12		
Hardee County DeSoto County Lokeland—Winter Haven, FL MSA	=	_ 11	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	-	_ =		
Worked elsewhere	1 7	33	16	10	-	-	-	-	14	18		

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Sau	th Bradenton CDF	, Monatee County	•			Remainder of A	Manatee County	
Area	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH	0.074	0.000	7 617	1 400	4 544	1 451		2 790	2 027	9 557
All persons	2 376 2 213	3 388 3 219	7 017 6 787	1 602 1 443	4 564 4 366	1 451 1 367 84	Ξ	3 782 3 645 137	3 937 3 766 171	8 557 7 880 677
Foreign bom LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	163	169	230	159	198	84	_	157	27	79
Persons 5 years and over	2 229	3 336	6 481	1 469	4 426	1 429	-	3 420	3 884	7 522
In linguistically isolated households Speak a language other than English	27 220	108	42 421	196	96 295	93	- -	85 322	27 124	293 962
Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well"	84 58	51 22	117 132	50 15	129 34	8 41	Ξ	165 202	52 14	460 682 391
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	14	Ξ	21 8 59	4 - 96	- 9	=	=	128 39	8 -	203 62
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	38 16	-	32 14	36	9	=	=	64 27 46	=	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	_			_			_			
Preprimary school	302 43	126 14	1 375 130	337 31	593 42	121	-	932 129	252 36	2 195 189
Public school Elementary or high school	43 188	62	64 774	19 238	24 344	68	=	94 721	17 123	128 1 788
Public school	181 71	47 50	720 471	228 68 55	301 207	68 53	_	713 82	104 93	1 781 218
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	62	42	431	55	197	44	-	72	80	208
Persons 25 years and ever	1 804 292	3 176 252	4 779 457	1 084 84	3 782 318	1 305	-	2 224 337	3 626 315	4 628 676
oth to 12th grade, no diplomaligh school graduate (includes equivalency)	387 677	831 1 188	986 1 639	129 381	818 1 412	115 415	<u>-</u>	566 953	783 1 441	1 224 1 671
Some college, no degree	213 93	580 86	960 303	316 66	559 189	295	=	167 111	528 173	590 239
Bachelor's dégree Graduate or professional degree	83 59	139 100	339 95	50 58	331 155	246 155	=	29 61	236 150	133
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	62.4	65.9	69.8	80.4	70.0	91.2	-	59.4	69.7	58.9 4.9
FERTILITY	7.9	7.5	9.1	10.0	12.9	30.7	-	4.0	10.6	4,7
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	816 1 852 1 782	167 1 333 840	433 1 074 1 709	462 882 1 764	233 1 481 1 335	327 571 419	=	775 1 586 2 714	598 2 519 2 960	813 2 365 2 602
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 229	3 336	6 481	1 469	4 426	1 429	_	3 420	3 884	7 522
Same house Different house in United States	828 1 393	2 030 1 298	1 973 4 457	775 686	1 958 2 433	579 838	_	880 2 526	2 097 1 787	2 199 5 090
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	461 322	242 319	975 1 209	261 153	837 541	214 150	-	958 602	240 324	1 314 1 518
Not in an MSA/PMSA	469 141	705 32	1 772 501	206 66	898 157	345 129	Ξ	566 400	963 260	1 724 534 233
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	8	8	51	8	35	12	-	14		233
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 376 1 243	3 388 2 625	7 017 3 564	1 602 1 307	4 564 1 592	1 451 494	-	3 782 2 159	3 937 3 494	8 557 3 576
Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	-		3 304		1 372	-	Ξ	2 137	3 474	3 370
On farms	_	=	=	Ξ.	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	-	=
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	849	643 572	3 471	893	1 891	514	-	1 682	712	3 340
Car, truck, or van Drove alone	735 610	487	3 214 2 763	835 713	1 734 1 499	476 417	=	1 527 1 252	655 617	2 966 2 193
Carpooled	125	85	451 9	122	235 22	59	=	275 8	38	773 50
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Walked	-	-	9 -	- -	12	-	=	8 -	-	40
Other means Worked at home	33 42 39	38 17 16	79 118	24 25 9	48 62	24	Ξ	37 57 53	20 24 13	99 180 45
Persons per car truck or van	1.10	1.08	51 1.08	1.08	25 1.08	1.07	_	1.11	1.03	1.17
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	18.7	15.2	18.0	19.7	18.1	20.3	-	16.1	15.3	17.3
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	71 205	12 118	168 861	17 238	150 375	9 75	-	121 395	28 144	263 798
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	238 57 239	217 74	998 444	255 135	589 218	168 121	=	468 225	169 189	963 488
Worked in MSA of residence	728	206 510	949 2 650	239 731	534 1 579	136 395	_	420 1 368	169 545	783 2 478
Palmetto city	258 51	181 20	1 196 68	330 10	740 66	135	Ξ	548 91	150 39	798 92
Holmes Beach city Longboat Key town (pt.)	16 8	=	16 22	5 12	8 -	25 7	=	11	=	-
Anna Maria city	-	-	9 -	-	_10]	Ξ	_11	8 4	-
Worked outside MSA of residence	395 121	309 133	1 339 821	374 162	755 312	219 119	Ξ	707 314	344 167	1 588 862 504
North Port city	65 _ _	67 - -	376 -	64	171 7	50	=	153 14	18	20
Remainder of Sarasota, FL MSA	- 45	- 17 17	56 249	-	_	9	-	-	24 109	33 262
Remainder of Hillsborough County	43 -	17 - 5	249 20 29	56 12	89 10	34	=	122	108	262
Clearwater city	11	- -	29 9 8	-	-	=	-	=	=	9
Hardee County	=	=		12	Ξ	-	Ξ	=	-	- 11
Lokeland—Winter Haven, FL MSA	=	10	=	- 7	12	8	=	=	=	-
Worked elsewhere	-	17	74	11	23	18	=	25	17	23

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Manatee County—Con.												
Area	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)				
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 757	2 105	2 133	1 292	1 449	317	_	353	1 365				
NativeForeign born		2 031 74	2 078 55	1 233 59	1 418 31	309 8	=	353 353	1 294 71				
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		5	4	_	11	_	_		9				
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	1 5	2 024	2 052 8	1 252	1 308 17	305	-	330	1 326				
Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well"	48 16	60 5	132 47	23	55 21	16	_	Ξ	163 56				
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well"	_	17 -	6	10	4 -	-	-	=	113 38				
Linguistically isolated	21	=	57 19	<u>-</u>	17 11 11	=	=	=					
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	401	321	423	312	330	44	_	117	296				
Preprimary school Public school	23	23 23	41 20	46 46	49 41	-	Ξ	- .	49 49				
Elementary or high school Public school	245	211 211	256 256	165 165	199 181	8	-	109 109	168 158 79				
College Public college	48 25	87 87	126 117	101 86	82 64	36 16	Ξ	8	64				
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 298	1 632	1 609	932	903	263	_	200	1 062				
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	21 81	69 302	100 148	31 104	25 170	16 33	=	69 61 70	120 193 452				
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree Associate degree	366	623 350 50	550 310 133	342 161 82	296 192 87	52 103 16	=	-	182				
Bachelor's degree	216	140 98	275 93	117 95	106 27	21 22	_	=	72 33 10				
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	92.1	77.3 14.6	84.6 22.9	85.5 22.7	78.4 14.7	81.4 16.3	Ξ	35.0	70.5 4.0				
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 500	183 1 344 1 990	159 1 455 1 863	51 1 543 1 545	448 1 655 1 333	1 357 1 031	=	2 143 4 000 1 707	191 1 672 2 176				
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 671	2 024	2 052	1 252	1 308	305	_	330	1 326				
Same house Different house in United States	944	888 1 136	1 279 757	510 742	541 757	199 106	Ξ	256 74	772 554				
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	221 251	304 179	181 227	256 90	186 259	23 53	_	57 17	161 139 180				
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abrood	50	517 136	277 72 16	347 49	253 59 10	30	=	=	74				
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulation		2 105	2 133	1 292	1 449	317	_	353	1 365				
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural papulotion	1 688	1 300	2 066	965	1 306	260	_	245	1 170				
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On forms	_	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	=	_	Ξ	-				
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or van	727 684	860 843	1 043 1 022	576 568	727 701	138 122	=	144 119	529 518				
Drove alone	674	700 143	977 45	561 7	636 65	122	-	64 55	434 84				
Public transportation (including taxicob) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley car	8 8	8	=	-	. =	=	=	25					
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Wolked Other means	-	- - 9	- - 7	8	7 19	- 16	=	-	-				
Worked at home	35	-	14	-	1.05	1.00	_	- 1.50	1,10				
Persons per car, truck, or van Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.01 23.7	1.10 18.5	1.02 16.2	1.01 18.4	17.1	14.7	-	16.4	19.3				
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	24 98	33 143	32 169	27 78	41 124	20	_	8 58	9 144 182				
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m	272	249 179	354 263 211	191 105 175	270 148 144	60 18 40	=	32 12 34	52 52 142				
All other times Worked in MSA of residence		256 721	897	439	611	138	_	144	418 259				
Palmetto city	291	337 6	381 28	154 14	294 4	53	=	110	43 43				
Holmes Beach city Longboat Key town (pt.)	. -	15 8	=	Ξ	_ _ 4	=		-	· ·				
Anna Maria city	266	355	5 483	6 265	309	85	-	34	92				
Worked outside MSA of residence	145	139 82	146 104	137 40	116 41	Ξ	_	=	111 39				
Venice city	. -	- - 6	- - 14	Ξ	- - 9	=	=	=	2				
Longboat Key town (pt.) Remainder of Sarasota, FL MSA Tampa city	. 35	19	6 5	17 30 19	37 6	=	_	-	20				
Remainder of Hillsborough County St. Petersburg city	22	10 6	5	19 12	_	-	Ξ	=					
Clearwater cityRemainder of Pinellas County	:	-	=	11	6	=	_	-					
Hardee County DeSoto County Lakeland—Winter Haven FL MSA	. -	=	-	=	- 8	Ξ	=	=					
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA		16	12	8	9	-	-	-	20				

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Monotee County	y—Con.			
Area	Troct 8.03	Troct 8.04	Troct 8.05	Troct 8.06	Troct 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Troct 11.01	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 673	1 546	2 768	7 288	6 961	1 972	5 429	4 592	3 216
NativeForeign born	4 597 76	1 541	2 701 67	7 025 263	6 541 420	1 817 155	4 992 437	4 251 341	3 093 123
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	10	_	_	_	47	20	22	32	_
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isoloted households	4 237 34	1 452	2 581	6 963	6 570 90	1 950 38	5 293 31	4 407 55	3 009
Speak o longuage other thon English Do not speak English "very well"	144 38	25 -	223 28	220 33 70	664 269	94 55	432 118	329 105	11 9 36 31
Speak Sponish Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isalated	100 38 34	7 -	138 19	70 8 -	99 52 35	18 - -	81 23	136 40 14	31 6
Speak an Asion ar Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	- - -	=	5 -	<u>-</u>	87 50 27	=	25 7 -	20	19 10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 051	339	552	1 061	1 410	209	661	784	775
Preprimory school	133 75	33 23	27	44 8	143 59	19	7 7	32 26	77
Elementary or high school	848 825	248 211	378 359	592 505	900 872	121 98	494 456	404 331	43 488 432 210
College Public college	70 64	58 48	147 135	425 371	367 327	69 44	160 101	348 277	210 1 77
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	2 976	1 075	2 038	5 933	4 932	1 777	4 598	3 523	2 283
Sthan 9th grade	320 565	128 199	80 440	225 485	255 574	214 464	322 762	78 312	2 283 85 205
High school graduote (includes equivalency)	1 196 484	453 111	630 500	1 774 1 231	1 593 1 129	489 307	1 466 932	1 074 835	205 734 568 202
Associate degree Bachelor's degree Graduate or professianal degree	151 174 86	56 63 65	112 185	589 989	348 673	121 133	268 581	273 681 270	202 315 174
Percent high school groduote or higher	70.3	69.6	91 74.5	640 88.0	360 83.2	49 61.8	267 76.4	88.9	87.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.7	11.9	13.5	27.5	20.9	10.2	18.4	27.0	21.4
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	510 1 429 2 464	395 2 081 1 448	1 225 1 602	338 882 1 706	366 1 261 1 913	234 840 1 745	213 898 1 348	154 508 1 893	84 1 418 1 551
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	4 237	1 452	2 581	6 963	6 570	1 950	5 293	4 407	3 009
Same houseDifferent house in United States	1 719 2 499	612 840	670 1 883	2 378 4 551	3 178 3 222	i 130 800	2 381 2 891	1 298 2 909	2 037 961
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	760 628	254 130	222 404	270 327	397 397	160 193	432 570	635 610	466 93
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abroad	904 207 19	397 59	1 113 144 28	3 724 230 34	2 224 204 170	341 106 20	1 613 276 21	1 474 190 200	349 53 11
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE		_	20	34	170	20	21	200	
Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 088 3 417	323 219	1 941 1 632	4 282 3 309	6 961 5 941	1 972 1 897	5 429 3 681	4 592 1 603	3 216 3 003
Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre On forms	585 320	1 223 619	827 477 10	3 006 2 281	=	-	-	=	=
JOURNEY TO WORK	_	_	10	_	_	-	-		
Workers 16 years and over	2 243 2 127	698 637	1 244 1 178	3 129 2 996	3 539 3 333	453 407	1 692 1 560	2 023 1 918	1 494 1 392
Drove alone Corpooled Public transportation (including toxicab)	1 760 367 5	522 115	1 024 154	2 688 308	3 046 287	368 39	1 369 191	1 670 248	1 276 116
Subway or elevated rollroad or ferryboot	5	=	=	Ē	Ξ	-	=	9	=
Other means	13 73	22 6	22	11 22	25 56	20	45 23	14 48	18 11
Worked at hame Persons per car, truck, ar von	25 1.10	33 1.10	44 1.07	100 1.06	125 1.05	26 1.05	64 1.07	34 1.07	73 1.04
Departure time for work:	17.9	22.4	18.7	19.1	17.9	17.9	20.2	20.4	17.2
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	91 517 849	43 112 274	32 271	145 467	169 604	62 41	40 322	104 256	18 183
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m	286 475	121 115	438 231 228	1 128 682 607	1 117 735 789	96 47 181	572 355 339	612 495 522	580 336 304
Worked in MSA af residence Bradentan city	1 683	485	673	962	1 712	319	1 338	1 327	1 300
Halmes Beach city	756 57 15	184	256 21	282 7	658 60	96 8	454 33 37	642 41	639 37
Anno Moria city	9	6	6	=	16	=	19	8 26	=
Remainder of Manatee County	- 846	295	390	673	15 963	215	22 773	25 585	620 194
Worked outside MSA of residence	560 299	213 101	571 300	2 167 1 277	1 827 1 178	134 80	354 182	696 297	114
Longboat Key tawn (pt.)	8 - -	28	11 	71 -	-	Ξ	-	7	7 - 9
Tampo city	169 29	60	187 17	63 607 10	43 469 22	45	10 93 11	14 259 13	19
St. Petersburg city	20 -	-		24 12	35 10	9	25	29	12 14
Clearwater city Remoinder of Pinellas County Hardee County	6	9 -	-	- 8	15	-	=	-	6 7
Lakeland—Winter Haven, FL MSA	-	-	-	9	14	=	Ξ	8 -	6
Warked elsewhere	29	9	24	86	41	Ξ	33	69	_

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Monotee County—Con.											
Area	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Troct 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 15.01	Tract 15.02	Troct 16	Tract 17.01			
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 984	3 596	3 591	5 138	1 581	3 077	4 242	4 707	2 462			
NotiveForeign born	3 873 111	3 450 146	3 398 193	4 982 156	1 530 51	2 752 325	3 435 807	4 467 240	2 384 78			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	6	8	29	22	22	33	200	21	16			
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	3 778 12	3 389 40	3 291 58	4 762 54	1 500 22 57	2 790 173 537	3 831 499 1 125	4 588 21 379	2 322 16 118			
Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	126 25 33	145 44 40	392 160 291	336 121 222	22	326 468	704 1 017	183 224	27 50 15			
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted Speak on Asian or Pocific Island language	- - 13	6 -	115 28 6	74 38 24	_ _ 10	272 118	623 446	115 _ 22	15 10			
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	13	Ξ	- -	15	-	=	Ξ	-	Ξ			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Public school	1 033 74 42	1 039 59 21	691 72 41	985 111 74	188 10	798 88 58	1 075 45 38	562 31	370 36 13			
Elementory or high schoolPublic school	775 683	760 651	481 449	734 680	103 87	638 629	926 914	442 395	203 198			
College Public college	184 171	220 183	138 109	140 115	75 75	72 66	104 104	89 69	131 113			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	2 668	2 391	2 476	3 565 404	1 363 58	1 751 484	2 423 616	3 917 561	1 966 53			
9th to 12th grode, no diplomoHigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	127 255 792	54 119 612	235 499 883	687 1 247	178 473	361 515	580 666	726 1 539	224 734 509			
Some college, no degree Associote degree 8ochelor's degree	661 259 332	609 216 521	426 125 225	675 129 281	300 50 210	250 37 39	312 115 85	595 174 221	117 202			
Groduote or professional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	242 85.7	260 92.8	83 70.4	142 69.4	94 82.7	65 51.7	49 50.6	101 67.1	127 85.9			
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	21.5	32.7	12.4	11.9	22.3	5.9	5.5	8.2	16.7			
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	61 1 313 1 808	87 1 241 1 961	729 980 2 209	337 1 185 1 753	565 954 1 220	565 2 272 2 126	693 1 983 2 667	137 2 347 2 433	278 764 1 242			
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 778 2 054	3 389	3 291 1 710	4 762 2 299	1 500 824	2 790 1 535	3 831 1 486	4 588 2 480	2 322 743			
Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 707 500	1 438 1 945 377	1 581 234	2 429 464	676 89	1 138 196	2 164 253	2 015 164	743 1 557 151			
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	429 715 63 17	557 883 128 6	729 413 205 —	968 777 220 34	175 322 90	602 280 60 117	980 741 190 181	575 1 031 245 93	362 860 184 22			
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population	3 984	3 442	3 591	4 860	1 409	2 499	4 242 2 325	2 688	2 462			
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	3 547 - -	3 140 154 70	2 687	4 099 278 174	1 191 172 90	1 409 578 246	2 325	2 163 2 019 1 405	1 017 - -			
On forms	Ξ	. /-	=	'/-	~_	ำำ	-	49	-			
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von	1 976 1 881	1 537 1 447	1 723 1 600	2 140 2 040	537 498	1 274 1 201	1 677 1 412	1 410 1 320	1 339 1 211			
Drove alone Corpooled Public tronsportotion (including toxicob)	1 735 146	1 326 121	1 355 245	1 818 222 7	472 26	843 358 10	882 530 106	1 063 257 —	1 053 158 3			
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor Subwoy or elevoted, roilroad, or ferryboat	4	<u>.</u>	-	7 -	 -	10	95 _ 80	- - 21	3 _ 55			
Wolked Other meons Worked ot home	14 34 43	14 19 57	57 28 38	21 51 21	15 4 20	21 21 22	63 16	8 61	55 35 35			
Persons per cor, truck, or von Mean trovel time to work (minutes)	1.04 18.9	1.05 19.9	1.09 16.2	1.06 18.2	1.03 18.6	1.22 21.3	1.25 19.2	1.11 21.1	1.07 20.6			
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	66 356	28 173	84 374	68 351	19 71	77 288	18 370	92 302	49 252			
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 a.m. All other times	694 471 346	614 353 312	505 247 475	870 387 443	199 176 52	452 136 299	437 289 547	378 300 277	372 250 381			
Worked in MSA of residence	1 712 954	1 290 570	1 541 592	1 841 734	431 143	1 056 329	1 550 608	1 137 398	1 083 250			
Bradenton city Polmetto city Holmes Beach city	16 5	43 14	471 —	361 -	133	297 —	352 9	220	4 214 83			
Longboot Key town (pt.) Anno Morio city Brodenton Beach city	16 - 8	6 - 8	6 - 4	16 16 -	=	4 - -	- - 6	Ξ	185			
Remainder of Monotee County Worked outside MSA of residence	713 264 100	649 247 126	468 182 76	714 299 117	155 106 54	426 218 89	575 127 56	511 273 1 2 9	347 256 103			
Sarosoto city Venice city North Port city	-	6 -	/6 - -	- -	- -	=	- -	=	- - 49			
Longboot Key town (pt.) Remoinder af Sarasota, FL MSA Tompo city Tompo city	12 36 27	5 47 15	23	23 17	10 6	- 78 13	33	28	39 6			
Remoinder of Hillsborough CountySt. Petersburg city	31	11	12 20	66 29 6	20 5	16	- - 29	39 62 -	11 14 -			
Cleorwater city Remainder of Pinellos County Hardee County	- 8 -	- 6 -	13	1 <u>2</u> 7	=	12 -	- -	- 8 -	3			
DeSoto County Lokelond—Winter Hoven, FL MSA	- - 50	- - 21	- - 38	9 _ 13	- 7 4	- 10	- - 9	- - 7	- 2 29			
DeSoto County Lokelond-Winter Hoven, FL MSA Worked elsewhere	- 50	- - 31	- 38	13	7 4	10	9	7				

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Monote	e County—Con.			
Area	Troct 17.02	Troct 18	Troct 19.01	Troct 19.03	Troct 19.04	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Troct 20.02	Troct 1901
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 528	5 765	4 764	5 691	3 320 3 134	4 248 4 133	6 282 6 067	=
Native Foreign born	2 324 204	5 498 267	4 396 368	5 376 315	186	115	215	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	37	17	40	17	-		21	-
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	2 509 37	5 584 17	4 410 121	5 563	3 177	3 970	5 723 47 260	= =
Speak a longuoge ather than English Da nat speak English "very well"	248 47 65	282 67 136	625 306 532	288 146 199	194 98 139	109 44 16	111 128	= =
Speak Sponish Do nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isoloted	19	33	277 121	109 19	77 -	8 -	55 19	_ = :
Speok an Asian or Pacific Islond language Do nat speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isolated	9 9 9	2 - -	13 13 —	Ξ	13 7 -	53 25 —	18 18 9	=
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	204	747	1 093	403	370	932	1 422	-
Preprimary schoolPublic school	8 8	47 21	44 19	14 - 274	24 15 267	71 63 686	144 81 1 070	<u>-</u>
Elementory or high school Public school Callege	85 44 111	502 463 198	885 739 164	2/4 242 115	267 79	646 175	962 208	=
Public college	69	178	150	102	57	149	182	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	2 352	4 826	3 133	5 232 334	2 771 287	2 902 150	4 166 232	= :
Less than 9th grode 9th to 12th grade, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency)	92 77 506	124 405 1 275	306 417 1 247	945 2 158	533 1 051	386 1 134	585 1 607	_
Some callege, no degree	514 272	1 215 366	505 176	1 063 167	429 142	609 297	815 218	
Bochelor's degree Groduate ar professionol degree	466 425	809 632	389 93	385 180	203 126	206 120	549 160	_
Percent high schaal groduote or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	92.8 37.9	89.0 29.9	76.9 15.4	75.6 10.8	70.4 11.9	81.5 11.2	80.4 17.0	
FERTILITY						41	156	_
Children ever bam per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 ta 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	205 169 914	202 1 084 1 071	139 1 766 1 991	189 1 058 1 516	356 1 147 1 694	1 812 1 678	1 658 1 933	=
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Same house	2 509	5 584	4 410	5 563 3 010	3 177 1 726	3 970 2 255	5 723 2 271	=
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 533 947 27	2 731 2 739 268	1 875 2 462 217	2 496 201	1 442 1 34	1 696 282	3 403 530	_
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	210 653 57	716 1 494 261	1 153 851 241	391 1 631 273	517 594 197	617 658 139	1 099 1 584 190	Ξ
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	29	114	73	57	9	19	49	-
Urban papulation In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 528 1 139	5 765 3 866	74 39	5 578 5 165	3 211 2 719	314 225	=	-
Rural population In housing units an properties of less than 1 ocre	=		4 690 2 033	113 16	109 33	3 934 2 185	6 282 980	_
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	-	-	508	-	7	16	365	_
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or van	689 583	2 044 1 737	2 177 1 912	1 225 1 171	1 165 1 120	2 027 1 841	2 954 2 736	_
Drove oloneCorpaoled	506 77	1 560 177	1 620 292	1 022 149	987 133	1 657 184	2 336 400	-
Public transportation (including taxicab) Bus ar trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	9 -	11 10	7 7	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	9 9	-
Subway or elevated, railrood, or ferryboot Wolked Other means	9 - 11	76 83	100 33	14 31	10 21	64 18	34 28	=
Worked at home	86	137	125	9	14	104	147 1.08	-
Persons per cor, truck, or von Meon travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.08 22.4	1.06 21.1	1.10 21.6	1.07 19.9	1.07 19.0	1.05 21.3	27.7	Ξ.
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	19	25 286	68 461	36 192	28 171	87 455	231 683	_
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m	168 188	651 428	838 346	517 267	416 245	752 345	1 025 381	-
All ather times Worked in MSA of residence	228 332	517 1 766	339 1 764	204 997	291 984	284 1 468	487 1 905	-
Palmetto city	32 11	587 31	491 177	306 192	272 123	727 80	585 119	_
Holmes Beoch city Longbaat Key town (pt.)	230	595 28	=	=		Ξ	=	=
Anna Maria city Bradentan Beach city Remainder of Manatee County	- - 59	77 10 438	- 1 096	- - 499	- - 589	- - 661	1 201	=
Worked autside MSA af residence Sarasata city	357 155	278 118	413 108	228 97	181 69	559 253	1 049 399	=
Venice city	10 _	1 -	Ξ	-		32	16	Ξ
Longboat Key town (pt.) Remainder af Sarasota, FL MSA Tampa city	43 78	23 43 23	5 69	59 7	- 50 12	7 178	7 406 21	-
Remainder of Hillsbarough County St. Petersburg city	=	23 25 1	38 141 6	7 24 -	12 29 15	9 16 12	21 24 25	=
Remainder of Pinellas County	Ξ	-	- 6	15	-	19	10 14 36	=
Hardee County DeSoto County Lakelond—Winter Haven, FL MSA	_	-	4	Ξ	-	-	35	Ξ
Worked elsewhere	71	10 34	7 29	10 16	- 6	33	5 51	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		rext. To definitions of fermis		County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Manatee County				
Area	8rodenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gar- dens CDP	Bradenton city	South Broden- ton CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 2	Tract 3.03	Troct 4.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over In labor force	92 220	174 852 92 220	14 598 7 543	36 104 19 181	17 748 8 894	918 533	4 673 2 755	7 075 1 514	9 602 5 491	1 422 755
Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion labor force	52.7 92 061	52.7 92 061	51.7 7 534	53.1 19 133	50.1 8 894	58.1 533	59.0 2 755	21.4 1 514	57.2 5 482	53.1 755
Employed Unemployed	87 581 4 480	87 581 4 480	7 138 396	18 062 1 071	8 442 452	487 46	2 588 167	1 402 112	4 997 485	749 6
Percent of civilian lobor force	4.9	4.9 82 632	5.3 7 055	5.6	5.1	8.6	6.1 1 918	7.4	8.8 4 111	.8 667
Not in lobor force	82 632 2 550	2 550	118	16 923 1 567	8 854 161	385 128	109	5 561	104	-
Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	4 443	4 443	373	767	236	29	34	101	277	41
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over	51 808 93 867	51 808 93 867	5 086 8 086	10 151 19 807	6 349 9 884	90 486	1 209 2 475	4 423 4 087	2 511 5 137	425 741
In lobor force Percent of femoles 16 years and over	43 066 45.9	43 066 45.9	3 530 43.7	9 235 46.6	4 324 43.7	204 42.0	1 289 52.1	795 19.5	2 556 49.8	322 43.5
Civilion lobor force	43 021	43 021	3 530 3 364	9 235	4 324 4 121	204 171	1 289 1 213	795 736	2 556 2 318	322 316
Employed Unemployed	40 952 2 069	40 952 2 069	166	8 706 529	203	33	76	59	238	6
Percent of civilion labor force With own children under 6 years	9 906	4.8 9 906	4.7 779	5.7 2 060	4.7 870	16.2 54	5.9 380	7.4 88	9.3 927	1.9 65
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 615	6 615 9 949	456 600	1 309 2 000	618 680	16 59	304 269	60 80	625 609	51 115
In lobor forceOwn children under 6 years in families and	8 118	8 118	581	1 663	621	59	247	73	492	93
subfamilies	14 215	14 215	1 064	2 919	1 162	79 46	631 493	122 87	1 445 883	93 79
All parents present in household in labor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	9 313	9 313	581	1 839	789					
All porents present in household in labor force	24 067 18 053	24 067 18 053	1 541 1 178	4 859 3 771	1 609 1 392	189 139	829 609	161 114	1 948 1 412	337 252
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school	7 891 2 440	7 891 2 440	600 227	1 614 573	527 191	54 13	229 110	63 30	604 328	75 -
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduote	938	938 1 408	82 124	249 318	88 122	8	51 99	1 15	156 236	_
Employed	755	755	49	132	60	8	48	14	102 77	-
Unemployed Not in labor force	190 463	190 463	23 52	38 148	19 43	-	51	ī	57	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	87 581 9 640	87 581 9 640	7 138 556	18 062 1 705	8 442 773	487 22	2 588 162	1 402 144	4 997 299	749 153
Professional specialty occupations	9 962	9 962	704	2 496	586	18	184	79 17	205 117	179 22
Technicions and related support occupationsSales occupations	2 740 12 400	2 740 12 400	255 933	644 2 259	254 1 239	24 16	71 272	298	696	119
Administrative support occupations, including clerical Privote household occupations	12 138 487	12 138 487	1 121 39	2 290 100	1 290 89	40	235 26 50	240 16	509 38	109
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	1 724 11 260	1 724 11 260	146 849	342 2 487	189 1 472	8 103	50 383	20 173	50 785	64
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 574	3 574	174	713	167	63 39	383 77 454	30 174	234 911	70
Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	11 666 4 728	11 666 4 728	1 180 469	2 413 971	1 207 589	35	244	33	471	8 14
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 671 3 591	3 671 3 591	349 363	795 847	272 315	67 52	169 261	78 100	388 294	11
Construction	7 289	7 289	613	1 539	610	45	255	112	452 889	72 54
Monufocturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities	11 861 5 014	11 861 5 014	1 141 487	2 413 920	1 274 472	70 35	537 208	241 22	255	56 83 124
Wholesale ond retail trade	22 004 6 339	22 004 6 339	1 917 383	4 324 1 185	2 594 608	71 42	626 85	552 87	1 406 213	85
Business and repair services Professional and related services	4 469 18 287	4 469 18 287	386 1 430	938 4 140	425 1 596	45 81	85 414	88 153	278 820	41 210
CLASS OF WORKER	10 20,	10 207	1 -100							
Employed persons 16 years and over	87 581	87 581	7 138	18 062	8 442	487	2 588	1 402	4 997	749
Privote wage and salary workers Government workers	70 446	70 446 10 338	5 905 781	14 553 2 272	7 311 748	419 41	2 182 265	1 241 105	4 247 456	539 66 52
Locol government workersSelf-employed workers	7 427	7 427	629 452	1 637 1 200	486 324	41 27	240 136	80 40	375 276	52 137
	6 383	6 383	432	1 200	J24	2,	100			
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	101 776 79 294	101 776 79 294	8 169 6 412	21 002 16 614	9 798 7 512	591 452	2 942 2 386	2 052 1 248	5 962 4 732	836 619
50 to 52 weeks	54 705	54 705	4 432	11 224	5 139	309 61	1 576 260	767 124	3 003 737	510 68
40 to 49 weeks	5 105	9 996 5 105	914 396	2 210 1 186	941 562	22	203	97	275 570	150
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	11 285	11 285	931	2 303	979	101	251	304	370	130
DISABILITY 14 CANADA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	114 578	114 578	8 806	23 210	10 525	683	3 263	2 407	6 640 546	950 11
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	2 740 1	5 421 2 740	306 151	1 074 600	498 251	46 18	159 71	146 106	148	3 3
In labor force With a self-care limitation	453	453 3 861	21 200	124 751	48 322	34	24 112	15 64	20 485	11
With a work disability	10 753	10 753 4 495	785 351	2 194 967	1 163 504	87 34	445 208	462 120	668 308	48 33 15
Prevented from working	5 303	5 303	308	1 001	571 9 362	36 596	210 2 818	302 1 945	312 5 972	15 902
No work disability In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	103 825 82 446	103 825 82 446	8 021 6 759	21 016 17 120	7 731	482	2 455	1 185	4 914	675
and over	I 57 565 I	57 565	5 665	11 279	7 062	107	1 301	4 668	2 849	472
With o mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation	8 743 6 299	8 743 6 299	828 534	1 752 1 337	1 311	8 -	288 230	705 428	486 327	36 36
With a self-care limitation	5 083	5 083	449	985	788	8	159	428	238	23
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							,	1.510	004	1/0
No workers	17 651 31 345	17 651 31 345	1 447 26 623	3 186 32 293	1 906 25 202	34 8 048	401 20 028	1 569 21 302	836 21 542	162 26 490
1 worker	16 286	16 286 33 363	1 398 24 187	3 363 29 407	1 618 25 223	84 13 518	389 18 672	501 31 189	1 135 17 6 79	174 45 613
2 or more workers	28 417	28 417 45 522	2 199 37 195	5 484 41 462	2 424 37 739	136 30 244	854 31 353	396 31 100	1 446 32 108	252 57 447
Mean fomily income (dollars)	45 522 1	45 522	3/ 173	41 402	37 737 1	00 244	01 000	3. 100	<u></u>	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Manatee County—Con.										
Area	Tract 4.04	Troct 4.05	Troct 4.06	Troct 5.01	Tract 5.04	Troct 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 9	Troct 10	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	8 305	2 378	3 196	2 258	2 820	6 313	1 666	5 517	7 642	4 356	
In lobor forcePercent of persons 16 years and over	3 436 41.4	1 317 55.4	1 572 49.2	1 564 69.3	1 814 64.3	3 015 47.8	984 59.1	3 251 58.9	5 046 66.0	1 849 42,4	
Civilian labor forceEmployed	3 436 3 317	1 317 1 262	1 572 1 528	1 564 1 526	1 814 1 792	3 015 2 934	984 858	3 251 3 011	5 037 4 754	1 849 1 802	
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	119 3.5	55 4.2	44 2.8	38 2.4	22 1.2	81 2.7	126 12.8	240 7.4	283 5.6	47 2.5	
Not in lobor force	4 869 441	1 061 12	1 624 94	694	1 006	3 298 150	682 140	2 266 236	2 596	2 507	
Enrolled in school Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not	107	68	75	44	84	92	62	187	202	98	
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In labor force	3 437 4 699	659 1 284	1 040 1 814	410 1 184	591 1 501	2 356 3 626	240 862	1 038 3 006	1 409 3 989	1 951 2 441	
Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilian labor force	1 782 37.9	591 46.0 591	836 46.1	724 61.1	853 56.8	1 479 40.8	405 47.0	1 576 52.4	2 315 58.0 2 315	935 38.3 935	
EmployedUnemployed	1 782 1 708 74	561 30	836 803 33	724 717	853 853	1 479 1 452 27	405 348 57	1 576 1 487 89	2 155 160	914 21	
Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years	4.2 287	5.1 99	3.9 127	7 1.0 233	205	1.8 187	14.1 108	5.6 418	6.9 577	2.2 111	
In labor force	240 293	74 160	67 170	171 176	155 188	148 222	58 135	272 522	407 516	74 186	
In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and	252	113	134	159	152	186	121	415	463	171	
subfamiliesAll parents present in household in lobor force	353 293	109 74	176 98	358 263	240 172	266 189	1 72 95	617 398	765 519	155 97	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	589	289	470	456	401	522	365	1 212	1 178	440	
All parents present in household in lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	494 258	211 136	356 95	381 130	329 109	439 159	311 75	906 472	940 445	347	
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	44 31	32 6	35 11	18 7	-	103 22	22 10	139 42	115 32	208 71 22	
Not high school graduate Employed	16 3	28 22	11 1 1	7 7	-	63 41	10	79 48	26 26	40 18	
Unemployed Not in labor force	13	- 6	=	=	Ξ	22	10	31	_	17 5	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 317 402	1 262 240	1 528 219	1 526 136	1 792 192	2 934 212	858	3 011 167	4 754 659	1 802	
Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	587 172	181 45	276 78	217 51	221 52	190 132	51 57	382 68	548 140	183 72	
Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical	560 533	247 191	276 207	252 209	180 310	330 439	24 48 27	230 308	741 712	350 241	
Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective ond household	51	13	25	32 32	17 37	26 75	12	30 79	25 130	13 29	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	355 7 330	148 13	148 22	212 33	264 65	518 88	105 93	512 135	456 48	192 53 292	
Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Tronsportation and material moving occupations	88 124	100 29 23	164 46	268 34 32	265 93	460 198	138 116	462 318	731 270	103 38	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	108	32	13 54	32 46	44 52	108 158	71 116	175 145	138 156	81	
Construction	172 349	87 147	91 128	160 148	174 272	254 416	119 157	283 491	358 928	128 339	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade	188 1 037	71 324	62 477	75 441	114 436	148 841	57 107	160 481	273 1 162	86 486	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	316 175	92 59	139 54	119 66	102 64	137 135	8 65	151 187	250 279	97 128	
Professional and related services	831	366	429	297	418	678	171	730	823	383	
Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and salory workers	3 317	1 262	1 528	1 526	1 792	2 934	858	3 011	4 754	1 802	
Government workers	2 675 422	1 028 159	1 224 185	1 116 258	1 483 213	2 479 283	753 71	2 493 419	3 756 583	1 521 74	
Locol government workersSelf-employed workers	306 213	124 75	121 119	203 133	143 84	229 163	53 34	317 92	433 386	67 207	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 930	1 501	1 779	1 592	2 004	3 385	993	3 300	5 305	2 200	
50 to 52 weeks	2 880 2 046	1 121 773	1 301 834	1 274 1 012	1 632 1 232	2 535 1 774	780 467	2 630 1 759	4 251 3 133	1 587 1 101	
27 to 39 weeks	304 231 605	180 50	199 120	149 35	174 83	336 106	128 61	313 170	528 237	214 114	
DISABILITY	003	187	300	186	169	413	92	344	618	274	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 146	1 534	1 000	1 774	2 100	2 400	1.0/3	4 120	E 001	2 244	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87 50	58 37	1 900 99 26	1 776 75 40	2 122 131	3 432 151	1 261 119	4 132 391	5 921 177 148	2 346 51 21	
With a self-care limitation	37	21 21	26 11 81	40 - 63	36 - 118	81 16 95	82 57 72	169 7 314	22 68	30	
In Jahor force	352 138	152 92	89 46	150 72	87 29	436 167	283 196	551 170	495 219	221 102	
Prevented from working No work disability	157 3 794	51 1 382	43 1 811	31 1 626	42 2 035	243 2 996	68 978	324 3 581	238 5 426	92 2 125	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	3 025	1 075	1 395	1 426	1 689	2 502	763	2 979	4 546	1 698	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 718 406	832 72	1 202 116	482 48	698 86	2 731 573	265 73	1 149 278	1 712 272	2 010 340	
With a self-care limitation	278 247	53 42	76 82	44 18	75 29	368 337	73 47	198 141	209 156	284 205	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
Mean ramily income (dollars)	1 214 39 371	196 29 311	339 37 688	134 23 477	195 33 546	591 22 563	30 7 970	385 18 475	485 31 220	508 25 715	
Mean family income (dollars)	38 318	44 213	331 40 973	227 26 090	212 26 497	567 26 365	180 14 503	658 17 397	692 35 682	407 24 738	
Mean family income (dollars)	1 082 49 463	493 51 942	468 47 830	474 39 941	634 39 162	783 35 221	249 30 626	908 41 471	1 652 46 657	597 36 946	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	1 214 39 371 670 38 318	196 29 311 200 44 213 493	339 37 688 331 40 973 468	134 23 477 227 26 090 474	195 33 546 212 26 497 634	591 22 563 567 26 365 783	30 7 970 180 14 503 249	385 18 475 658 17 397 908	485 31 220 692 35 682 1 652	50 25 71 40 24 73 59	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tract	s/BNA's in Manatee		Bayshore Gardens CDP, Manotee County				
Area	Troct 11.02	Troct 12.02	Tract 12.03	Troct 12.04	Tract 20.01	Troct 3.02	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	6 104 3 126 51.2 3 126 2 999 127 4.1 2 978 44 245	3 643 2 285 62.7 2 285 2 243 42 1.8 1 358	3 430 2 285 66.6 2 265 2 204 61 2.7 1 145 12	3 323 1 886 56.8 1 879 1 822 57 3.0 1 437	5 450 3 269 60.0 3 261 3 173 88 2.7 2 181 8	6 310 3 177 50.3 3 177 3 018 159 5.0 3 133 118 116	3 804 1 722 45.3 1 713 1 573 1 40 8.2 2 082 —	1 969 1 257 63.8 1 257 1 198 59 4.7 712 -	2 515 1 387 55.1 1 387 1 349 38 2.7 1 128 -
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 837 3 157 1 436 45.5 1 436 1 382 54 3.8 214 162 179 131	693 1 946 1 034 53.1 1 034 1 034 - 266 159 322 244	607 1 838 1 070 58.2 1 070 1 045 25 2.3 242 155 385 310	618 1 717 796 46.4 796 763 33 4.1 240 111 301 198	1 264 2 831 1 523 53.8 1 515 1 467 48 3.2 299 199 286 207	2 325 3 622 1 539 42.5 1 539 1 480 59 3.8 292 168 186 176	1 574 2 072 737 35.6 737 675 62 8.4 200 135 132	337 1 007 569 56.5 569 545 24 4.2 195 89 127	850 1 385 685 49.5 685 664 21 3.1 92 64 155
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	270 221	339 179	312 181	272 134	416 253	393 250	261 123	277 123	133 85
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	340 255 263 50 7 7 — — 7	706 531 251 63 2 11 9 2	854 619 237 38 - 15 15	746 425 225 36 17 7 7	679 419 244 27 - - - -	517 363 209 88 41 53 12 -	362 303 116 41 19 25 13 6	352 264 110 35 	310 248 165 63 22 32 10 17 5
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	2 999 412 526 96 644 310 16 6 462 62 248 80 74 63 219 291 113 821 342 240 621	2 243 323 377 64 294 350 8 49 234 41 275 78 107 43 170 224 198 437 208 140 669	2 204 243 423 56 314 337 13 53 201 53 362 46 62 41 167 167 124 514 131 84	1 822 346 391 64 358 207 15 31 193 20 138 34 17 8 116 126 111 430 231 56	3 173 444 439 210 390 492 25 18 264 121 462 85 116 107 316 380 215 628 233 136 832	3 018 258 387 110 319 536 9 85 384 80 380 197 124 149 211 425 252 764 144 151	1 573 124 106 48 229 198 17 28 160 33 299 133 122 76 192 166 70 487 105 98	1 198 38 69 46 134 212 20 158 24 277 83 65 72 115 293 79 321 47 44 187	1 349 136 142 51 251 175 13 13 147 37 224 56 38 66 95 257 86 345 87
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and solory workers Government workers Local government workers	2 999 2 475 302 214	2 243 1 784 249 183	2 204 1 691 346 259	1 822 1 494 197 160	3 173 2 491 461 271	3 018 2 399 446 338	1 573 1 338 161 138	1 198 1 021 116 102	1 349 1 147 58 51
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 553 2 747 1 783 426 231 410	2 469 1 890 1 538 211 41 309	167 2 432 1 895 1 473 157 87 314	2 124 1 605 1 170 164 96 250	203 3 536 2 940 2 069 414 176 293	3 418 2 779 1 943 366 196 393	74 1 897 1 468 948 238 67 161	1 360 1 049 731 165 59 154	1 494 1 116 810 145 74 223
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working No work disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility limitation With o mobility or self-care limitation With o self-care limitation	3 981 133 116 	2 858 84 39 	2 688 57 26 	2 636 121 79 111 81 199 78 98 2 437 1 761 680 88 58 64	4 052 145 111 12 98 299 68 190 3 753 3 106 1 382 130 85 92	3 649 112 63 16 49 316 141 125 3 333 2 875 2 543 425 241 268	1 983 130 53 - 122 174 72 75 1 809 1 467 1 812 229 160 122	1 557 30 23 5 7 156 61 64 1 401 1 145 412 39 22	1 617 34 12 - 22 139 77 44 1 478 1 272 898 135 111 42
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	753 50 258 502 53 922 824 49 784	193 30 732 324 49 820 760 59 121	206 47 039 308 49 160 786 59 168	265 61 170 383 67 796 678 84 956	505 30 602 445 29 543 1 026 45 149	652 26 809 550 24 288 868 39 007	448 25 762 392 21 590 435 34 433	117 19 450 233 25 985 425 36 711	230 31 419 223 26 627 471 36 843

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Brodenton city, A	Aonotee County				
Area	Troct 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.05 (pt.)	Troct 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Troct 5.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 895 640	918 533	2 689 1 616	-	21 7	6 441 2 526	566 199	2 127 965	1 193 820	3 696 2 106
Percent of persons 16 yeors ond over Civilion labor force	33.8 640	58.1 533	60.1 1 616	-	33.3	39.2 2 526	35.2 199	45.4 965	68.7 820	57.0 2 086
Employed	605	487	1 423	-	7	2 450	187	952	799	1 982
UnemployedPercent of civilion labor force	35 5.5	46 8.6	193 11.9	_	-	76 3.0	12 6.0	13 1.3	21 2.6	104 5.0
Not in labor force Institutionalized persons	1 255 389	385 128	1 073 155	-	14	3 915 418	. 367	1 162	373	1 590
Enrolled in school	12	29	73	Ξ	14	72	16	51	34	74
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	737	90	354	_	_	2 795	300	837	235	952
Females 16 years and over	1 126 328	486 204	1 393 714	-	7	3 653 1 291	333 94	1 186 510	624 376	2 008 1 096
Percent of females 16 years and over	29.1	42.0	51.3	-	_	35.3	28.2	43.0	60.3 376	54.6 1 096
Civilian labor forceEmployed	328 306	204 171	714 611	Ξ	Ξ.	1 291 1 223	94 88	510 497	376	1 067
Unemployed Percent of civilion labor force	22 6.7	33 16.2	103 14.4	Ξ	=	68 5.3	6 6.4	13 2.5	_	29 2.6
With own children under 6 years	54	54	280	-	7	219	6	76	110	187 139
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	43 40	16 59	151 170	Ξ		172 158	6 -	33 122	86 99	295
In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and	31	59	116	-	-	138	-	113	86	244
subfamilies	90	79	432	-	7	284	6	113	171	262 181
All parents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	69	46	233	-	-	224	6	57	128	181
subfamiliesAll parents present in household in labor force	117 104	189 139	478 296	-	7	381 322	-	305 259	248 187	656 515
Persons 16 to 19 yearsNot enrolled in school	65 57	54	246	-	7	156	-	23 11	77 7	154 39
Unemployed or not in lobor force	44	13	127 78	-	-	21 8	_	-	<u>-</u>	12
Not high school graduote Employed	35	8	94 22	Ξ	Ξ	3 3	-	11 11	7	9
Unemployed	35	-	30	-	-	_	-	<u>:</u>	<u>-</u>	-
Not in lobor force	33	-	42	-	-	-	_	-	_	_
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	605	487	1 423		7	2 450	187	952	799	1 982
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations	68	22	91	=	<u>'</u>	290	40	121	80	285
Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related suppart occupations	72 8	18 24	45 36	=	=	492 126	45 5	156 66	89 45	331 44
Soles occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	15 91	16 40	114 99	-	-	451 385	30 25	189 107	126 111	299 377
Private household occupations	_	-	-	Ξ.	=	_	• 25	_	-	19
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	12 110	8 103	24 327	_	=	47 226	13	18 123	32 120	25 176
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	45 60	63 39	109 237	-	- 7	7 232	23	14 64	28 109	35 241
Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	55	35	150	Ξ	<u>-</u>	54	-	46	16	52
Tronsportation and moterial moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and loborers	40 29	67 52	86 105	Ξ	_	86 54	6	48	21 22	32 66
Construction	30	45	178	_	_	119	11	28	62	156
Monufocturing Tronsportation, communications, and other utilities	65 36	70 35	307 47	-	7	253 139	23 11	100 29	76 34	234 109
Wholesole and retail trodeFinonce, insurance, ond real estate	162 22	71 42	262 71	-	<u>-</u>	715	53	318 102	216 48	516 111
Business and renair services	46	45	71	_	Ξ	230 143	12	46	44	85
Professionol and related services	160	81	177	-	-	664	54	213	162	529
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and overPrivote wage and solary workers	605 419	487 419	1 423 1 196	Ξ	7 7	2 450 1 936	187 149	952 791	799 566	1 982 1 547
Government workers	73 57	41	134	-	-	322	28	96	146	1 547 299 202
Self-employed workers	113	41 27	100 84	-	Ξ	234 192	23 10	64 65	107 74	136
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	836 637	591 452	1 733 1 441	-	21 14	2 908 2 189	236 160	1 099 802	831 658	2 319 1 812
50 to 52 weeks	300 104	309	897	-	7	1 553	102	487	537	1 318
7/ to 39 weeks	114	61 22	204 96	=	Ξ	216 180	17 11	183 63	66 10	168 130
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -	98	101	106	-	-	375	48	172	93	310
DISABILITY Chillen and antiquity limit and a second										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	726	683	2 132		21	3 029	194	1 169	911	2 583
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	20 9	46 18	145	-	-	61	-	37	17	95 35
In labor force	_	_	114 21	_	_	24	_	19 11	5 -	-
With a self-care limitotion	11 60	34 87	101 291	Ξ	<u>-</u>	37 239	31	26 47	12 76	77 191
In labor force Prevented from working	32 14	87 34 36	98	-	Ξ	105	16	19	49	68
NO WORK disobility	666	596	193 1 841	_	21	94 2 790	11 163	28 1 122	5 835	105 2 392
In labor force	572	482	1 470	-	7	2 222	122	848	730	1 885
With a mobility or self-care limitation	780	107	402	-	-	2 994	372	958	282	1 093
With a mobility limitation	177	8 -	106 88	Ξ	_	326 223	18 12	100 66	13 13	119 105
with a self-care limitation	93	8	46	-	-	167	6	66	5	85
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers Mean family income (dollors)	138 34 788	34 8 048	134 +8 818	=	_	945 41 787	94 26 431	280 38 071	71 21 226	334 33 229
Nean family income (dollars)	110	84	304	-	Ξ	513	34	228	89	348
2 or more workers	39 962 145	13 518 136	15 193 357	_	7	41 506 820	24 507 82	42 145 297	27 625 260	35 226 748
2 or more workers	35 840	30 244								45 169

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				8ro	denton city, Man	atee County—Con	١.			***
Area	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.01	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Troct 20.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	1 271 747 58.8 747 747 - - 524 - 41	2 483 1 693 68.2 1 685 1 575 110 6.5 790 - 83	2 216 1 052 47.5 1 052 1 025 27 2.6 1 164 57	1 416 825 58.3 825 714 111 13.5 591 140 33	4 363 2 680 61.4 2 680 2 465 215 8.0 1 683 236 138	629 413 65.7 413 392 21 5.1 216 44 9	1 091 724 66.4 724 706 18 2.5 367 -	363 237 65.3 217 209 8 3.7 126	606 292 48.2 292 268 24 8.2 314	2 120 1 106 52.2 1 106 1 069 37 3.3 1 014
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	348 709 365 51.5 365 365 - - 57 57 77 64	460 1 337 768 57.4 768 697 71 9.2 246 132 167 161	827 1 269 525 41.4 525 525 50 40 123 104	209 717 322 44.9 322 265 57 17.7 87 37 99 85	683 2 388 1 293 54.1 1 293 1 216 77 6.0 380 250 435 328	89 297 175 58.9 175 167 8 4.6 42 7	192 608 378 62.2 378 378 - - 93 64 103 87	96 213 109 51.2 109 101 8 7.3 47 32 28 28	187 326 131 40.2 131 114 17 13.0 10	760 1 127 556 49.3 556 539 17 3.1 55 44 19
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	79 79	328 167	106 80	149 72	552 350	38 12	109 60	53 28	16 10	45 37
subfamilies All parents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school graduote Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	156 131 39 - - - - - - -	401 345 148 64 42 42 17 6	232 165 49 33 11 11 - -	277 223 46 22 10 10 -	1 046 775 396 126 42 71 40 -	30 13 - - - - -	275 225 95 25 2 2 - 2	48 48 15 15 - 15 15 - -	13 7 - - - - - -	30 30 14
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrotive, ond monogerial occupations Technicions ond related suppart occupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Transpartation and material maving occupations Longer transpartation and material maving occupations Construction Manufocturing Transpartation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and read estate Business and repair services Professional and related services Professional appears	747 78 114 23 74 139 - 26 108 27 110 22 20 6 47 105 48 191 31 27	1 575 136 182 41 194 160 - 31 230 41 297 86 109 68 216 247 75 415 95 36	1 025 56 51 49 129 131 17 26 149 57 194 43 46 77 92 126 48 301 38 64 207	714 - 51 20 111 48 15 12 97 93 106 87 58 116 87 128 36 94 8 65 134	2 465 136 324 41 177 232 30 55 425 135 361 270 143 136 239 405 116 368 118 154 581	392 63 116 8 55 20 49 9 61 11 67 39 11 102 10 31	706 77 137 21 79 125 8 17 76 10 74 22 44 16 46 87 78 138 63 20 192	209 2 15 9 38 34 - - 26 8 69 - 8 - 37 16 - - 58 8 8	268 42 43 14 96 23 - 9 33 - 8 8 26 9 103 48 14 53	1 069 118 215 64 166 143 11 - 96 32 121 33 35 35 35 22 241 134 21 290
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	88	1 575 1 222 210 123 143	1 025 822 111 111 92	714 617 63 45 34	2 465 2 054 321 254 83	392 362 30 8	706 564 84 53 50	209 201 8 8	268 253 _ _ 15	1 069 831 195 119 43
## WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	478	1 772 1 383 937 172 152 221	1 197 944 690 85 25 125	845 665 422 99 48 92	2 698 2 191 1 418 264 146 270	483 420 225 107 63 26	768 594 483 55 32 85	253 241 186 29 1	350 269 154 62 9 30	1 243 1 090 721 232 64 62
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With o mobility or self-core limitotion In lobor force With o self-care limitotion With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With o mobility or self-core limitotion With a mobility limitotion With a self-core limitotion	20 	1 968 73 60 12 29 212 119 80 1 756 1 519 507 120 113 62	1 191 42 34 16 24 128 53 66 1 063 858 968 191 130 105	1 042 99 82 57 52 208 152 37 834 648 234 66 66 47	3 357 350 137 7 296 403 142 224 2 954 2 451 770 226 155 132	487 	885 14 14 - 5 47 14 24 838 696 206 40 32	247 16 8 - 16 17 9 8 230 208 96 56 42 39	409 6 6 6 6 6 403 282 197 10 10	1 308 22 15 - 7 77 77 33 44 1 231 1 042 812 92 65 74
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers Meon fomily income (dollors) 1 worker Mean fomily income (dollors) 2 or mare workers Mean family income (dollors)	38 037 112 26 194 262	143 24 537 247 17 575 417 37 434	202 21 243 148 30 782 342 36 365	15 11 069 180 14 503 174 35 835	245 15 754 545 16 371 731 40 436	27 45 169 56 37 252 96 38 456	48 31 453 86 55 808 207 49 012	14 16 029 61 11 992 32 24 177	64 54 235 91 85 808 75 73 201	280 30 899 127 27 591 296 37 945

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Sou	th Bradenton CDP	, Manatee County				Remainder of N	Nanatee County	
Area	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									0.005	r 700
Persons 16 years and over	2 011 934	3 270 749	5 727 3 773	1 258 921	4 097 1 963	1 385 554	_	2 662 1 821	3 805 765	5 798 3 769
Percent of persons 16 years and over	46.4	22.9 749	65.9 3 773	73.2 921	47.9 1 963	40.0 554	=	68.4 1 821	20.1 765	65.0 3 769
Civilian labor force	934 858	679	3 556	899	1 909	541	=	1 730	723	3 424
UnemployedPercent of civilian labor force	76 8.1	70 9.3	217 5.8	22 2.4	54 2.8	13 2.3	=	91 5.0	42 5.5	345 9.2
Not in labor force	1 077	2 521	1 954	337	2 134	831	-	841 48	3 040	2 029 104
Institutionalized personsEnrolled in school	61 9	15	95	23	93 82	12	=	25	86	153
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	775	1 997	1 210	171	1 529	667	_	434	2 426	937
enrolled in school Females 16 years and ever	1 106	1 956	3 045	665	2 357	755	-	1 369	2 131 397	3 065 1 819
In labor forcePercent of females 16 years and over	450 40.7	398 20.3	1 809 59.4	431 64.8	954 40.5	282 37.4	Ξ	839 61.3	18.6	59.3
Civilian labor force	450 414	398 362	1 809 1 705	431 431	954 927	282 282	=	839 799	397 374	1 819 1 643
Employed Unemployed	36	36	104	-	27	-	-	40	23	176
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0 87	9.0 43	5.7 458	134	2.8 137	11	=	4.8 293	5.8 45	9.7 727
In labor force	47	24	339	89	108	11	-	257 210	36 47	490 477
With own children 6 to 17 years only	59 59	33 26	333 312	102 88	99 82	54 54	=	188	47	360
Own children under 6 years In families and subfamilies	172	69	590	149	160	22	_	459	53	1 184
All parents present in household in labor force	98	39	435	86	109	22	=	395	48	760
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	200	62	766	231	290	60	_	629	99	1 586
All parents present in household in labor force	180	27 19	653 290	198	274 110	60	-	429 203	87 44	1 109 488
Persons 16 to 19 years	26 11	6	104	58 _	70	24	Ξ	99	24	287
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	-	-	77 64	_	11 52	_	_	51 99	9	137 211
Employed	_	6	13	_	41	-	-	48	8	89 71
Unemployed Not in labor force	_	Ξ	19 32	-	11	-	_	- 51	ī	51
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	858	679	3 556	899	1 909	541	-	1 730	723	3 424
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	81 25	50 31	327 223	97 76	156 139	62 92	Ξ	81 159	94 48	175 99
Technicians and related support occupations	17	9	98	29	83	18	-	54	8	69 467
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	93 84	151 119	569 565	100 138	201 308	125 76	Ξ	179 151	147 121	311
Private household occupations	20	16	39 114	17	9	8	_	26 30	14	21 22
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	150	98	659	122	369	74	Ξ	233	75	625
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24 153	8 95	58 510	38 146	31 266	8 37	Ξ	53 301	22 79	201 612
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	114	13	219	71	155	17	-	130 130	20 54	338 266
Transportation and material moving occupationsHandlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39 58	24 59	119 56	19 46	62 81	9 15	Ξ	203	41	218
Construction	70	38	215	107	162	18	-	185	74	260
ManufacturingTransportations, and other utilities	223 87	138 7	410 207	167 35	290 100	46 36	_	314 121	103 15	723 185
Wholesale and retail trade	220	267	1 156	224	540 99	187 50	-	406 35	285 38	919 108
Finance, insurance, and real estateBusiness and repair services	50 37	49 38	289 244	71 27	71	8	_	48	50	180
Professional and related services	87	79	672	172	471	115	-	327	/4	590
CLASS OF WORKER										0.404
Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary workers	858 769	679 611	3 556 3 074	899 775	1 909 1 657	541 425	Ξ	1 730 1 413	723 630	3 424 2 909
Government workers	46	55	330	67	172	78	-	219	50	295 237
Local government workersSelf-employed workers	39 38	30 13	208 126	39 45	118 71	52 31	-	201 98	50 27	202
WORK STATUS IN 1989						-				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
1989	991	967	3 990	1 013	2 188	649	-	1 951	1 085 679	4 065 3 264
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	771 508	569 311	3 256 2 289	844 644	1 591 1 084	481 303	_	1 615 1 068	456	2 055
40 to 49 weeks	74 80	58 48	399 247	88 58	251 81	71 48	_	186 123	66 49	499 208
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -	89	175	247 297	58 52	288	78	-	162	129	409
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 109 71	1 131 92	4 350 147	1 035 61	2 241 109	659 18	_	2 154 88	1 276 54	4 657 416
With a mobility limitation	28	77	74	16	47	9	=	43	29	95
In labor force With a self-care limitation	15 51	15 31	18 90	61	71	18	_	9 61	33	20 363 494
With a work disability	153 80	270 94	346 182	32 16	308 114	54 18	-	292 128	192 26	494 236
Prevented from working	55	152	144	16	177	27	_	155	150	236 237
No work disability	956 788	861 513	4 004 3 451	1 003 858	1 933 1 644	605 477	Ξ	1 862 1 667	1 084 672	4 163 3 447
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over									2 529	1 037
With a mobility or self-care limitation	841 176	2 139 323	1 370 333	223 30	1 763 382	726 67	_	460 112	382	257
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	138	209 201	256 183	25 12	238 232	23 51	_	92 50	219 227	167 116
	""	201	103	12	252	31	_	30		
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	240	652	338	38	389	249		161	917	388
Mean family income (dollars)	20 215	22 229	21 375	28 974	23 249	45 460	=	19 749	20 642	16 670
1 worker Mean family income (dollars)	166 22 892	286 36 861	558 17 288	94 25 552	419 24 804	95 42 391	-	223 15 531	215 23 644	15 616
2 or more workers	249	137	1 114	323	441	160	-	605	259 32 107	1 011 31 107
Controller (dollars)	30 /31	29 198	41 091	36 407	34 334	44 691	-	31 610	32 107	31 10/

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				-	r of Monotee Coun	ty—Con.			
Area	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.05 (pt.)	Troct 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years ond over Civilion lobar force Employed Percent of civilian lobor force Not in lobor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	1 401 748 53.4 748 66 8 653 - 27	1 864 910 48.8 910 867 43 4.7 954 23 35	1 812 1 118 61.7 1 118 1 075 43 3.8 694 12 52	1 069 607 56.8 607 576 31 5.1 462 94 24	1 065 744 69.9 744 727 17 2.3 321 -	291 146 50.2 146 146 - - 145 - 20	- - - - - -	250 159 63.6 159 144 15 9.4 91 -	1 154 571 49.5 571 546 25 4.4 583 - 49
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilion labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	425 734 322 43.9 322 316 6 1.9 58 51 115	642 1 046 491 46.9 491 485 6 1.2 68 68 68 135 114	359 951 497 52.3 497 473 24 4.8 93 68 160 113	203 628 326 51.9 326 306 20 6.1 51 34 48	175 560 348 62.1 348 341 7 2.0 123 85 77 73	72 127 57 44.9 57 57 - - 14 9	- - - - - - - - -	31 145 83 57.2 83 83 - - 21 21 36 36	355 618 283 45.8 283 271 12 4.2 38 22 87 87
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in lobor force	86 79 330 252 68 - - - - -	69 69 208 172 102 23 23 13 - - 13	103 68 289 211 136 32 6 28 22 -	63 41 165 97 72 24 11 - - -	187 135 208 194 53 111 7 —	12 7 14 - 12 - - - - -	-	23 23 88 88 29 	65 48 166 131 76 13 - 8 8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogenial occupations— Technicions ond related support occupations— Administrative support occupations, including clerical— Private household occupations— Protective service occupations— Protective service occupations— Protective service occupations— Protective service occupations— Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations— Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations— Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors— Transportation and material moving occupations— Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labarers— Construction— Manufacturing— Tronsportation, communications, and other utilities— Wholesole and reali trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services— Professional on related services— Professional on related services—	742 153 179 22 119 109 - 64 - 63 8 8 14 11 72 56 76 124 85 41	867 112 95 46 109 148 - 4 129 - 98 34 38 54 53 96 49 322 86 32 167	1 075 200 136 40 217 166 - 13 135 13 77 29 23 26 76 124 60 271 86 47	576 98 120 12 87 100 - 7 25 8 100 - 13 6 63 28 33 159 37 8	727 56 128 6 126 98 4 - 92 5 15 18 11 24 98 72 41 225 71	146 177 311 - 6 333 - 111 344 - 9 - 55 - 20 - 31 211 - 10 555		144 - 37 13 - 12 - 8 - 32 29 13 - 32 29 21 13 - 32 37 37 37 37 39 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	546 31 58 27 53 76 - 24 87 - 101 48 32 9 9 44 86 44 113 33 33 33
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage ond solory workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	742 532 66 52 137	867 739 100 72 21	1 075 879 131 101 65	576 433 89 57 54	727 550 112 96 59	146 111 35 16	- - - -	144 136 8 8	546 439 98 63 9
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	815 605 503 68 150	1 022 691 493 88 51 230	1 265 961 671 163 39 139	680 499 347 16 57 128	761 616 475 83 25	172 136 110 - 5 28	: : :	148 115 45 29 13	602 439 341 49 24 74
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation With o mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-core limitation With a work disobility In lobor force Prevented from working No work disobility In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-core limitation	33 15 881 668	1 117 26 26 26 - 113 33 63 1 004 803 724 80 55 80	1 340 58 37 21 21 121 76 40 1 219 953 460 54 41 36	731 62 7 - 55 42 27 15 689 547 244 116 10 16	865 58 35 51 74 23 26 791 696 200 35 31	219 39 - 39 - 219 146 72 10 10	-	219 20 - 20 75 44 31 144 115 31 7	775 41 32 - 18 148 28 100 627 528 379 52 43 9
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	26 490 174 45 613 245	269 30 882 157 27 900 262 48 607	102 31 965 166 48 249 411 50 664	59 35 870 103 38 380 1717 55 455	63 26 013 138 25 099 214 42 424	39 24 413 6 46 972 49 41 221	- - - -	15 4 872 - - 75 18 541	140 23 235 113 22 341 177 45 744

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Manatee Count	y—Con.			
Area	Troct 8.03	Troct 8.04	Troct 8.05	Troct 8.06	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Tract 11.01	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 422 2 447	1 226 722	2 250 1 307	6 319 3 299	5 673 3 789	1 841 462	4 847 1 826	4 090 2 159	2 552 1 561
Percent of persons 16 yeors and over	71.5 2 438	58.9 722	58.1 1 307	52.2 3 299	66.8 3 780	25.1 462	37.7 1 795	52.8 2 159	61.2 1 561
EmployedUnemployed	2 302 136	698 24	1 267 40	3 211 88	3 556 224	453	1 717 78	2 066	1 537 24
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	3.3	3.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	4.3	4.3 1 931	1.5
t in labor force Institutionalized persons	975 -	504	943 82	3 020	1 884	1 379	3 021	· -	_
Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	66	32	23	110	139	28	61	224	115
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over	371 1 726	282 602	463 1 129	2 029 3 320	1 072 2 982	1 101 1 056	2 053 2 622	1 081 2 105	501 1 338
labor force Percent of females 16 years and over	1 040 60.3	279 46.3	589 52.2	1 655 49.8	1 746 58.6	250 23.7	847 32.3	979 46.5	656 49.0
Civilian labor forceEmplayed	1 031 967	279 272	589 573	1 655 1 607	1 746 1 610	250 250	834 803	979 933	656 656
Unemployed	64	7	16	48	136	-	31	46	-
Percent of civilion lobor forceith own children under 6 yeors	6.2 290	2.5 53	2.7 175	2.9 252	7.8 382	19	3.7 112	4.7 161	173
In labor force lith own children 6 ta 17 years only	198 312	41 92	119 117	169 362	318 389	10 31	45 230	144 125	95 219
Own children under 6 years in families and	249	62	98	317	336	25	173	77	157
subfamilies	501 344	89 75	231 150	369 260	488 396	22 12	173 74	210 187	230
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and									
subfamilies	787 593	233 175	296 230	623 498	826 676	1 30 99	459 292	280 195	431 306
Persons 16 to 19 years ot enrolled in school	203 59	69 15	95 27	149 29	335 80	43 8	1 36 36	209 37	1 56 38
Unemployed or not in labor forceNot high school graduate	55	10	21 15	9	32 12	8	10	7	- 9
EmployedUnemployed	55	10	-	16	12	8	-		9
Not in labor force	Ξ	_	12 3	-	_	_	=	7	= =
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over xecutive, administrative, and monogerial occupations	2 302 193	698 55	1 267 161	3 211 463	3 556 621	453 19	1 717 236	2 066 287	1 537 246
rafessional speciolty occupotiansechnicians ond reloted support occupations	210 61	47 41	119 47	493 125	479 94	41 21	167 90	318 70	240 43
oles occupations	295	63	180	585	607	99	376	464	215
dministrative support occupations, including clericol ivote househald occupations	256	78 -	290 —	580 6	500 25	66	241	214 8	225
ratective service occupations	71 310	19 78	22 118	25 309	110 298	16 45	60 137	339	32 158
rming, forestry, and fishing occupationsecision praduction, craft, and repoir occupations	104 297	14 173	47 168	86 238	24 454	16 68	54 139	45 150	21
achine operators, ossemblers, and inspectorsansportation and material moving occupations	186 188	56 27	38 36	130	187	47	76	63 65	201 56 63 27
andlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	131	47	41	80 91	73 84	15	31 110	37	27
onstructionlanufacturing	235 408	149 75	161 204	199 507	243 635	33 82	134 230	134 206	124 137
onsportation, cammunications, and other utilities holesale ond retoil trade	146	48	81	237	194	-	91	66	137 120 299
nance, insuronce, and real estate	591 147	120 55	300 67	859 416	841 203	141 10	490 211	532 282	145
usiness and repoir servicesrofessional ond reloted services	146 357	39 140	49 209	137 526	235 636	35 97	92 266	201 416	120 477
LASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 302	698	1 267	3 211	3 556	453	1 717	2 066	1 537
rivote woge and salary workersovernment warkers	1 908 300	545 54	992 149	2 699 307	2 735 467	374 16	1 397 139	1 688 194	1 220 165 130
Locol government workerslf-emplayed workers	256 86	31 93	88 100	155 190	331 325	16 63	104 172	154 173	130 152
ORK STATUS IN 1989	•	75	100	170	323	03	172	170	102
Persons 16 years and over who worked in									
lsuolly worked 35 or mare haurs per week	2 568 2 139	801 610	1 440 1 139	3 613 2 864	3 945 3 202	706 471	2 216 1 644	2 421 1 846	1 701 1 2 96
50 to 52 weeks	1 638	459	792	2 017	2 402	291	1 160	1 255	1 055
27 ta 39 weeks	184 117	63 25	146 65	323 190	363 178	69 40	181 73	248 120	156
sually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	176	122	166	371	464	51	290	306	224
ISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64									
years	2 984	886	1 669	4 104	4 364	729	2 577	2 835	1 973
With a mability or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	332 74	50 2 5	26 26	143 38	147 125	17 9	203 121	115 107	70 25
In labor forceWith a self-care limitotian	30 300	42	_	8 122	17 61	- 8	11 133	42	57
In lobor farce	355 193	100 19	123 52	266 131	339 158	82 25	283 96	274 117	160 61
Prevented from warkingo work disability	149	66	67	117	174	48	157	126	84
In labor force	2 629 2 187	786 645	1 546 1 225	3 838 3 000	4 025 3 401	647 426	2 294 1 513	2 561 1 883	1 813 1 436
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	429	340	499	2 215	1 300	1 112	2 239	1 255	579
Vith a mobility or self-care limitatian With a mability limitatian	118 7 8	54 48	62 62	211 123	233 187	205 173	288 172	48 32	124 90
With a self-care limitation	56	27	8	168	139	163	169	23	78
ORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
o warkers Mean family income (dallars)	115 20 652	94 30 104	204 32 154	894 49 201	368 34 96 3	278 20 996	759 30 640	477 53 050	145 30 494
Mean family income (dallars)	418 31 529	109 32 809	207 35 844	499 40 815	459 40 605	184 22 449	460 32 984	351 59 702	238 47 657
ar more warkers	814 37 499	264	462	1 099	1 227	126	554	568	553
(000010)	3/ 477	49 864	49 492	53 672	50 102	37 333	51 658	53 132	62 904

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dato bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	of Monotee County	Con.			
Area	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 15.01	Tract 15.02	Troct 16	Troct 17.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years ond over	3 067 2 048	2 717 1 594	2 892 1 832	4 089 2 322	1 407 544 38.7	2 147 1 374	3 010 1 830	4 212 1 510	2 165 1 458
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.8 2 0 48	58.7 1 587	63.3 1 825	56.8 2 314	544	64.0 1 359	60.8 1 830	35.8 1 510	67.3 1 455
EmplayedUnemplayed	1 995 53	1 554 33	1 726 99	2 203 111	537 7	1 264 95	1 716 114	1 447 63	1 369 86
Percent of civilion labor forceNot in lobar force	2.6 1 019	2.1 1 123	5.4 1 060	4.8 1 7 67	1.3 863	7.0 773	6.2 1 180	4.2 2 702	5.9 707
Institutionolized persons	12 139	164	64 96	134	52	- 78	111 164	146 114	83
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 yeors ond over, not enrolled in school	511	431	623	1 119	661	263	530	1 694	397
In lobor force	1 625 961	1 391 665	1 544 829	2 232 1 089	751 260	1 072 624	1 630 898	2 132 704	1 046 644
Percent of females 16 years ond over	59.1 961	47.8 665	53.7 829	48.8 1 089	34.6 260	58.2 609	55.1 898	33.0 704	61.6 644 615
Employed Unemployed	944 17	649 16	810 19	1 042 47	253 7	552 57	838 60	667 37 5.3	29 4.5
Percent of civilion lobor forceWith own children under 6 yeors	1.8 195	2.4 230	2.3 202	4.3 212	2.7 55	9.4 178	6.7 260	103	134 81
In labor forceWith own children 6 to 17 years only	123 357	111 295	116 187	174 295	35 60	140 190	202 266	46 161	84 82
In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and	282	198	151	240	60	141	226	142 149	142
subfamiliesAll porents present in household in lobor force	259 153	256 124	316 182	426 347	90 53	351 285	451 320	54	85
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	806	733	432	657	97	566 403	815 683	327 236	177 152
All parents present in household in lobor force	571 222	418 225	356 162	559 199	93 26	159	242 32	161 73	108
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	23	36 17	42 18	60 6	=	63 24 43	22 22 22	37 66	46 13 17
Not high school groduate Emplayed	Ξ	7	29 15	37 31	=	34	10	36 7	6
Unemployed Not in lobor force	_	Ξ.	9 5	6	=	9	7	23	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES					***	7.0/4	1 714	1 447	1 369
Executive, odministrative, and monogeriol occupations	1 995 241	1 554 304	1 726 186	2 203 226	537 126	1 264 72	1 716 29	90	181 139
Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	408 47	348 50	186 36	141 79	59 7	78 20	75 20	95 17	137 17 185
Soles occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	276 303	262 184	190 295	336 291	79 93	89 55	125 159	180 187	159
Privote household occupationsProtective service occupations	13 53 175	15 22	33	9 80	7	7 11	46 20	101	5 289
Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	45	160 20	196 89	337 98	34 25 60	265 205	308 277	183 76	61 194
Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	293 46	130 34 17	222 60	333 131	60 30 17	162 149	218 204	251 123	55 38 37
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	54 41	17 8	104 129	73 69	17	46 105	131 104	81 63	
Construction	130 151	108 100	107 225	229 255	46 85	75 225	96 246	157 160	123 89 47
Tronsportotion, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade	124 456	102 327	93 538	115 548	23 98 63	63 201	60 363	93 315	484
Finonce, insuronce, ond reol estate Business and repair services	123	183 42	66 59	161 148	63 21	43 88	98 52	87 65	90 71
Professional and related services	635	520	360	342	122	240	295	274	193
CLASS OF WORKER			7.70/	0.002	537	1 264	1 716	1 447	1 369
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 995 1 490	1 554 1 241	1 726 1 355	2 203 1 652 332	352 104	982 207	1 476 202	1 062 270	1 118 94
Government workers Local government workers	338 251	197 160	228 161 128	236 213	75 74	134 69	154 38	155 96	73 149
Self-employed workers	167	98	120	213	/4	0,	•		
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in								1 047	1 500
Usually warked 35 or more hours per week	2 179 1 654	1 774 1 336	1 870 1 461	2 475 2 055	708 539	1 460 1 128	1 962 1 577	1 947 1 376	1 580 1 322 814
50 to 52 weeks	1 287 128	1 016 102	1 008 226	1 529 167	403 61	672 194	800 331	786 213	268 79
27 to 39 weeks	86 314	87 220	64 225	127 212	24 47	92 167	136 171	113 173	144
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	2 441	2 227	2 108	2 855	706	1 811	2 307	2 199	1 697
With o mobility or self-core limitation With o mobility limitation	41	115 73	95 47	171 99	30 5	134 54	242 83 10	104 60	23
In labor force With o self-care limitation	36	11 75	22 69	9 115	25	111	214	17 82	20
With o wark disobility	145 81	193 78	193 114	276 76	25 45 15	230 58	217 74	283 118	20 105 52 38
Prevented from workingNo work disability	58 2 296	92 2 034	65 1 915	176 2 5 7 9	30 661	157 1 581	126 2 090	140 1 916	1 592
In lobor forceCivilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	1 864	1 479	1 630	2 131	505	1 243	1 694	1 239	1 354
and over With a mobility or self-care limitation	614 94	483 78	713 203	1 226 192	701 90	321 154	592 74	1 867 251	465 55 37 38
With a mobility limitatianWith a self-care limitation	59 57	48 54	171 131	147 124	42 90	135 103	43 42	201 144	38
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									,
Na workers	192 49 300	201 63 378	215 17 779	410 22 677	183 31 197	64 12 145	142 19 601	655 25 971	100 24 038
1 worker Mean family income (dallors)	247 58 338	292 62 182	218 26 936	362 25 675	124 45 407	172 15 282	324 15 374	417 31 596	176 35 073
2 ar more warkers	754	603 86 418	531 57 594	772 44 603	232 58 835	455 36 36 4	561 28 168	490 40 510	397 38 126
(4011013)									

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Manate	e County—Con.			
Area	Troct 17.02	Troct 18	Troct 19.01	Tract 19.03	Troct 19.04	Troct 20.01 (pt.)	Troct 20.02	Troct 1901
LABOR FORCE STATUS			7.					
Persons 16 years and over	2 416 755	5 085 2 229	3 544 2 292	5 354 1 355	2 942 1 233	3 330 2 163	4 634 3 133	Ξ
Percent of persons 16 years and over	31.3	43.8	64.7	25.3	41.9	65.0	67.6	-
Civilion labor force	755 703	2 227 2 134	2 292 2 213	1 355 1 259	1 230 1 175	2 155 2 104	3 133 3 033	Ξ
Employed	703 52	93	79	96	55	51	100	-
Percent of civilion labor force	6.9	4.2 2 856	3.4 1 252	7.1 3 999	4.5 1 709	2.4 1 167	3.2 1 501	_
ot in labor force Institutianalized persons	1 661	2 000	_	3 777	_	8	_	-
Enrolled in school	85	103	97	86	69	118	177	-
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 196	1 935	548	3 005	1 252	504	541	_
Females 16 years and over	1 330	2 771	1 773	2 900	1 594	1 704 967	2 341 1 291	
Percent of femoles 16 years and over	345 25.9	1 041 37.6	975 55.0	616 21.2	565 35.4	56.7	55.1	-
Civilian lobor force	345	1 041	975 929	616 568	565 534	959 928	1 291 1 265	
EmployedUnemployed	330 15	1 018 23	46	48	31	31	26	-
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.2	4.7	7.8	5.5	3.2	2.0 520	
ith own children under 6 years	40 22	182 85	284 154	91 71	119 91	244 155	346	-
ith awn children 6 to 17 years only	33	225	335	110	126	267	400	-
Own children under 6 years in familles and	26	174	238	86	111	188	282	_
subfamilies	37	241	420	140	161	371	643	-
Il parents present in household in lobor force	21	112	223	92	116	216	431	-
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	75	460	881	232	256	649	1 048	-
Il parents present in household in labor force	45	304	622 179	199	207 107	389 230	641 258	
Persons 16 to 19 years	-	130 30	42	64 8	35	27	90	-
Unemployed or nat in labor force	-	22	7	8	8	-	22 50	
Not high school groduoteEmplayed	_	7 4	35 28	8 -	23 15	_	43	-
Unemployed	-	_	7	- 8	- 8	-	7	_
Not in labor force	-	3	′	8	0	_	′	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	703 205	2 134 339	2 213 237	1 259 150	1 1 75 179	2 104 326	3 033 417	
rofessional specialty occupations	101	407	230	67	115	224	336	-
echnicians and related support occupations	17 153	45	38 316	27 225	31 141	146 224	77 378	-
ales occupationsdministrative support occupations, including clerical	96	403 294	276	291	186	349	456	-
rivote household occupations	18 9	6	7 41	8 64	5 32	14 18	43	
rotective service occupationservice occupations, except protective and household	29	22 251	181	116	205	168	256	-
arming, farestry, and fishing occupations	35	.88	321	78	69 107	89 341	221 490	
recision praductian, croft, and repoir occupations	8 -	176 48	255 112	107 18	28	52	116	-
ronsportation and material moving occupations	25	8	125	53	72	81 72	168 75	
andlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	47	74	55	5	245	341	
onstruction	17	129 178	179 279	37 138	136 130	274 274	366	_
ronsportation, communications, and other utilities	23	80	178	62	21	163	229 629	
Vholesole and retoil tradeinonce, insuronce, and reol estate	165 123	623 200	356 194	361 135	287 123	387 99	260	-
Business and repoir services	46	128	92	64	47	115	87	
Prafessional and related services	194	526	404	203	223	542	652	_
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	703 506	2 134 1 545	2 213	1 259 958	1 1 75 855	2 104 1 660	3 033 2 433	
Sovernment workers	66	255	1 663 303	178	151	266	352	-
Local government warkers	48	204	205	102 123	96 162	152 160	251 234	
Self-employed workers	116	320	234	123	102	100	254	
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 027	2 596	2 479	1 707	1 453	2 293	3 320	_
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	778	1 945	1 913	1 161	1 039	1 850	2 791	
50 ta 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks	510 74	1 239 268	1 354 253	646 129	728 118	1 348 182	2 137 237	
27 to 39 weeks	27	125	85	147	70	112	176	-
Isually worked 1 to 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks -	130	336	304	210	223	231	253	
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64								
With a mability or self-care limitation	1 062 27	3 016 68	2 854	1 996 123	1 623 63	2 744 123	3 9 88 143	
With a mability limitation	10	68 28	65 37	123	63 57	96	82	-
In lobor forceWith a self-core limitation	17	10 52	10 41	15 48	52	12 91	23 103	
Vith a work disability	42	137	158	295	136	222	353	-
In labor farce Prevented fram working	9 33	74 38	98 55	79 181	52 79	35 146	154 189	
la work disability	1 020	2 879	2 696	1 701	1 487	2 522	3 635	_
In locar force	609	2 041	2 052	969	1 119	2 064	2 885	-
and over	1 354	2 067	690	3 358	1 316	570	646	_
With a mobility ar self-care limitotian With a mability limitatian	171	267	94	359	208	38 20	140 86	-
With a self-care limitation	140 102	230 112	89 45	229 212	186 112	18	71	_
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No warkers	395	645	226	1 157	450	225	195	
Mean family income (dollors)	78 881	40 840	33 452	26 879	458 26 131	30 233	25 524	-
Mean family income (dollars)	208 107 760	521 67 614	390 47 713	455 30 239	240 28 530	318 30 323	480 36 530	
2 or mare warkers	271	604	47 713 772	30 239 497	28 530 423	730	1 072	_
Mean family income (dallars)	74 003	57 517	53 409	40 317	50 801	48 070	50 768	-

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l	mons of remis di		e County			Totals for split tro	acts/BNA's in Mo	anatee County	
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gar- dens CDP	Bradenton city	South Braden- ton CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 2	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.03
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000. \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	91 263 4 220 8 311 10 028 21 173 16 714 15 772 9 947 2 480 2 618	91 263 4 220 8 311 10 028 21 173 16 714 15 772 9 947 2 480 2 618	8 272 427 903 1 199 2 065 1 656 1 364 531 48	18 900 1 033 1 804 2 164 3 958 3 649 3 699 1 795 488 315	10 308 504 1 422 1 452 2 990 1 840 1 298 634 61	384 19 39 108 117 55 39 7	2 506 162 345 405 669 511 268 122 9	4 280 204 771 677 1 324 723 458 89 7	4 944 400 688 669 1 262 957 752 149 33	730 52 15 42 68 114 193 170 49 27
Median (dollars) Mean (dollars) Feathers Median income (dollars) Males 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Females 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollars) Per copita income (dollars)	25 951 33 186 62 354 30 698 78 391 18 799 41.6 23 770 82 408 10 184 26.7 16 720 14 444	25 951 33 186 62 354 30 698 78 391 18 799 41.6 23 770 82 408 10 184 26.7 16 720	22 742 25 748 5 044 27 545 6 340 16 999 41.4 21 296 7 263 10 145 24.9 16 332	26 010 31 107 12 033 30 842 15 577 18 875 41.5 22 797 17 678 10 721 26.8 16 747	20 722 24 912 5 948 25 733 7 691 16 407 36.6 21 112 8 920 9 963 26.1 16 194 12 646	18 519 20 761 254 18 929 390 10 335 41.5 13 194 404 7 778 36.4 12 467 7 322	19 052 22 586 1 644 23 373 2 077 14 403 44.9 18 108 2 222 8 090 28.9 12 601 9 244	18 232 21 178 2 466 22 294 2 933 16 272 14.9 23 160 3 680 7 726 9.0 17 402 12 388	19 916 23 009 3 417 21 875 4 260 14 439 41.9 17 509 4 514 7 676 27.0 13 881 8 939	42 609 43 065 588 43 696 660 28 056 51.4 36 685 627 10 801 27.3 17 235 17 366
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Mouseholds With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retriement income Mean retriement income (dollars)	91 263 59 259 31 297 41 571 8 696 4 460 4 223 25 223 10 538	91 263 59 259 31 297 41 571 8 696 4 460 4 223 25 223 10 538	8 272 5 016 24 987 3 931 8 378 309 4 288 2 258 9 029	18 900 12 315 29 102 8 380 8 573 1 206 4 197 4 808 10 729	10 308 6 224 24 039 5 167 8 573 328 3 214 2 913 7 942	384 335 20 406 80 6 411 49 3 201 53 5 870	2 506 1 721 22 117 954 9 035 97 3 655 556 6 706	4 280 1 448 18 556 3 264 8 323 163 6 243 1 869 8 178	4 944 3 399 22 041 1 890 8 532 384 3 758 1 136 6 224	730 490 42 938 329 8 296 22 6 812 220 14 180
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Formilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 333 37 546 38 710 41 224 44 202 40 006 22 219 16 761 27 620	38 333 37 546 38 710 41 224 44 202 40 006 22 219 16 761 27 620	30 557 27 282 32 019 32 465 32 201 32 558 21 917 15 633 27 442	35 665 32 170 37 451 38 971 39 665 38 687 22 052 15 721 29 389	30 317 29 970 30 455 32 440 36 324 31 197 21 381 15 513 26 081	21 742 21 835 21 688 25 837 28 398 23 985 14 953 9 492 17 381	25 590 22 476 27 669 28 103 28 935 27 667 12 549 8 394 20 761	24 884 49 072 23 329 24 857 54 618 23 135 26 028 21 564 26 787	24 730 20 758 28 159 29 345 29 951 29 024 13 027 10 310 21 840	45 416 49 202 43 086 46 687 53 367 43 245 37 586 39 318 31 698
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Formilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Formale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	21 953 9 615 52 407 32 532 16 093	62 354 39 804 21 953 9 615 52 407 32 532 16 093 7 407 7 592 5 351 4 501 1 632	5 044 3 204 1 691 791 4 197 2 541 1 193 647 652 486 343 79	12 033 7 872 4 531 2 099 9 634 6 096 3 000 1 473 1 904 1 424 1 238 491	5 948 3 556 1 816 897 4 793 2 682 1 210 666 904 692 473 171	254 192 142 66 143 97 80 38 78 62 46 28	1 644 1 102 696 369 1 299 864 476 263 250 167 174 81	2 466 688 163 69 2 267 621 128 55 172 50 35	3 417 2 329 1 733 931 2 391 1 550 911 506 836 615 700 356	588 394 224 77 544 364 185 52 22 17 17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	37 490 28 909 16 130 208 333 39 948 39 509 27 471 57 565	37 490 28 909 16 130 208 333 39 948 39 509 27 471 57 565 24 615	3 997 3 228 2 068 16 875 2 655 2 644 1 752 5 665 2 999	8 828 6 867 3 567 42 067 8 296 8 239 5 692 11 279 5 109	5 260 4 360 2 471 20 201 2 871 2 841 1 820 7 062 3 436	186 130 8 1 025 268 268 189 107 27	1 162 862 466 5 975 1 513 1 497 988 1 301 647	1 966 1 814 1 381 7 325 283 283 178 4 668 2 537	2 334 1 527 896 12 752 3 550 3 495 2 231 2 849 1 434	180 142 83 1 792 430 430 344 472 153
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, we husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, we husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	6.8 2 501 2 969 1 605 1 890 976 967 554 2 000 1 275 1 694	4 240 6.8 2 501 2 969 1 605 1 890 976 967 554 2 000 1 275 1 694	329 6.5 208 241 105 164 88 90 41 134 99	1 059 8.8 657 794 480 376 211 207 134 571 367 475 285	351 5.9 201 197 129 177 91 66 48 159 95	22.8 49 51 22 16 14 16 9 26 19 19	269 16.4 159 214 112 95 54 69 52 146 83 117	99 4.0 32 9	667 19.5 447 610 396 125 81 92 65 489 331 473 305	34 5.8 17 19 9 22 14 7 - 3 3
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	7 200 4 234 2 652 21 241 10.2 7 259 6 853 4 534 3 919	7 200 4 234 2 652 21 241 10.2 7 259 6 853 4 534 3 919 2 182	720 455 348 1 747 10.4 506 495 344 450 279	1 743 1 025 618 5 396 12.8 1 865 1 808 1 152	1 035 705 454 2 040 10.1 438 415 250 575 376	23 8 - 264 25.8 148 148 113 7	320 165 104 1 263 21.1 551 535 349 172 81	323 282 221 539 7.4 29 29 29 325 241	575 314 175 3 011 23.6 1 562 1 518 930 213 152	29 29 19 115 6.4 30 30 23 34
Ratile of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	30 236	8 607 30 236 62 646	607 2 567 5 603	1 835 7 253 13 960	797 3 077 6 696	69 393 659	417 1 759 3 000	186 1 065 2 476	1 601 3 823 6 142	100 120 262

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for s	split trocts/BNA's	in Monatee Count	ty—Con.			
Area	Tract 4.04	Troct 4.05	Troct 4.06	Troct 5.01	Troct 5.04	Troct 6.02	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 9	Troct 10
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	4 309 69	1 171 36	1 699 8	1 1 22 52	1 437 20	3 727 185	754 82	2 651 259	3 762 75	2 448 67
55,000 to \$9,999	201 397	47 66	75 98	78 103	43 135	579 543	151 144	355 500	255 320	381 380
\$15,000 to \$24,999	664	239	309	196	312	1 036	159	494	689	550
35,000 to \$34,999	932 1 077	197 257	395 475	268 274	381 369	688 479	78 101	410 413	721 819	381 380 550 566 335
50,000 to \$74,999	638 214	212 58	246 70	132 10	153 11	160 33	39	156 46	610 108	141 20
100,000 or more Aedion (dollors)	117	59	23	9	13	24 19 973	15 000	18	165 32 374	8 22 163
Aean (dollors)	33 800 38 618	35 066 40 998	34 347 37 631	30 335 31 076	30 016 32 729	23 333	19 782	17 982 28 170	37 702	24 544
Families	2 966 37 759	889 40 982	1 138 39 388	835 31 915	1 041 32 859	1 941 26 400	459 19 401	1 951 22 905	2 829 36 056	1 512 27 913
toles 15 years and over, with income	3 586	1 069	1 355	1 042	1 296	2 663	723	2 194	3 535	1 908
Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	24 773 31.2	22 287 44.6	24 766 35.2	20 000 56.0	19 610 52.4	15 572 36.1	10 532 41.8	14 078 42.3	21 124 55.8	15 332 35.5
Medion income (dollors)emoles 15 years and over, with income	27 697	31 856	29 258	25 181	21 941	20 010	14 737	21 243	26 571	21 846 2 249
Medion income (dollors)	4 242 12 177	1 121 12 166	1 600 12 348	1 030 11 405	13 708	3 343 10 243	763 7 269	2 705 8 850	3 422 12 246	9 105
Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	21.7 17 148	26.4 19 265	22.3 19 542	41.0 16 837	41.6 17 307	24.3 16 303	21.6 14 485	30.4 14 095	33.2 17 386	18.9 18 237
er capito income (dollors)	18 690	17 737	16 837	11 546	13 820	12 458	8 009	10 644	14 887	12 396
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Hovseholds	4 309 2 318	1 171 818	1 699 1 072	1 122 859	1 437 1 093	3 727 2 124	754 552	2 651 1 868	3 762 2 918	2 448 1 345
Mean earnings (dollors)	33 202	38 433	30 556	32 084	30 940	22 174	19 500	30 581	35 401	22 347
Vith Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 494 10 607	561 8 967	847 9 426	332 8 822	527 8 318	2 164 7 979	260 6 586	962 7 092	1 276 9 071	1 440 8 428
Vith public ossistonce income Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	107 6 136	18 6 998	64 6 970	17 3 508	35 3 757	163 4 416	136 3 085	343 4 504	151 4 157	91 3 778
Vith retirement income Mean retirement income (dollors)	1 702	295	662	182	326	1 202	133	446	774	753 9 152
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	12 713	12 422	11 476	7 893	10 408	6 747	8 323	7 220	12 899	9 132
Families (dollars)	42 814	45 214	42 814	33 534	35 531	28 780	22 822	28 813	41 326	29 887
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	45 200 42 241	44 696 45 414	42 506 42 933	32 740 34 360	35 957 35 280	28 152 28 961	23 332 22 248	30 620 27 148	42 168 40 732	29 827 29 903
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 645	47 302	44 787	35 335	36 707	30 012	25 894	35 365	44 171	30 377
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	52 301 43 034	46 911 47 461	50 305 43 212	36 231 34 424	39 594 35 158	33 059 29 356	25 868 25 932	44 004 29 653	47 209 42 189	32 903 29 763
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 696	33 164	20 761	25 910	30 773	23 666	14 454	14 694	25 150	25 513
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 541 36 880	24 934 36 281	21 475	19 241	23 928	17 829	14 809	13 775	20 539 30 307	17 403 29 428
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	30 000	30 201	14 600	32 119	36 629	26 928	14 324	16 676	30 307	27 420
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	2 966	889	1 138	835	1 041	1 941	459	1 951	2 829	1 512
louseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	1 543 604	654 259	691 324	643 441	821	1 177	329 315	1 357 1 107	2 174 1 236	846 336
With related children under 5 years	271	103	118	256	399 190	520 202	130	462	561	121
Married-couple families	2 601 1 292	774 566	1 045 598	690 532	871 667	1 5 98 904	327 251	1 329 942	2 388 1 824	1 310 721
With related children under 18 years	470 259	229 98	239 109	357 213	304 157	324 121	228 85	614 222	977 457	267 102
	300	91	77	112	154	265	82	540	322	172
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	210 118	64 30	77 69	84 60	138 84	204 139	28 44	385 455	240 192	106 56
With related children under 5 years	12	5	-	19	33	63	7	214	77	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 606	337	651	448	503	2 036	475	1 030	1 386	1 067
Nonfomily househalder 55 years and over	1 343 860	282	561	287	396	1 786	295	700	933	936 677
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 685	181 2 693	320 3 726	116 3 010	161 3 398	1 123 6 937	164 2 070	345 7 160	463 9 463	4 877
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	961	398	646	825	641	845	599	2 105	1 984	595 595
Kelated children 5 to 17 years	954 682	398 311	646 531	821 525	641 429	827 594	599 438	2 085 1 504	1 958 1 385	461
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	3 718 1 645	832 279	1 202 521	482 236	698 253	2 731 1 348	265 125	1 149 374	1 712 761	2 010 1 081
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		2	01 .	250	230	1 0-0	123	5.4	,	
Families	59	22	18	33	47	88	99	343	155	34
Touseholder worked in 1989	2.0 41	2.5 12 7	1.6 18	4.0 22	4.5 35	4.5 25	21.6 63	17.6 208	5.5 103	2.2 15 34
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	24	7 7	18	22 7	29 15	29 29	91 55	282 163	101 76	34 8
With related children under 5 years	28	12 7	_	24	31	53	53	106	58	13
Will related children under IX voors	20 10	7	Ξ	13 13	19 13	8 11	40 53 32	62 73	25 19	13
With reloted children under 5 years	31	7 5	18	7	5 16	11 35	32 23	40 219	11 80	13
Noth related children under 18 years	21 14	_	18	9	16	17	_	139	61	7
with related children under 5 years	-	Ξ	18	9 -	16 10	18 18	15 —	191 112	74 57	13
Unrelated individuals	129	42	43	106	31	354	193	358	244	140
ob years and over	84 65	31 13	25 -	41 19	7 7	268 213	113 85	197 132	85 40	82 70
Percent below poverty level	265	91	123	215	235	586	593	1 575	691	222
	3.1 37	3.4 6	3.3 62	7.1 47	6.9 91	8.4 72	28.6 202	22.0 678	7.3 198	4.8 48
Related children 5 to 17 years	30 30	6	62 62	43	91	61	202	658	172 80	4.8 48 48 42 70
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years ond over	81	24	-	33 25	66 25	26 277	118 85	480 2 <u>12</u>	97	70
Ratio of income in 1989 to noverty level.	51	24	-	6	11	160	41	77	27	49
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	112	35	. 8	133	48	232	70	532	308	19
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	375 1 345	122 295	168 397	342 841	281 565	824 2 127	770 1 496	2 122 3 659	905 2 182	452 1 613

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	1	Totals for split tract	s/BNA's in Manatee	County—Con.			Bayshore Gardens CD	P, Manatee County	
Area	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 12.04	Tract 20.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989	3 299 97 132 256 662 503 686 608 168 187 34 984 42 762 2 079 40 293 2 863 24 221 37,9 28 640 2 760 12 606 25.3 19 231 21 026	1 795 24 130 155 250 382 381 275 114 114 33 377 44 267 1 277 39 946 1 664 25 114 58.1 28 163 1 667 11 038 34.3 20 929 17 215	1 663 24 113 90 285 298 349 281 59 164 35 747 48 554 1 300 40 048 1 561 24 153 58.9 28 012 1 535 11 342 36.1 16 694 18 199	1 630 10 51 72 274 201 299 356 122 245 45 082 66 952 1 326 51 252 1 556 31 268 45.7 40 510 1 374 12 351 33.0 26 146 25 551	2 851 154 119 150 692 672 553 369 77 65 29 059 33 427 1 976 33 014 2 533 21 323 50.8 25 771 2 485 12 318 31.5 19 048	3 749 220 420 579 1 002 674 504 297 17 36 21 939 25 349 2 070 27 397 2 627 17 128 41.2 20 730 3 336 10 811 25.8 16 058	2 199 1446 317 371 570 344 374 49 8 20 18 683 22 731 1 275 23 574 1 660 15 189 32.0 17 604 1 793 8 648 23.2 15 993 11 470	1 028 42 80 120 213 210 269 67 12 15 27 547 29 054 775 30 426 932 19 423 54.9 25 366 847 10 472 25.9 14 877 11 647	1 296 19 86 129 280 428 217 118 8 28 071 29 590 924 30 162 1 121 18 637 44.7 22 218 1 287 10 134 24.0 17 567 13 284
With earnings	3 299 2 225 33 411 1 422 10 518 124 2 833 964 17 026	1 795 1 331 45 697 611 7 806 52 4 857 355 11 428	1 663 1 299 44 571 435 7 872 39 6 640 347 12 803	1 630 1 251 62 852 567 9 135 28 3 731 436 15 785	2 851 2 089 31 621 1 008 8 853 49 4 875 637 11 076	3 749 2 197 25 206 1 843 7 771 144 4 116 1 028 9 987	2 199 1 217 20 504 1 196 8 665 73 5 463 710 6 720	1 028 777 29 278 298 9 082 30 2 656 174 8 277	1 296 825 26 976 594 9 327 62 4 092 346 11 298
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 954 50 541 51 062 53 735 58 535 52 714 27 511 22 574 31 988	52 470 49 547 55 037 55 158 51 737 58 278 27 846 27 236 28 229	54 875 56 099 53 765 59 186 62 549 56 215 27 381 21 041 35 239	75 246 94 416 62 280 80 165 102 968 64 985 33 750 33 610 33 854	37 917 37 316 38 166 38 398 39 390 38 000 31 804 24 937 36 136	31 254 26 945 32 907 32 980 31 321 33 505 23 756 14 869 28 899	27 438 24 347 28 645 29 475 30 092 29 314 20 274 18 614 22 277	30 881 28 391 33 085 34 169 35 169 33 490 17 895 12 382 29 335	33 027 30 504 34 020 33 936 32 560 34 431 23 812 18 467 27 294
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families	2 079 1 150 434 213 1 842 963 329 178 164 114 78 27	1 277 977 627 232 1 147 887 572 232 109 77 42	1 300 1 007 640 183 1 117 850 531 134 159 139	1 326 990 565 194 1 186 881 482 172 103 85 66 5	1 976 1 331 600 239 1 751 1 170 522 239 137 93 53	2 070 1 259 664 353 1 722 994 482 284 281 198 125	1 275 738 391 172 1 048 554 235 142 139 114 92 6	775 590 364 172 623 465 252 138 123 96 83	924 617 272 94 804 528 224 83 109 78 43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 55 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	1 701 1 220 382 6 645 726 615 370 2 079 640	691 518 269 4 616 1 077 1 072 787 785 356	483 363 184 4 439 1 169 1 169 922 710 312	359 304 118 4 231 1 034 1 034 811 680 136	1 103 875 246 6 431 1 102 1 102 785 1 382 417	2 046 1 679 975 7 025 945 934 602 2 543 1 357	1 133 924 672 4 386 638 638 401 1 812 986	358 253 154 2 559 629 629 418 412 205	460 372 267 2 905 443 443 331 898 451
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	36 1.7 22 22 15 29 22 15 15 7	27 2.1 10 4 4 21 4 4 6 6	50 3.8 50 31 17 21 21 8 - 23 23 17	23 1.7 23 23 23 10 8 8 8 - 5 5 -	91 4.6 10 29 10 71 10 23 10 14	112 5.4 78 78 35 65 39 39 21 47 39 39	116 9.1 78 99 36 55 35 38 20 38 30 38	81 10.5 45 44 34 31 14 - - 42 23 36 26	20 2.2 7 20 - 13 - 13 - 7 7
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	372 149 83 481 7.2 148 37 15 111	93 52 51 179 3.9 28 23 16 86 64	79 48 14 205 4.6 43 43 20 23 9	49 24 19 123 2.9 43 43 33 19	210 130 37 447 7.0 62 62 38 120 34	362 242 176 752 10.7 203 192 142 220 121	263 167 122 617 14.1 180 180 129 147	47 27 23 274 10.7 98 98 48 56	48 19 27 104 3.6 25 25 27 18
Retio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	221 555 1 245	57 342 - 841	36 329 864	22 174 402	199 692 1 498	271 1 083 2 293	209 967 1 697	127 348 844	169 769

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based an sample and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Brodenton city, A	Monotee County				
Area	Tract 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.05 (pt.)	Troct 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Troct 5.03
INCOME IN 1989							205	1 000	402	1 897
Households	973 75	384 19	1 344 207	_	7	3 332 46	335 18	1 230 8	603 34	53 90
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	211 129	39 108	223 227	_	_	130 296	30 31	48 73	61 43	70
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	256 111	117 55	333 197	-	7	478 711	125 45	236 293	101 155	396 486
\$35,000 to \$49,999	105	39	122	_	<u>-</u>	892	51	361	136	407
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	52 6	7	29 6	_	_	497 165	12 12	145 50	60 10	266 74
\$100,000 or more	28 18 376	18 519	15 421	_	33 750	117 35 077	11 21 773	16 33 844	30 434	55 31 409
Medion (dallars)Mean (dollars)	24 771	20 761	18 008	-	34 255	40 142	30 482	36 835	30 033	36 532
Families Medion income (dollors)	393 25 489	254 18 929	795 17 363	-	33 750	2 278 38 877	210 28 500	805 37 587	420 32 365	1 430 34 0 93
Moles 15 years and over, with income	670	390	1 187	-	14	2 772	223	922	549	1 690
Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	15 288 23.9	10 335 41.5	13 084 46.2	_	17 500 50.0	26 162 31.8	18 594 26.5	24 237 29.1	18 259 53.7	22 066 43.0
Medion income (dollars)Females 15 years ond over, with income	17 500 1 024	13 194 404	17 196 1 169	_	31 250 7	28 117 3 261	27 292 298	26 875 1 0 62	24 948 544	28 589 1 744
Median income (dollars)	8 768	7 778	7 059	_	2 500-	12 343	11 630	13 872	12 042 43.4	12 556 33.9
Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollors)	13.7 15 455	36.4 12 467	29.9 13 801	_	_	20.6 18 281	14.4 15 250	20.6 19 292	17 554	19 142
Per copito income (dollars)	12 898	7 322	7 060	_	6 851	19 629	17 695	17 755	11 390	15 006
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households With earnings	9 73 408	384 335	1 344 997	=	7 7	3 332 1 752	335 150	1 230 693	603 446	1 897 1 364
Mean earnings (dollors)With Sociol Security income	26 776 591	20 406 80	19 488 411	-	33 905	34 137 1 954	30 593 222	28 473 662	30 956 184	32 074 819
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 427	6 411	5 986	Ξ.	_	10 469	9 001	9 717	8 465	8 986
With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	55 2 161	49 3 201	238 2 599	-	_	91 6 563	5 000	48 4 305	13 3 228	38 9 169
With retirement income	237 8 253	53 5 870	93 5 832	_	_	1 369 13 973	104 9 031	505 11 759	107 9 925	521 11 795
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	0 250	3 070	3 002			10 770	, 00.			
Families (dollars)	36 624	21 742	19 243	-	34 255	44 585	38 583	41 205	32 903 32 193	39 960 39 570
With own children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars)	25 906 40 041	21 835 21 688	18 719 19 969	_	34 255	48 498 43 799	9 000 39 603	37 931 42 429	33 573	40 149
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	39 944 37 305	25 837 28 398	23 428 27 316	=	34 255 34 255	46 122 54 213	39 046 9 000	43 316 47 001	32 759 33 278	40 530 41 337
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	40 444	23 985	19 696	-	-	44 618	40 108	42 429	32 186	40 131
(dollars)	17 459	14 953	11 338	-	_	34 188	19 600	21 475	31 536	37 673
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	9 067 33 777	9 492 17 381	9 272 15 869	_	_	19 342 39 137	19 600	21 475	18 523 36 959	25 387 41 864
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	393	254	795	-	7	2 278	210	805	420	1 430 969
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	244 102	192 142	568 528	_	7 7	1 162 410	105 7	446 219	320 210	503
With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families	55 333	66 143	308 439	_	7	207 2 042	7 20 5	72 727	106 360	165 1 236
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	184	97	333	-	, 7 7	1 016	100	368 141	277 189	819 421
With reloted children under 5 years	60 48	80 38	236 154	_	-	338 195	7	63	102	154
Householder worked in 1989	53 53	78 62	265 175	_	-	180 114	5 5	69 69	51 40	173
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	35	46 28	221 120	_	_	56 12	_	69	21 4	61 11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is		20	120	_	_	12			-	
determined	678 590	186 130	833 549	_	-	1 211 1 054	135 125	485 425	237 183	596 467
65 years and over	580 448	130	549 199	_	-	704	97	263	75	261
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	1 712	1 025	3 439	-	35	6 615	572	2 533	1 561 423	4 572 924
Reloted children under 18 years	223 215	268 268	1 022 1 022	_	14 14	677 677	6	418 418	419	924
Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond over	137 780	189 107	623 402	-	14	474 2 994	372	338 958	264 282	716 1 09 3
Persons 75 years and over	508	27	211	-	-	1 351	126	412	161	397
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	74	58	212			28	12	18	24	22
Percent below poverty level	18.8	22.8	212 26.7	Ξ	=	1.2	5.7	2.2	5.7	1.5
With related children under 18 years	54	49 51	113 171	_	_	10	7 7	18 18	18 18	6
With related children under 5 years	21	22 16	121 25	-	-	18	, 7 12	-	7	6
Householder worked in 1989	21	14	7	-	_	10	7	-	13	-
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	21 21	16 9	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	7 7	=	13 7	-
Hauseholder warked in 1989	33 33	26 19	1 63 89	-	-	10	-	18 18	5 5	6
with related children under 18 years	26	19	147	Ξ	=	=	-	18	5	6
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals	132	13 23	104 293	-	-	70	18	15	38	6 71
Nontamily hauseholder	80	8	157	Ξ	=	61	18	15	28	45
65 years ond over	207	264	78	-	-	42	7	-	13 123	18 135
Percent below poverty level	170	264 25.8	1 079 31.4	_	_	127 1.9	48 8.4	95 3.8	7.9	3.0
Related children under 18 years	65	148 148	423 423	=	_	=	6	62 62	37 33	3.0 23 23 12
Persons 65 years and over	39	113	227 104	Ξ	-	-	18	62	23 19	12 43
Persons /5 years and over	53	-	56	=	_	58 33	18	=	-	45 -
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty levei: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	114	40	475			50	24	0	07	56
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	398	69 393	475 1 348	_	_	50 215	24 53	8 125	87 234	162
Persons belaw 200 percent of paverty level	732	659	2 314	_	-	898	117	286	422	761

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					denton city, Man	atee County—Con				
Area	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989	646 7 7 15 63 136 141 186 80 11 7 30 741 34 397 492 35 227 554 21 452 49.3 22 566 633 13 295 32.4	1 358 95 180 173 381 213 184 115 6 11 20 625 24 302 807 25 027 1 127 15 665 55.4 20 694 1 215 9 075 25.8	22 154 25 580 692 27 297 27 297 284 18 22 154 25 580 692 27 297 939 16 408 40.1 21 767 1 188 10 118 26.3	624 67 128 114 127 48 101 39 	2 074 227 300 391 359 321 335 108 15 18 17 066 28 177 1 521 21 863 1 707 13 339 44.0 21 045 2 141 8 779 30.8	364 9 -49 53 95 103 44 11 -32 500 32 186 179 36 406 315 22 409 48.6 26 193 290 11 144 24.8	583 8 51 52 110 116 89 118 22 17 31 211 38 412 341 40 917 469 26 038 56.7 28 182 547 11 851 39.7	241	364 10 27 17 66 49 69 65 38 23 40 893 53 765 230 51 350 280 33 929 28.6 34 643 288 11 691 25.7	1 293 102 45 123 339 283 274 74 44 9 25 801 29 084 703 30 216 993 20 396 43.5 26 027 1 039 14 673 27.8
Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Sociol Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars) With retirement income Mean retirement income	21 250 14 982 646 464 30 354 300 8 888 18 4 388 193 13 290	15 313 10 534 1 358 1 035 24 582 443 6 937 111 3 053 199 6 691	16 458 12 680 1 248 663 26 348 797 7 917 70 5 786 460 6 108	624 477 19 525 213 7 029 97 3 216 95 10 270	13 538 10 338 2 074 1 516 31 155 6 868 300 4 504 285 4 990	20 227 18 407 364 328 25 994 68 9 286 - 52 18 847	21 350 15 728 583 424 41 153 172 7 785 12 4 721 74 8 131	12 292 10 185 241 168 22 566 84 6 286 20 8 030 23 4 437	25 921 30 668 364 258 53 089 757 18 1 728 116 12 371	18 897 17 117 1 293 830 26 839 5 70 8 161 22 9 482 322 10 378
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	37 544 35 290 38 379 38 304 38 896 38 132 35 141 28 075 43 181	29 070 28 440 29 669 32 642 34 480 31 078 17 520 11 169 25 891	30 757 34 556 29 500 30 872 38 574 28 861 31 756 25 607 35 646	24 422 23 732 25 266 27 312 27 024 27 706 15 003 14 809 15 115	27 838 29 624 25 808 36 000 44 216 28 998 14 428 13 376 16 650	39 092 38 513 39 304 38 925 45 430 37 058 49 677 34 921 62 588	48 254 40 764 58 879 51 550 42 319 65 396 26 197 28 796 22 213	16 164 16 947 13 846 19 925 22 941 14 181 11 803 11 650 12 672	72 912 53 885 75 337 78 074 75 000 78 241 51 937 94 000 32 523	33 268 32 622 33 342 31 954 37 057 31 545 36 106 25 231 43 834
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years	492 363 138 54 420 302 95 44 62 51 38	807 621 429 208 609 473 289 173 153 118 100 35	692 436 208 82 594 353 142 38 80 65 48	369 293 238 108 274 230 188 85 60 28	1 521 1 121 964 430 941 736 502 190 498 355 424 214	179 135 48 48 148 104 33 33 15 15	341 271 200 86 295 238 177 86 38 33 23	107 86 80 32 61 40 40 40 40 40 40	230 150 26 20 194 121 10 10 19 19	703 383 72 45 606 298 45 45 65 53 27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	182 154 78 1 479 235 235 168 403 149	790 551 210 3 179 766 758 486 507 314	628 556 419 2 477 338 338 243 968 498	421 255 140 1 717 475 475 337 234 125	849 553 279 5 795 1 860 1 840 1 298 770 300	224 185 9 623 55 38 - 98 52	322 242 96 1 436 384 384 293 206 103	186 134 76 467 104 104 63 96	153 134 27 635 29 29 13 197 22	712 590 178 2 195 75 75 36 812 272
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	10 2.0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 7 7	129 16.0 90 97 49 52 45 32 26 62 45 50 23 207	17 2.5 - - 9 - - 8 8 - - - 9 7 4 67	22.8 63 76 55 53 40 53 32 8 - - 186 106 78	312 20.5 186 260 155 89 54 65 32 205 125 177 112 328 174 117	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23 21.5 23 23 17 - - - 17 17 17 17 17	10 4.3 10 10 10 - - - - - 25 18 10	26 3.7 - - 26 - - - - 105 76 37
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over Ratle of income in 1989 to poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 250 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	113 7.6 52 52 31 7 - 8 148 275	603 19.0 183 175 103 88 49 187 749 1 241	130 5.2 - - - 84 64 35 193 736	558 32.5 189 189 105 78 41 70 702 1 143	1 433 24.7 614 594 424 179 62 499 1 944 3 142	48 7.7 17 - - - - 26 48 101	44.5 - - 27 27 31 136 326	62 13.3 29 29 6 - - - 9 124 279	52 8.2 17 17 7 10 - 7 61 93	7.1 - - 73 21 80 220 435

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Sou	th Brodenton CDP	, Monotee County				Remoinder of A	Nonotee County	1
Area	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.01	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								1 050	0.000	0.74
Households	1 148 77	2 047 103	3 245 166	624 6	2 479 137	765 15	-	1 358 85	2 233	2 745 254
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	186 213	413 261	351 481	28 62	401 366	43 69	=	159 192	358 416	371 298
\$15,000 to \$24,999	300	653	1 014	130	764	129 151	-	369 318	671 360	692 613
\$25,000 ta \$34,999	193 118	363 179	511 476	194 134	428 268	123	-	150	279	378
\$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	61	51 7	189 12	64	76 15	193	_	61 9	38	100 25
\$100,000 or more Medion (dollors)	16 601	17 18 797	45 20 935	29 437	24 19 103	15 32 644	-	15 21 914	10 17 556	1/ 21 043
Mean (dollors)	20 947	21 581	26 392	31 370	22 202	37 014	_	23 972	20 808	23 23 2 14
Families	655 20 347	1 075 23 067	2 010 24 375	455 32 083	1 249 25 330	39 419	-	989 24 101	1 391 21 626	20 83
Moles 15 years and over, with income	846	1 290	2 634	586	1 724	611	-	1 231	1 643	2 600 13 824
Medion income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers	14 886 35.8	16 913 14.1	16 288 46.9	17 344 57.5	15 284 33.9	24 375 28.0	-	13 806 51.2	15 664 15.5	48.
Medion income (dollars)Femoles 15 years ond over, with income	18 482 974	23 571 1 742	21 451 2 779	21 352 582	19 091 2 155	32 292 688	_	18 017 1 248	23 098 1 938	17 49: 2 72
Median income (dollors)	7 422	8 305 7.4	10 316	14 198	10 292	14 019 19.2	-	8 656 35.1	7 279 10.4	7 28 29.:
Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	21.0 13 036	17 679	37.9 16 078	52.7 16 004	23.2 16 241	17 375	-	12 456	17 069	12 60
Per copito income (dollars)	10 235	13 029	12 158	12 256	12 334	19 471	-	8 621	11 836	7 628
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									0.000	2 74
Households With earnings	1 148 660	2 047 769	3 245 2 393	624 532	2 479 1 461	765 409	_	1 358 1 061	2 233 679	2 18
Mean earnings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	19 176 554	17 935 1 580	27 790 1 071	30 872 155	20 280 1 367	25 952 440	-	23 947 400	19 259 1 684	22 898 694
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 617	8 104	8 196	7 766	8 015	11 883	-	8 228	8 528 121	8 303 31
With public assistonce income Mean public assistonce income (dollors)	22 3 395	42 4 038	130 2 908	17 3 089	93 3 385	24 2 691	=	75 3 731	7 009	3 35
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollors)	341 7 547	846 8 231	577 5 510	97 5 2 06	742 7 144	310 14 877	_	215 5 372	1 023 8 133	420 5 390
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	,	0 20.	0 0,0	0 200				•		
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	24 891	27 010 60 919	31 168 28 544	33 543 35 623	27 685	44 638 40 391	-	26 054 22 814	23 241 37 383	23 118 19 709
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 513 26 085	24 503	33 261	31 454	23 964 28 677	45 311	-	29 197	22 435	27 673
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 293 30 146	26 487 69 024	35 117 34 645	35 378 39 553	29 503 28 820	45 891 41 221	-	28 666 28 558	23 673 41 113	29 24 29 901
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present	26 584	23 632	35 435	30 937	29 632	46 566	-	28 753	22 779	28 695
(dollars)	13 299	32 131	19 629	27 830	20 168	23 057	-	12 090	17 347	11 582 9 189
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 248 19 645	26 186 33 087	15 528 24 945	20 327 33 110	14 062 23 398	34 859 13 400	=	9 192 22 402	15 682 17 6 5 2	21 634
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
FamiliesHouseholder worked in 1989	655	1 075	2 010	455	1 249	504	-	989	1 391 393	2 142 1 591
With related children under 18 years	342 178	295 84	1 538 937	403 236	741 312	237 69	Ξ.	760 518	79	1 342
With related children under 5 years	105 533	34 954	502 1 470	120 357	120 1 004	16 475	<u>-</u>	264 766	35 1 313	759 1 34 3
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	284 113	252 60	1 077 611	310 184	551 182	208	_	580 363	369 68	996 676
With related children under 5 years	52	27	391	97	83	16	-	211	28	364 697
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	95 38	101 33	411 375	92 87	185 139	20 20	-	155 129	71 17	501
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	45 33	24 7	258 71	46 23	91 37	9	_	129 48	11 7	608 350
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is										
Nonfomily householder	619 493	1 047 972	1 621 1 235	233 169	1 408 1 230	332 261	_	543 369	919 842	1 20 1 603
65 years and over	288	714	542	59	704	164	-	178	667	224
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	2 315 380	3 388 131	6 985 1 391	1 602 380	4 460 507	1 451 82	-	3 660 1 133	3 937 152	8 366 2 912
Related children under 18 yeors Related children 5 ta 17 years	380 233	131 79	1 379	380 247	489	82	-	1 117 755	152 99	2 857 1 830
Persons 65 years and over	841	2 139	850 1 370	223	351 1 763	60 726	=	460	2 529	1 037
Persons 75 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	435	1 176	642	79	850	254	-	212	1 361	448
Families	75	32	136	30	71	7	_	194	67	551
Percent below paverty level Househalder worked in 1989	11.5 33	3.0 21	6.8 97	6.6	5.7 25	1.4	-	19.6 126	4.8	25.7 369
with related children under 18 years	63	5	81	25 19	29	-	=	151	4	511
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	51 23 18	21	44 58	5 24	29 44	7	=	61 72	46	360 70
Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	18 23	21 5	25 14	19 13	8 11	-	Ξ	36 46	_	46 54
With related children under 5 years	18 37	_	14	5	11	-	=	34	14	54 45 45 1
Householder worked in 1989	_	11	78 72	6 6	27 17	-	_	109 83	4	301
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	25 18	Ξ	67 30	6	18 18	Ξ	Ξ	92 27	4	435 299
Unrelated individuals	179	205	318	8	259	66	_	141	118	312
Nanfamily householder65 years and over	104 64	181 135	198 70	=	194 146	28 39	-	61 40	101 86	147 53
Persons	458	290	655	101	456	80	_	805	249	2 394
Persons under 18 years	19.8 164	8.6 14	9.4 149	6.3 39	10.2 72	5.5	-	22.0 387	6.3 15	28.6 1 382
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	164	14	137	39	61	-	=	371	15	1 338
Persons 65 years and over	73 76	14 146	102 96	35 11	26 193	53	Ξ	276 96	15 179	801 66
Persons 75 years and aver	60	121	77	11	96	11	-	21	120	30
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	190	68	280	19	197	43	_	227	118	1 392
Persons below 125 percent of paverty level	648	534	1 057	112	631	95		1 111	531	2 856

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Manatee Caunty—Con.									
	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999	723 52 15 42 68 107 193 170 49	977 23 71 101 186 221 185 141 49	836 18 17 35 114 152 206 200 46	469	519 18 17 60 95 113 138 72	167 7 - 10 46 46 49 9	-	130 15 23 30 32 30 	577 32 55 109 135 89 78 48 31	
\$100,000 or mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars) Families Median income (dollars) Males 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time warkers Median income (dollars) Females 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-around full-time workers Median income (dollars) Percent year-around full-time workers Median income (dollars)	277 42 779 43 150 581 43 886 646 28 056 51.4 37 065 620 10 938 27.6 17 235	29 801 33 422 688 32 826 814 19 268 29.1 24 135 981 11 671 25.4 14 753 15 555	48 41 276 45 212 679 43 423 846 23 571 49,4 31 894 823 12 324 30.7 19 926 17 749	77 35 781 39 720 333 43 047 433 25 819 48.3 32 396 538 7 285 25.7 20 375 15 034	6 6 30 234 32 288 415 31 518 493 20 826 58.6 25 458 486 10 909 38.3 15 909 11 714	30 197 31 353 94 33 438 156 20 200 44.2 21 406 114 12 500 36.0 28 281 16 278	-	12 250 15 351 90 17 656 97 4 028 16.5 16 250 145 10 160 20.0 11 648 5 456	19 745 28 146 430 25 278 487 15 670 36.6 21 875 564 9 066 28.9 18 024 11 998	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retirement incame Mean retirement incame (dollars)	723 483 43 069 329 8 296 22 6 812 220 14 180	977 566 30 307 540 11 107 16 3 705 333 7 531	836 668 40 193 339 8 944 12 7 997 191 14 269	469 379 34 364 185 8 381 16 14 966 157 10 566	519 413 33 301 148 9 267 4 4 416 75 4 994	167 97 34 118 72 7 134 - - 36 8 978	-	130 75 19 342 47 4 578 39 2 760 38 3 456	577 352 28 108 297 7 595 43 4 504 161 11 167	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Na own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) No own children under 18 years (dallars) No own children under 18 years (dallars)	45 551 49 685 43 086 46 849 54 119 43 245 37 586 39 318 31 698	36 952 38 723 36 256 39 249 47 666 36 648 25 457 19 685 31 626	47 265 45 732 48 108 50 277 48 140 51 585 33 952 24 934 37 649	46 703 52 728 44 191 48 150 55 424 45 234 14 600	34 172 33 243 35 241 38 146 39 743 36 661 21 206 19 517 24 199	34 614 42 556 31 737 34 614 42 556 31 737	-	16 263 21 303 12 230 18 558 21 303 10 111 12 957 12 957	32 265 36 967 30 294 33 825 43 049 30 793 17 854 18 135 17 062	
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	581 387 217 77 537 357 178 52 22 17	688 381 194 64 559 276 132 64 120 96	679 549 252 96 569 466 222 91 86 59 300 5	333 245 105 46 318 230 98 46 8	415 323 231 150 330 255 168 111 61 44 39	94 55 25 16 94 55 25 16 	-	90 336 77 222 53 21 40 - 22 - 22 7	430 236 143 32 388 206 112 32 42 30 31	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nanfamily hausehalder	180 142 83 1 757 416 416 330 472 153	395 289 156 2 070 284 277 208 724 294	202 157 84 2 121 392 392 311 460 153	166 136 57 1 193 228 228 193 244 109	211 104 41 1 449 402 402 261 200 75	88 73 24 317 26 26 14 72 25	-	54 40 24 353 124 124 101 31	181 147 66 1 365 245 245 206 379 74	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	34 5.9 17 19 9 22 14 7 7 - 3 3 3	31 4.5 31 24 - 10 10 10 - 21 21 14 -	10 1.5 5 - - - - - - 5 - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9 2.2 4 4 - 5 5 - - 4 4 4 4 - 68	7 7.4 - - 7 7 - - - - - 8	-	15 16.7 - 15 - - - 15 - 15 - 7	31 7.2 22 22 8 17 8 8 8 14 14 14	
Unrelated individuals Nanfamity hausehalder 65 years and aver Persons Percent belaw poverty level. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and aver Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons belaw 50 percent af poverty level Persons belaw 125 percent af poverty level Persons below 200 percent af poverty level Persons below 200 percent af poverty level	299 29 19 115 6.5 30 30 23 34 34 100 120 262	23 23 23 138 6.7 37 30 30 23 18	24 13 6 43 2.0 - - 6 6 6	28 2.3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	92 6.3 10 10 10 6 6 6	21 6.6 - - 7 7 - 21 21 36	-	7 7 7 35 9,9 13 13 13 7 - - 68 353	23 15 142 10.4 64 64 56 33 15	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remoinder of Monotee County—Con.									
	Troct 8.03	Troct 8.04	Troct 8.05	Troct 8.06	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11.01	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households Less than \$5,000 Less than \$5	1 603 57	564 22	1 034 37	3 350 141	2 734 33	1 152 48	2 645 120	2 170 73	1 212 16 79	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	93 164	23 40	35 64	86 199	175 200	295 251	186 320	89 138	79 103	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	305	87	187	646	476	270	734	480	103 140 266	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	401 335	155 125	131 282	616 649	511 550	138 118	474 314	257 460	262 262 157	
550,000 to \$74,999 575,000 to \$99,999	192 34	70 11	234 36	531 247	543 96	23 9	354 88	371 130	157	
100,000 or more Medion (dollors)	22	31	28	235	150	-	88 55	172 35 889	92 97 35 109	
Wean (dollors)	28 900 32 360	32 123 39 257	38 008 40 136	34 744 44 661	34 474 40 954	14 464 18 867	24 300 32 320	46 562	47 083	
Families Medion income (dollors)	1 347 30 427	467 32 346	873 39 276	2 492 38 962	2 054 39 121	588 22 083	1 773 29 709	1 396 41 404	93 39 66	
Moles 15 years and over, with income	1 670	605	1 028	2 992	2 603	787	2 190	1 937	1 195	
Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	16 994 62.3	22 277 47.3	25 779 48.2	24 470 40.7	21 783 56.2	12 589 22.4	19 632 30.6	24 415 39.3	24 30 58.	
Medion income (dollors)emoles 15 years ond over, with income	20 687 1 391	25 833 527	31 840 923	26 542 2 918	26 919 2 575	14 946 962	22 973 2 241	28 641 1 782	28 146 1 120	
Medion income (dollors)	10 239	8 725	11 991	12 315	13 140	8 216	11 472	12 407	10 664	
Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	43.0 15 434	31.7 13 977	32.2 18 210	27.4 19 005	35.7 17 687	12.0 19 943	21.9 17 111	27.7 19 754	31.7 20 694	
Per copito income (dollors)	11 199	14 278	14 989	20 634	16 084	11 089	15 799	21 898	17 879	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 603 1 402	5 64 449	1 034 765	3 350 2 146	2 734 2 141	1 1 52 520	2 645 1 348	2 170 1 488	1 212 907	
Mean earnings (dollors) With Sociol Security income	31 253 395	31 192 216	38 733 344	36 796 1 502	37 623 978	15 003 846	28 658 1 647	37 096 914	47 822 439	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 092	9 924	9 199	10 125	9 067	7 797	8 520	9 953	7 814	
With public ossistonce income	62 2 381	40 2 965	67 4 639	88 5 676	121 4 529	29 3 107	108 4 834	100 2 867	4 897	
Mean retirement income	227 11 355	120 10 47 2	217 14 863	983 15 604	600 14 239	407 7 328	1 038 11 043	602 17 976	281 12 296	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	11 555	10 472	14 005	15 004	14 257	7 320	11 0-0	1, ,,,	12 270	
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	34 208 32 692	41 906 31 501	42 204 45 255	49 493 47 349	45 267 48 390	24 951	37 815 40 082	54 756 54 649	54 00 6 53 972	
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	35 618	48 792	40 631	50 241	43 250	27 065 24 693	37 230	54 787	54 032	
Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 135 33 713	44 310 34 997	43 533 46 729	51 228 51 0 40	47 702 51 600	24 721 34 597	39 889 48 949	58 589 64 932	56 408 56 242	
lo own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 398	49 936	41 891	51 285	45 193	23 804	38 067	57 114	56 535	
(dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	35 892	27 587	19 429	36 910	29 634	28 457	17 978	25 624	28 729	
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	33 816 37 940	9 270 38 273	22 350 18 487	38 625 35 649	28 321 30 654	13 884 32 246	16 063 20 753	19 397 31 386	25 347 29 965	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 347 1 079	467 348	873 616	2 492 1 476	2 054 1 584	588 229	1 773 869	1 396 778	936 706	
With related children under 18 years	712	194	300	662	872	64	382	317	427	
With reloted children under 5 years	299 1 090	67 393	141 825	203 2 233	389 1 765	27 506	94 1 601	149 1 219	146 852	
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	875 523	299 156	599 283	1 276 524	1 359 725	193 <i>1</i> 43	763 281	651 236	649 395	
With reloted children under 5 years	222 151	59 38	141 41	149	319	19	55 120	129 129	146	
Householder worked in 1989	105	13	10	1 51 92	1 99 144	63 28 13	65	79	44	
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	116 58	14	10	75 36	109 51	13	76 39	62 20	19	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	4=0									
determinedNonfomily householder	470 256	1 53 97	261 161	1 085 858	1 028 680	607 564	1 057 872	1 145 774	369 276	
bo years and over	84	37	60	341	309	410	590	209	173	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	4 642 1 338	1 532 355	2 656 533	7 250 997	6 904 1 355	1 972 152	5 392 652	4 571 589	3 180 693	
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	1 330 899	345 257	527 354	997 672	1 329 967	152 130	652 516	495 310	688 494 579	
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years ond over	429 113	340 105	499 130	2 215	1 300	1 112	2 239	1 255 334	579 253	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	113	105	130	591	556	630	924	334	253	
Families	92	33	59	85	74	14	74	29	27	
Percent below poverty level	6.8 45	7. l 17	6.8 27	3.4 29	3.6 58	2.4	4.2 24	2.1 22	2.9 10	
With related children under 18 years	69 37	33 11	26 12	36	58 57 42	14 8	21 21	22 15	4	
Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	57	26	54	50	27	-	53	22	21	
WITH reloted children under 18 years	29 41	17 26	27 26	17 9	11 19	_	10	22 15	4	
With related children under 5 years— Female householder, no husband present	24 19	11 7	12 5	35	11 38	-	21 .	15 7	4	
Householder worked in 1989	7 19	- 7	-	12	38	-	14	_	6	
with related children under 5 years	13	'	-	27	38 31	6 -	21 21	7		
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder	115 44	25 15	50 17	145	197	92	170	258 101	29 21	
bo years and over	33	15	8	108 25	58 17	63 43	117 75	44	24	
Persons Percent below paverty level	425 9.2	163 10.6	248	359	417	129	363	353	115	
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	147	85	9.3 76	5.0 71	6.0 100	6.5 23	6.7 69	7.7 131	3.6 28	
Related children 5 to 17 years	139 92	79 64	70 58	71 71	74 32	23 23 17	69 42	37 15	28 23 16	
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	53 21	15 10	26 5	81 63	41	43 31	140 83	58 42	59 37	
Ratio of income in 1989 to neverty level-				03	7	31	03	42	3,	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	119 806	91 290	109 308	186 489	181 557	19	182 557	152 412	26 206	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 479	401	529	962	1 338	283 844	1 304	920	206 515	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Monatee County—Con.										
Area	Troct 12.03 (pt.)	Troct 12.04 (pt.)	Troct 13	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 16	Troct 17.01		
INCOME IN 1989	1 400	1.044	1 407	0 100	904	051	1 0/0	0.107	1 204		
Households	1 422 24	1 266	1 407 89	2 120 142	824 23	851 65	1 362 136 188	2 127 141 219	1 206 33 117		
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	65 62	24 55	122 151	242 217	100 101	124 128	245	235	127		
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	212 235	208 152	410 170	533 242	191 120	186 123	394 194	646 295	315 255 191		
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	320 281	230 291	251 140	395 267	108 92	115 92	120 72	387 140	141		
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	59 164	84 222	46 28	63 19	92 51 38	18	8 5	34 30	19 8		
Medion (dollors)Mean (dollors)	39 385 53 312	47 049 70 744	22 352 35 257	23 377 29 876	24 812 36 665	21 162 26 331	17 500 21 172	21 847 27 888	25 399 29 745		
FamiliesMedian income (dollors)	1 193 42 623	1 096 51 239	964 26 818	1 544 28 945	539 33 792	691 23 302	1 027 18 806	1 562 24 531	6 73 30 990		
Moles 15 years and over, with income	1 411	1 276	1 264	1 771	653	997	1 260	1 989	1 093		
Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers	25 250 56.6	30 943 49.5	16 635 53.4	17 144 45.2	21 902 34.2	10 535 37.3	10 801 36.0	16 869 22.9	17 576 44.9		
Median income (dollors)Femoles 15 years ond over, with income	30 282 1 329	42 345 1 086	24 125 1 322	21 883 2 029	29 750 676	18 958 934	17 446 1 393	22 447 1 842	20 205 929		
Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time workers	11 935 36.7	12 719 35.0	9 706 25.2	9 598 35.9	11 453 26.6	6 864 32.1	6 916 24.9	6 891 17.4	11 683 34.8		
Medion income (dollars)	17 308	27 000	17 254	16 056	17 150	15 862	11 594	14 688 13 133	17 263 14 621		
Per copito income (dollors)INCOME TYPE IN 1989	19 170	24 648	13 996	12 259	19 432	7 199	6 815	13 133	14 021		
Households	1 422	1 266	1 407	2 120	824	851	1 362	2 127 1 138	1 206 950		
With earnings Mean earnings (dollors)	1 131 47 840	993 65 389	999 39 648	1 397 31 933	38 733	701 26 837	1 066 20 055	25 426	27 629 344		
Mean Sociol Security income Mean Sociol Security income (dollors)	351 8 252	8 922	560 7 313	971 7 980	535 8 646	324 5 653	475 7 363	1 247 9 302	8 851		
With public ossistonce income	19 5 178	10 7 337	107 2 946	170 4 443	22 4 541	197 2 864	214 2 473	101 3 154	33 5 114		
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollors)	324 13 397	320 17 022	251 5 893	579 6 334	237 11 383	125 3 711	252 5 269	969 9 302	217 8 875		
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 347 61 921	75 736 96 486	41 781 40 186	34 343 39 373	46 362 60 679	28 873 27 966	22 947 21 798	32 033 32 589	35 234 30 894		
No own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars)	55 411 61 454	57 742 80 574	42 913 46 742	31 676 36 815	42 436 47 408	29 448 31 325	24 024 26 018	31 925 33 752	37 230 37 376		
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	65 822 57 758	103 570 60 366	49 131 45 332	44 602 32 807	63 202 43 168	32 613 30 418	23 661 28 233	34 291 33 650	33 068 39 071		
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	32 617	29 637	21 549	22 082	22 568	23 467	16 260	12 980	24 631		
With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	26 954 37 322	24 075 34 231	13 889 30 968	16 727 24 296	21 387 23 394	19 482 25 262	17 792 14 646	17 608 11 844	24 618 24 649		
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	0, 022	04 20.	00 700	2. 2. 2							
All Income Levels In 1989								1 5/0	470		
Families	1 193 921	1 096 840	964 689	1 544 979	539 323	691 520	1 027 732	1 562 780	673 505		
With related children under 18 yearsWith related children under 5 years	560 151	539 174	429 201	596 242	116 58	414 187	590 271	274 76	217 123		
Married-couple families	1 056 810	992 760	768 566	1 239 746	515 316	443 351	712 509	1 404 692	563 410		
With related children under 18 years	491 126	472 162	308 137	447 224	109 51	252 144	395 181	223 76	161 111		
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	119	84 66	1 36 70	229 157	1 7 7	190 133	269 190	1 32 72	84 80		
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	69 25	60 5	81 30	93 7	7 7	136 30	173 73	44	51 8		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is							*1*	404	748		
Nonfomily householder	297 229	206 170	596 443	782 576	310 285	231 160	515 335	686 565	533		
65 years ond over Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	108 3 972	91 3 596	222 3 513	356 5 123	249 1 578	83 3 048	178 4 103	384 4 561	180 2 458		
Persons under 18 years	1 065 1 065	1 005 1 005	765 765	1 151 1 139	187 187	982 982	1 368 1 339	556 556	335 321		
Related children 5 to 17 years	859	798	479	769	106 701	703 321	934 592	437 1 867	183 465		
Persons 65 years ond over Persons 75 years ond over	614 231	483 114	713 360	1 226 573	311	129	266	642	176		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	27	19	44	81		116	242	99	27		
Families Percent below poverty level	27 2.3	13 1.2	66 6.8	5.2 62	=	16.8 78	23.6 180	6.3 25	4.0 12		
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	27 8	13 13	20 58	44	-	87 39	174 111	52 8	14 10		
With related children under 5 years	21	8	38 12	53 34	=	35 19	155 118	60	23 8		
With related children under 18 years	21 8	8 8	6 12	34 16	=	19 19 19	106 59	25 34 8	12 10		
With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	- 6	5	12 47	28	-	67	70	39	4 4		
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	6 -	5 5	14 39	28 28	-	51 60	53 51	18	2		
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals	69	- 24	19 129	- 167	42	12 127	35 20 8	149	82		
Nonfomily householder	48	6 9	69 40	112 82	36 25	82 68	106 52	122 81	42 21		
65 years ond over	143	71	365	415	42	595	1 124	463	171		
Persons under 18 years	3.6	2.0 26	10.4 130	8.1 118	2.7	19.5 244	27.4 499	10.2 139	7.0 40		
Related children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	14	26 26	130 68	106 106	Ξ	244 181	475 281	139 111	32 22		
Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years ond over	23	9 9	54 47	115 71	25 10	100 42	99 43	120 45	25 12		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		ŕ						27.4	110		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	205	15 113	181 482	211 701	13 183	83 795	494 1 477	274 711	345 717		
Persons belaw 200 percent of poverty level	585	309	1 262	1 747	447	1 763	2 473	1 311	/17		

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see texf]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder af Manatee County—Can.										
Area	Tract 17.02	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.03	Tract 19.04	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Tract 20.02	Tract 1901			
INCOME IN 1989	1 000	. 700			1 540	1 550	2 167				
Households	1 392 54	2 783 113	1 619 23	2 941 67	1 540 62	1 558 52	80	-			
\$5,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999	67 70	116 236	79 163	232 340	118 139	74 27	121 120	-			
\$15,000 ta \$24,999	254 179	511 554	345 238	978 639	417 308	353 389	401 376				
\$35,000 ta \$49,999	156	544	342	402	279	279	432				
\$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$99,999	241 133	361 165	287 62	257 18	147 40	295 33	468 78				
\$100,000 ar mare Median (dallars)	238 40 272	183 31 879	80 32 112	23 523	30 25 691	56 31 932	91 34 661	-			
Mean (dallars) Families	69 726 874	45 196	45 317 1 388	26 813 2 109	32 633 1 121	37 031 1 273	40 139 1 747				
Median incame (dallars)	54 932	1 770 36 518	36 326	26 929	27 179	34 645	38 190				
Males 15 years and aver, with incame Median incame (dallars)	1 061 34 861	2 303 23 870	1 754 20 597	2 402 19 158	- 1 329 20 108	1 540 21 7 81	2 227 22 394				
Percent year-raund full-time warkers	25.8	32.8	54.3	15.4	35.3	55.5	63.3				
Median incame (dallars)Females 15 years and aver, with income	27 266 1 227	30 081 2 404	26 175 1 438	28 362 2 610	24 375 1 373	25 596 1 446	27 103 1 892				
Median incame (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers	14 003 18.6	12 159 20.0	10 257 27.5	8 659 10.6	9 111 18.9	11 044 34.1	11 200 38.4				
Median incame (dollars)	21 786	17 806	16 826	16 786	17 301	19 190	17 276				
Per capita incame (dallars)	38 118	21 990	15 588	13 874	15 336	13 633	14 015	•			
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	1 392	2 783	1 619	2 941	1 540	1 558	2 167				
With earnings	657 48 262	1 689	1 333	1 170	832	1 259 34 774	1 821 38 655				
With Social Security income	951	38 415 1 422	41 927 515	20 534 2 127	33 675 857	438	538				
Mean Social Security incame (dallars) With public assistance income	9 697 35	9 276 91	8 013 30	9 511 125	9 293 81	9 753 27	7 235 41				
Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retirement income	12 269 382	4 268 969	4 261 327	5 964 1 645	6 802 566	1 122 315	10 764 416				
Mean retirement income (dallars)	20 343	13 804	12 724	10 928	10 037	11 791	8 585	-			
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	04.043	54 410	40.500	00 771	05 054	40.404	44 020				
With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	84 241 37 889	54 412 44 320	48 559 46 996	30 771 43 020	35 954 37 526	40 484 37 982	44 038 43 688				
Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	88 466 86 889	57 143 58 425	49 759 50 745	29 459 30 970	35 565 36 215	42 140 41 808	44 400 45 791				
With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	35 312 91 130	55 474	51 710	44 773	41 028	39 620	46 717 44 897	-			
Female householder, no husband present		59 026	50 029	29 545	35 120	43 257					
(dollars)	46 986 52 418	26 189 17 093	21 631 14 444	26 954 13 000	27 324 17 796	27 919 24 632	22 760 23 286	-			
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	45 715	33 557	27 767	28 672	31 021	29 777	19 500	-			
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	874	1 770	1 000	0.100		1 072	1 747				
Hausehalder warked in 1989	420	1 770 950	1 388 1 094	2 109 787	1 121 566	1 273 948	1 477	-			
With related children under 18 years	81 26	421 149	641 255	212 99	245 114	528 194	939 432				
Married-couple families	816 378	1 508 768	1 239 954	2 020 745	987 484	1 145 872	1 622 1 377				
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	62	271	545	189	196	477	844				
remale householder, no husband present	21 58	114 181	231 76	91 73	94 93	194 72	410 72				
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	42 19	116 97	67 39	26 16	46 31	40 26	57 62	-			
With related children under 5 years	5	16	12	8	13	-	9	-			
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	609	1 255	431	886	542	391	605				
Nanfamily hausehalder65 years and aver	518 433	1 013 546	231 157	832	419	285 68	420 191	_			
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 528	5 755	4 758	692 5 691	269 3 320	4 236	6 263				
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	112 112	714 713	1 321 1 308	384 372	431	1 027 1 027	1 745 1 721	-			
Kelated children 5 ta 17 years	93	532	954	244	422 279	749	1 181	-			
Persans 65 years and aver Persans 75 years and aver	1 354 631	2 067 916	690 129	3 358 1 172	1 316 529	570 145	646 207				
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	14										
Families Percent belaw paverty level	16 1.8	74 4.2	89 6.4	67 3.2	29 2.6	65 5.1	54 3.1				
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	7	53 68	72 81	7 9	6 16	10 29	38 45	-			
With related children under 5 years	16	15	39 48	-	16	10	17 17	-			
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	7	27 23	35	67 7	27 6	45 10	8	-			
with related children under 5 years	<u>/</u>	23 6	40 21	9 -	14 14	23 10	8 8	_			
Female householder, no husband present Househalder warked in 1989	-	38 21	18 14	=	2	14	18 11	-			
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	-	36	18	Ξ	2	-	iė	-			
Unrelated individuals	87	182	12 68	- 76	2 124	105	158				
Nanfamily hausehalder65 years and aver	63 61	104	6	64	79	54	85	-			
Persons	126	30 407	13 419	57 223	77 227	292	63 341				
Persons under 18 years	5.0 7	7.1	8.8	3.9	6.8	6.9	5.4				
Related children under 18 yearsRelated children 5 to 17 years	7	121 120	183 170	26 14	49 40	62 62	124 100				
rersons op vegrs and aver	7 70	100 38	117 28	14 113	16 94	38 47	56 82				
Persons 75 years and aver	36	13	10	71	85	13	36	-			
Persons belaw 50 percent af poverty level Persons belaw 125 percent af poverty level	61	258	155	106	58	119	128				
Persons belaw 200 percent af poverty level	142	531	800	309	310	472	590	_			

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. Dota bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manatee (County		Tatals far split tracts/BNA's in Manatee Caunty			
Area	8radenton, FL MSA	Tatal	8ayshore Gardens CDP	Bradentan city	South Bradentan CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 3.03	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	_ 190 263	190 263	16 559	36 331	19 638	441	5 094	10 421	
Native	_ 181 634	181 634 8 629	15 836 723	34 451 1 880	18 894 744	392 49	4 943 151	9 836 585	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hausehalds	_ 864	864	68	204	69	2	15	49	
Persons 5 years and aver Speak a language ather than English	_ 180 445	180 445 11 402	15 707 998	34 542 2 622	18 730 1 002	425 112	4 753 268	9 566 790	
Do nat speak English "very well"	_ 4 133	4 133 1 858	299 114	955 454	286 105	47 10	144 47	369 131	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and aver enrolled in school	_ 31 481	31 481	2 456	5 592	2 754	99	959	1 819	
Preprimary schaal Public schaal	_ 2 688 _ 1 450	2 688 1 450	171 93	579 273	242 132	6	139 110	117 73 1 430	
Elementary ar high schaal Public schoal	_ 19 426	21 239 19 426	1 626 1 514	3 707 3 377	1 612 1 483	79 79	683 668 137	1 430 1 423 272	
College Public college	- 7 554 - 6 484	7 554 6 484	659 585	1 306 1 128	900 811	14 14	118	231	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and aver		145 060	12 730	28 040	15 511	324	3 571	7 035	
Less than 9th grade th ta 12th grade, no diplama	_ 22 674	10 093 22 674	935 2 320	1 780 4 203	1 320 3 188 5 591	86 69 59	549 778 1 520	811 1 706 2 447	
High schaal graduate (includes equivalency) Same callege, na degree Assaciate degree	_ 28 983	50 861 28 983 9 059	4 932 2 476 687	9 536 5 982 1 784	2 838 790	57 57 28	343 159	2 667 1 063 389	
Bachelar's degree Graduate ar prafessianal degree	_ 15 270	15 270 8 120	906 474	3 246 1 509	1 162 622	25	102 120	261 138	
Percent high schaal graduate ar higher Percent bachelar's degree ar higher	_ 77.4	77.4 16.1	74.4 10.8	78.7 17.0	70.9 11.5	52.2 7.7	62.8 6.2	64.2 5.7	
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 44 years		1 201	1 179	1 101	1 039	1 125	1 440	1 649	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	_ 180 445	180 445	15 707	34 542	18 730	425	4 753	9 566	
Same houseDifferent hause in United States	_ 81 471	81 471 96 996	7 404 8 198	14 813 19 260	7 896 10 758	149 238	1 591 3 148	3 841 5 571	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	- 20 560 - 22 389	20 560 22 389	2 125 1 556	5 395 3 773	2 868 2 590	48 56	1 108 729	1 451 1 115 2 064	
Different MSA/PMSA	_ 9 163	44 884 9 163 1 978	3 494 1 023 105	8 434 1 658 469	4 293 1 007 76	134 	869 442 14	941 154	
Abraad JOURNEY TO WORK		1 7/0							
Warkers 16 years and aver	_ [71 900	77 346 71 900	6 797 6 442	14 945 13 989	7 839 7 188	194 185 164	2 165 1 947 1 599	4 025 3 583 2 856	
Drove alane Carpaoled Public transportatian	_ 9 611	62 289 9 611 286	5 618 824 19	11 777 2 212 120	6 197 991 31	21	348 8	727 35 368	
Other means	- 3 062 - 2 098	3 062 2 098	280 56	491 345	475 145	9 -	118 92	39	
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	- 19.2 - 57 725	19.2 57 725	18.2 4 785	19.3 11 963	18.1 6 263	14.0 160	17.1 1 773 674	17.1 2 954 921	
Central city Outside central city Warked autside MSA/PMSA af residence	- 24 276 - 33 449 - 19 621	24 276 33 449 19 621	1 724 3 061 2 012	6 547 5 416 2 982	2 696 3 567 1 576	72 88 34	1 099 392	2 033 1 071	
LABOR FORCE STATUS							4 070	0 244	
Persons 16 years and over	_ 82 461	160 496 82 461	14 254 7 270 4 972	30 999 15 821 15 172	17 167 8 425 8 007	375 220 194	4 072 2 294 2 199	8 246 4 495 4 111	
Unemplayed Percent af civilian labar force	_ 3 553	78 791 3 553 4.3	6 873 388 5.3	615 3.9	418 5.0	26 11.8	95 4.1	375 8.4	
Females 16 years and over	_ 86 229	86 229 36 529	7 928 3 254	16 976 7 178	9 603 3 957	199 58	2 146 1 002	4 396 1 846	
Unemplayed With awn children under 6 years	- 1 616 - 8 353	1 616 8 353	158 735	284 1 464	184 786 570	26 7 3	33 265 208	165 679 460	
In labar farce With own children 6 to 17 years anly In labar force	_ 8 416	5 572 8 416 6 816	434 558 539	950 1 475 1 233	658 599	34 34 36	183 166	460 433 360	
Persons 16 to 19 years	_ 6 598	6 598 2 004	587 221	1 084 401	486 164	36 13	186 73	450 259	
Unemplayed ar not in labar farceNat high schaal graduate	- 643 - 1 114	643 1 114	82 124	140 202	74 109	- 8 8	22 62 40	94 183 102	
Emplayed Unemplayed	_ 136	693 136 285	49 23 52	110 14 78	47 19 43	<u>-</u> -	40 - 22	56 25	
WORK STATUS IN 1989	265	263	JZ	,,					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989		91 577 71 036	7 896 6 147	17 564 13 877	9 329 7 149	214 152	2 509 2 007	4 943 3 878	
50 ta 52 weeks		49 697	4 230	9 482	4 914	98	1 368	2 560	
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64				10.0/0	9 964	259	2 705	5 324	
years With a mability ar self-care limitation	4 466	102 085 4 466 2 353	8 486 306 151	18 862 696 424	479 251	- - -	131 62	427 135 20	
With a mability limitation In labar farce With a self-care limitation	380 3 066	380 3 066	21 200	104 441	48 303	-	24 93	371	
With a wark disability In labar force	- 9 369 - 3 927	9 369 3 927	764 337	1 646 774	1 151 492	11 11	371 172 172	563 263 263	
Prevented from warkingNa wark disability	92 716	4 604 92 716 73 530	301 7 722 6 500	691 17 216 14 052	571 8 813 7 274	248 209	2 334 2 030	4 761 3 963	
In labar farce 65 years Civilian nonInstitutionalized persons 65 years and over		73 530 56 171	5 641	10 749	7 042	29	1 287	2 843	
With a mability ar self-care limitation	- 8 367 - 5 998	8 367 5 998	828 534	1 588 1 214	1 311 889	=	274 216	486 327 238	
With a self-care limitation	4 864	4 864	449	868	788 l	_	159	238	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts	s/BNA's in Monotee Co	ounty—Con.	Brodenton city, Monotee County					
Area	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Tract 9	Troct 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 102	3 722	9 036	1 681	441	2 212	1 086	2 760	
Notive Foreign born	974 128	3 330 392	8 558 478	1 585 96	392 49	1 967 245	958 128	2 427 333	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	29	60	46	14	2	33	29	51	
Persons 5 years and overSpeak o longuage other than English	1 006 175	3 541 565	8 478 708	1 618 146	425 112	1 996 235	990 175	2 593 430	
Do not speak English "very well" n linguisticolly isolated households	134 91	244 176	261 94	56 14	47 10	78 62	134 91	200 158	
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school reprimary school	1 90 18	518 52	1 846 189	1 29 32	99 6	335 28	190 18	366 31	
Public schoolementary or high school	8 164	42 380	95 1 161	15 65	6	24 288	8 164	21 310	
Public school	128 8	370 86	1 051 496	65 32	79 79 14	283 19	128 8	310 25 18	
Public college DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	8	64	447	32	14	12	8	18	
Persons 25 years and over	764 203	2 823 385	6 322 336	1 414 80	324 86	1 394 157	748 187	1 998 320	
th to 12th grade, no diplomoi ligh school groduate (includes equivolency)	225 157	572 1 181	877 2 243	286 445	69 59 57	402 450	225 157	320 392 867	
ome college, no degreessociate degree	77 25	353 139	1 292 462	262 45	28	279 47	77 25	194 75	
ochelor's degree graduate or professionol degree	77 -	143 50	731 381	205 91	25 -	59 -	77 -	110 40	
ercent high school graduote or higherercent bochelor's degree or higher	44.0 10.1	66.1 6.8	80.8 17.6	74.1 20.9	52.2 7.7	59.9 4.2	44.9 10.3	64.4 7.5	
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 years	1 805	1 613	1 256	819	1 125	1 619	1 805	1 673	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and overame hause	1 006	3 541	8 478	1 618	425	1 996	990	2 593	
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	261 716 321	1 849 1 614 438	4 191 4 120 581	547 1 044 359	149 238 48	550 1 385 493	261 700 305	1 342 1 173 350	
Different MSA/PMSA	117 212	395 583	719 2 554	168 458	56 134	210 475	117 212	350 275 424	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	· 66 29	198 78	266 167	59 27	38	207 61	66 29	124 78	
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	415	1 441	4 475	437	194	994	415	1 093	
Cor, truck, or van Drove alone	352 196	1 318 1 010	4 229 3 799	380 284	185 164	856 597	352 196	981 719	
Corpooledblic transportation	156 33	308 7	430 11	96 4	21	259 14	156 33	262 7	
ther means /orked ot home lean travel time to work (minutes)	25 5	65 51	95 140	27 26	9	70 54	25 5	54 51	
orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	33.6 348 134	21.6 1 142 661	17.4 2 277 829	19.9 358 208	14.0 160 72	18.8 813 518	33.6 348 134	22.1 885 501	
Outside centrol city Vorked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	214 67	481 299	1 448 2 198	150 79	88 34	295 181	214 67	384 208	
ABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	841 458 427	3 174 1 583 1 543	7 292 4 766 4 489	1 551 478	375 220	1 746 1 085 1 012	825 458 427	2 286 1 203 1 178	
Percent of civilion lobor force	31 6.8	40 2.5	268 5.6	443 35 7.3	194 26 11.8	73 6.7	31 6.8	25 2,1	
mployed	434 154	1 696 655	3 782 1 995	973 223	199 58	853 401	418 154	1 218 470	
Jnemployed Vith own children under 6 years	6 49	15 153	160 512	22 24	26 7	21 153	6 49	7 123	
In labor force Vith own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	16 29 24	96 193	342 441	17 24	3 34	86 101	16 29	74 146 104	
Not enrolled in school	7 7 7	151 154 89	396 419 115	15 32 27	34 34 36 13	68 1 33 72	24 7 7	98 76	
Not high school graduate	<u> </u>	23 52	32 26	14 14	13	39 53	<u>-</u>	23 44 32	
Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	Ξ	40 -	26	=	8 -	14 12	-	_	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	-	12	-	14	-	27	-	12	
Usually worked 35 or mare hours per week	466 370	1 741 1 374	5 010 3 982	606 453	214 152	1 159 991	466 370	1 331 1 099	
50 to 52 weeks	240	884	2 911	233	98	644	240	663	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	543	1 990	5 571	556	259	1 363	527	1 463	
With a mability or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force	56 56 45	154 76	169 140	20 9	=	91 67	56 56	121 52	
With a self-care limitation	45 21 125	123 310	22 60 465	11 55	- - 11	13 53 154	45 21 109	7 105 209	
Prevented from warking	91 27	118 159	204 223	27 14	ij	60 94	91 11	209 96 92	
lo work disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	418 357	1 680 1 397	5 106 4 281	501 415	248 209	1 209 996	418 357	1 254 1 054	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	158 52	954 192	1 712	741 175	29	259	158	593	
With o mability limitation With o self-care limitation	52 52 41	133	272 209	175 154	_	73 67	52 52	140 90	

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Manatee County										
Area	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 19.01			
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 939	6 167	962	6 549	1 131	1 243	4 086	4 276			
NativeForeign born	2 879 60	5 787 380	903 59	6 195 354	813 318	1 001 242	3 888 198	4 094 182			
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	7	41	9	27	33	74	21	21			
Persons 5 years and ever Speak o longuage other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	2 678 149 95 39	5 569 490 271 123	948 135 44 18	6 187 539 175 36	1 022 492 298 173	1 161 400 233 225	3 967 327 183 21	3 960 350 174 82			
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	671	1 280	152	1 295	331	232	447	936			
Preprimary school	96 67 509 501	111 67 1 002 995	21 21 70 60	124 59 813 785	56 42 260 260	- 220 208	31 - 327 298	- 44 19 728 582			
College Public college	66 56	167 157	61 46	358 327	15 15	12 12	89 69	164 150			
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 831	3 741	825	4 655	598	812	3 464	2 915			
less than 9th grade	275 429 843 138	560 939 1 380 460	65 180 314 159	240 551 1 467 1 055	236 68 165 73 26	158 108 339 146 61	370 630 1 416 552 174	218 369 1 165 505 176			
Associate degree Bachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree	66 19 61	206 109 87	64 33 10	340 642 360	26 14 16	- -	221 101	389 93			
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	61.6 4.4	59.9 5.2	70.3 5.2	83.0 21.5	49.2 5.0	67.2 -	71.1 9.3	79.9 16.5			
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 412	1 715	1 468	1 194	2 263	1 935	1 705	1 385			
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and ever	2 678	5 569	948	6 187	1 022	1 161	3 967	3 960			
Same house	841 1 823 670	1 963 3 498 946	507 441 88	3 045 2 999 336	359 546 104	430 628 88	2 077 1 797 148	1 605 2 282 217			
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	426 419 308	847 1 216 489	120 159 74	369 2 090 204	194 201 47	271 212 57	433 987 229	998 826 241			
JOURNEY TO WORK	14	108		143	117	103	93	73			
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or van	1 403 1 267 1 039	2 560 2 255	348 337 291	3 332 3 126 2 839	467 443 230	367 317 199	1 152 1 062 885	2 018 1 772 1 500			
Drave alone Carpooled Public tronsportation	228 8	1 774 481 35	46	287	213	118	177	272 7			
Other means Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	75 53 16.2	249 21 16.7	11	81 125 17.3	15 9 22.9	44 6 18.8	29 61 20.2	133 106 22.2			
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city Outside central city	1 132 453 679	1 846 572	257 160 97	1 642 647 995	376 72 304	321 139 182	928 336 592	1 642 491 1 151			
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	271	1 274 714	91	1 690	91	46	224	376			
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	2 201 1 473	4 572 2 865	888 380	5 370 3 556	735 504	948 417	3 706 1 235	3 257 2 095			
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force	1 428 45 3.1	2 622 243 8.5	365 15 3.9	3 338 209 5.9	467 37 7.3	367 50 12.0	1 189 46 3.7	2 054 41 2.0			
Females 16 years and over	1 115 617	2 369 1 201	478 185	2 814 1 489	320 158 37	515 171 29	1 907 533 37	1 662 889 26			
Unemployed	16 212 176	111 486 325	8 30 22 47	136 339 275	93 61	70 58 50	95 46	244 134 282			
In labor force	124 107 160	317 244 341	47 47 56	324 279 309	67 42 59	42 25	138 119 140	203 166			
Unemployed or not in labor force	62 22	218 75	13	80 32	34 	10 5 10	52 23 45	42 7 35			
Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed	62 40 -	158 89 50	8 8 -	12 12 -	34 34 -	5 5	29 7	28			
Not in lobor force WORK STATUS IN 1989	22	19	-	-	-	-	9	7			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 604 1 288	3 138 2 494	410 275	3 697 2 980	552 412	473 367	1 603 1 136	2 249 1 744 1 259			
DISABILITY	886	1 653	221	2 213	189	175	674	1 239			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 736 79	3 465 297	527 33	4 061 139	646 78	470 46	1 880 73	2 626 65 37			
With a mobility limitation	34 9	82 20	24 -	117 17	36 66	29 - 38	29 51	37 10 41			
With a work disability In labor force	61 230 104	249 404 199	18 101 22	53 309 143	78 14	50 9	242 91	158 98			
Prevented from working No work disability In labor force	117 1 506 1 343	195 3 061 2 580	67 426 343	159 3 752 3 183	56 568 468	32 420 366	140 1 638 1 036	55 2 468 1 901			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	446 98	1 037 257	361 52	1 300 233	89 47	379 32	1 753 227	631 81			
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	78 50	167 116	43 9	187 139	47 41	11 32	177 132	76 32			

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manatee (County		Tatals for split tracts/8NA's in Manatee County			
Area	Bradentan, FL MSA	Tatal	8ayshare Gardens COP	Brodentan city	South Bradentan CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 3.03	
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	2 528 11 968 11 273 380 1 535 9 250 2 786 10 653 3 797 3 075	78 791 9 242 9 242 2 528 11 968 11 273 380 1 535 9 250 2 786 10 653 3 797 3 075 3 062	6 873 548 654 240 933 1 094 39 118 842 174 1 099 463 329 340	15 172 1 612 2 161 587 2 115 2 002 62 277 1 674 483 2 201 727 635 636	8 007 731 574 230 1 222 1 260 89 189 1 336 167 1 114 523 257 315	194 15 10 18 8 34 - - 13 11 20 6 38 21	2 199 152 146 71 267 167 26 50 309 45 387 214 118 247	4 111 263 169 110 644 437 38 50 597 187 755 336 306 219	
INCOME IN 1989	7 373 8 964 19 677 15 860 15 036 9 509 2 437 2 540 26 595 33 845 57 261	84 744 3 348 7 373 8 964 19 677 15 860 15 036 9 509 2 437 2 5540 26 595 33 845 57 261 31 547	8 054 419 879 1 162 2 001 1 622 1 336 508 48 79 22 795 25 818 4 873 27 802	16 542 689 1 386 1 711 3 566 3 318 3 420 1 667 488 297 27 081 31 990 10 275 32 895	10 012 485 1 403 1 399 2 890 1 810 1 240 634 61 90 20 779 24 782 5 725 25 822 12 644	142 - 11 24 61 19 27 - - 20 761 24 268 69 33 295 8 787	2 154 115 266 343 606 443 235 122 9 15 20 059 23 603 1 389 24 633 10 121	4 270 232 610 553 1 110 908 660 130 33 34 20 750 23 919 2 843 23 856 10 021	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security incame Mean Social Security incame (dallars) With public assistance incame Mean public assistance incame (dallars)	53 827 31 831 40 226 8 812	84 744 53 827 31 831 40 226 8 812 3 239 4 605	8 054 4 822 24 957 3 925 8 379 302 4 357	16 542 10 433 29 435 7 844 8 775 748 4 741	10 012 5 953 23 780 5 153 8 596 321 3 164	142 116 24 725 24 6 188 11 8 412	2 154 1 412 23 291 927 9 048 53 3 496	4 270 2 818 22 832 1 868 8 583 196 4 002	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 516 39 809 41 690 45 439 24 865 18 689	39 516 39 809 41 690 45 439 24 865 18 689	30 753 27 770 32 557 32 695 22 534 16 623	37 732 34 469 39 468 39 147 28 429 20 162	30 189 29 100 32 046 34 521 21 976 16 400	28 489 32 986 33 921 39 581 15 200	27 222 25 303 28 697 30 569 14 804 8 132	26 761 23 866 29 534 30 174 15 891 13 316	
All Income Levels in 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	57 261 35 875 18 300 7 955 49 610 30 253 14 196 6 568 5 673 4 002 2 990 962	57 261 35 875 18 300 7 955 49 610 30 253 14 196 6 568 5 673 4 002 2 990 962	4 873 3 057 1 553 709 4 073 2 441 1 095 579 619 453 317 79	10 275 6 551 3 248 1 480 8 776 5 403 2 439 1 215 1 109 856 577 164	5 725 3 344 1 676 816 4 654 2 543 1 134 631 832 631 421	69 49 39 2 51 40 30 2 9 - -	1 389 871 467 259 1 161 739 350 202 159 87 83	2 843 1 921 1 228 631 2 252 1 444 794 430 463 367 359 166	
Nonfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and aver	34 885 27 483 15 592 187 505 32 317 31 935 22 280 56 171	34 885 27 483 15 505 32 317 31 935 22 280 56 171	3 927 3 181 2 050 16 372 2 496 2 485 1 667 5 641	7 787 6 267 3 393 34 855 5 699 5 652 3 879 10 749	5 130 4 287 2 457 19 441 2 685 2 655 1 754 7 042	103 73 354 94 78 29	1 018 765 452 4 960 1 064 1 048 707 1 287	2 031 1 427 896 10 268 2 289 2 252 1 431 2 843	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unreforted individuals Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 5 years and over Related children 1989 to poverty level:	936 1 526 749 683 391 1 028 679 833 419 6 168 3 731 2 398 15 069 8.0 4 286 3 932 2 456	2 794 4.9 1 610 1 722 936 1 526 749 683 391 1 028 679 833 419 6 168 3 731 2 398 15 069 8.0 4 286 3 932 2 656 3 499	292 6.0 182 204 94 153 88 79 30 108 73 94 46 720 455 348 1 620 9.9 423 412 287 450	478 4.7 290 295 186 244 112 98 72 169 120 132 78 1 276 808 510 2 877 8.3 768 721 455 687	317 5.5 178 163 95 169 83 58 40 140 87 97 47 1 008 705 454 1 891 9.7 366 343 236 575	11 15.9 11 11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 - - - 9 6 66 66 65 50	171 12.3 73 116 66 72 32 46 35 78 26 49 23 256 148 104 862 17.4 335 319 201	346 12.2 265 307 224 97 73 64 46 210 163 204 152 500 279 175 1 770 17.2 753 727 424 213	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5 967 22 096	5 967 22 096	561 2 434	921 4 096	729 2 847	34 132	316 1 214	798 2 387	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts	s/BNA's in Manatee Co	ounty—Con.	Brodenton city, Monotee County						
Area	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 9	Troct 1.01 Tr	roct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)		
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations. Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations. Administrative support occupations, including derical. Private household occupations. Protective service occupations. Service occupations, except protective and hausehold. Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations. Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers.	427 	1 543 115 153 49 157 130 37 130 75 330 213 108 46	4 489 624 520 140 700 679 25 103 449 48 688 243 127 143	443 65 58 8 15 71 - 12 59 8 55 39 27 26	194 15 10 18 8 34 13 11 20 6 38 21	1 012 60 28 21 94 53 - 10 182 88 223 107 59	427 	1 178 91 105 22 104 88 - 19 100 75 254 184 90		
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Hean (dollars) Families Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dallars)	371 38 89 53 98 12 63 18 - 15 382 20 120 195 20 363 9 259	1 514 87 171 342 272 247 241 108 46 - 19 426 25 608 1 038 26 346 11 409	3 610 67 245 309 638 703 802 573 108 165 32 705 37 974 2 698 36 200 15 124	886 75 195 100 231 105 100 46 6 28 18 627 25 302 328 28 250 14 897	142 	855 78 114 126 264 146 92 29 6 18 617 20 701 477 21 736 8 422	355 38 73 53 98 12 63 18 — 15 938 20 639 195 20 363 9 269	1 068 72 130 233 189 188 181 60 15 - 19 528 23 820 705 26 250 10 519		
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	371 269 19 039 135 6 382 64 3 983	1 514 969 25 560 717 7 872 121 5 022	3 610 2 774 35 592 1 276 9 071 130 4 260	886 337 28 260 570 7 411 43 2 240	142 116 24 725 24 6 188 11 8 412	855 648 22 253 279 6 456 84 2 534	355 269 19 039 119 6 569 64 3 983	1 068 731 24 006 451 7 878 95 4 441		
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 048 25 102 24 553 29 031 23 490 18 600	30 059 29 890 32 703 35 542 15 953 15 843	41 768 43 089 44 534 48 089 26 155 21 862	40 625 31 975 43 693 49 000 15 722 3 945	28 489 32 986 33 921 39 581 15 200	23 064 22 886 24 006 26 501 15 706 14 039	23 048 25 102 24 553 29 031 23 490 18 600	27 998 25 118 31 442 30 337 16 115 15 843		
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	195 154 121 69 146 122 96 53 26 9 9 9 289 176 100 933 232 232	1 038 688 384 141 887 579 282 101 116 96 84 34 669 476 292 3 492 614 601	2 698 2 051 1 120 518 2 280 1 724 884 414 299 217 169 77 1 345 967 1 817 1 791	328 195 58 34 290 157 33 27 31 18 - 615 558 448 1 419 132 127 67	69 49 39 2 51 40 30 2 9 - - - - 103 73 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	477 359 311 194 333 253 195 137 67 53 59 30 563 378 134 2 065 496 496 496	195 154 121 69 146 122 96 53 26 9 9 - 273 160 100 917 232 232 232	705 519 318 125 561 417 216 85 109 89 84 34 34 538 333 235 2 530 517 504		
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	136 158 37 19.0 32 37 32 21 16 21 16 	420 954 101 9.7 60 77 53 62 27 38 29 32 26 32 24 183 93 79 524 15.0 185 172 118	1 262 1 712 126 4.7 82 72 65 39 14 	67 741 36 11.0 25 18 - 11 - 25 25 25 18 - 102 73 61 167 11.8 23 18 18 18 67	78 29 11 15.9 11 11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 9 	286 259 10.5 23 30 30 20 7 7 - 20 6 20 20 20 20 31 33 44 315 15.3 51 13 55	136 158 37 19.0 32 37 32 21 16 21 16 	593 84 11.9 52 69 45 19 30 21 32 26 32 24 170 87 73 456 18.0 164 151 105		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	35 361	154 710	277 760	85 258	34 132	106 491	35 361	129 606		

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Monatee County										
Area	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 16	Tract 19.01			
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	1 428 71 121 54 174 83 26 30 204 21 242 119 94 189	2 622 147 81 62 415 249 21 22 437 154 499 203 189 143	365 24 48 27 53 42 - 18 30 - 76 29 18	3 338 586 465 94 566 477 25 83 298 24 419 160 62 79	467 35 5 10 42 19 - - 42 167 56 16 23 52	367 9 14 10 33 39 - - 52 44 81 55 30	1 189 79 74 17 180 187 - 86 99 52 197 111 51	2 054 237 230 38 316 257 7 41 181 222 255 88 108			
NCOME IN 1989 Households ess thon \$5,000 .5,000 to \$9,999 .10,000 to \$14,999 .15,000 to \$34,999 .25,000 to \$34,999 .35,000 to \$49,999 .50,000 to \$74,999 .75,000 to \$99,999 .75,000 to \$90,999 .75,000 to	1 089 49 99 165 324 250 117 61 9 15 22 337 25 373 725 25 121 9 553	2 152 94 307 201 561 569 300 81 25 14 22 734 24 880 1 627 23 101 8 882	446 15 41 109 83 59 60 48 31 19 167 29 891 333 26 806	2 607 25 175 189 425 500 533 514 96 150 34 803 41 413 1 941 39 409	253 21 37 57 63 51 24 28 229 30 364 239 28 438 6 828	498 31 56 74 183 121 23 10 19 628 20 680 335 20 913 8 556	1 880 70 178 220 589 244 387 128 34 30 22 328 29 451 1 381 25 301 13 697	1 487 23 51 124 312 225 342 268 62 80 35 322 47 311 1 284 37 564			
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	1 089 824 25 415 373 8 203 38 3 924	2 152 1 676 24 302 678 8 431 123 3 134	446 238 30 334 266 7 862 26 7 145	2 607 2 022 37 943 978 9 067 107 4 516	253 225 27 689 80 8 172 70 2 785	498 294 17 620 267 9 500 34 2 792	1 880 980 26 124 1 161 9 719 60 4 417	1 487 1 201 44 438 474 8 070 30 4 261			
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	28 085 24 937 29 676 30 164 14 213 9 242	25 728 22 970 29 223 29 615 13 557 11 318	34 422 51 000 34 872 51 000	46 006 50 313 48 487 53 619 30 533 30 351	30 143 27 396 32 134 31 517 29 676 10 437	22 322 20 510 23 228 21 995 16 640 17 608	33 784 36 237 34 653 38 870 16 167 17 608	50 562 49 621 52 175 55 536 23 166 14 444			
All Income Levels in 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Warried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 1899 With related children under 1899 With related children under 189 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years	780 564 335 200 636 463 245 158 90 64 64 37 463 309 164 2 866 765	1 627 1 218 885 491 1 233 895 577 306 340 269 283 160 943 525 224 6 061 1 700 1 663	333 169 66 16 326 162 66 16 7 7 7 131 113 57 962 97	1 941 1 479 774 354 1 665 1 267 640 284 186 131 96 51 994 666 309 6 492 1 225 1 199	239 196 162 97 182 165 127 92 39 25 29 5 40 14 - 110 396 396	335 206 133 71 274 145 84 45 49 49 49 26 200 163 104 1 144 310	1 381 657 210 76 1 295 612 184 76 67 36 26 - 599 499 336 4 013 434	1 284 990 550 216 1 165 880 471 192 63 54 39 12 354 203 98 4 270 1 120			
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	122 15.6 55 79 41 57	257 15.8 203 235 199 53 38	83 361 17 5.1 8 8 8	55 2.8 47 38 31 8	287 89 16.7 34 34 19 19	228 379 57 17.0 57 45 31 41	315 1 753 52 3.8 25 16 8 42 25	791 631 72 5.6 5.5 64 39 48 35 40			
With related children under 18 years	21 25 52 26 35 16 104 44 40 539 18.8 237 221 142 96	37 37 188 149 182 146 237 112 53 1 222 608 582 330 66	8 8 8 - - - 13 6 6 6 68 7.1 21 21 13 24		19 19 15 15 15 15 18 198 17.8 92 92 77	29 15 16 16 16 56 42 22 287 25.1 133 133 91 22	16 8 10 	33 21 18 14 18 12 55 6 6 13 336 7.9 148 135 82 28			
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	180 769	609 1 49 5	25 104	150 444	8 229	91 338	118 470	155 562			

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Monotee (County		Totals for split t	rocts/BNA's in Monat	ee County	
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Brodenton city	Troct 1.02	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	16 483	16 483	6 340	630	692	2 113	1 073	3 306
Native Foreign bom	_ 15 884	15 884 599	6 187 153	594 36	645 47	1 987 126	1 033 40	3 251 55
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	_ 119	119	7	7	19	21		_
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuoge other than English		14 625 752	5 634 213	583 42	595 47	1 718 183	1 008 45	2 913 89
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	_ 419	419 309	114 36	36 36	19 19	51 70	16	34
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 812	4 812	1 813	106	206	813	345	1 128
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	_ 361	436 361 3 952	181 168 1 456	- - 93	33 27 157	66 49 712	39 39 279	77 77 906
Public school	_ 3 901	3 901 424	1 441 176	93 13	157 157 16	712 712 35	273 27	897 145 145
Public college	418	418	176	13	16	35	27	145
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grode	8 786 1 741	8 786 1 741	3 367 736	429 205	341 63	783 46	637 143	1 598 209
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency)	_ 1 2 305	2 305 2 798	872 1 124	40 131	109 101	271 250	232 201	378 624 218
Some college, no degree	_ 1 106 _ 230	1 106 230	354 60	33 14	29 29	130 47	41	47
Bachelor's degree Graduote or professional degree	- 463 - 143	463 143	182 39	6 -	10 -	31 8	14 6	103 19
Percent high school groduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher		53.9 6.9	52.2 6.6	42.9 1.4	49.6 2.9	59.5 5.0	41.1 3.1	63.3 7.6
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 766	1 766	1 787	1 916	2 255	2 221	1 779	1 804
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	14 625	14 625	5 634	583	595	1 718	1 008	2 913
Same house Different house in United States	- 6 526	6 526 7 923	2 587 2 962	377 199	73 522	251 1 428	560 423	1 515
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	3 032 2 856	3 032 2 856	1 736 549	122 29	272 149	361 639	182	1 352 777 255 275
Different MSA/PMSANot in on MSA/PMSA	_ 337	1 698 337	539 138	40 8	56 45	395 33 39	143 73 25 25	2/5 45 46
JOURNEY TO WORK	- 176	176	85	7	-	39	25	
Workers 16 years and over	_ 5 473	6 241 5 473	2 251 1 872	253 217	249 217	647 586	410 353	1 294 1 084
Drove olone	_ 1 476	3 997 1 476	1 343 529	160 57	198 19	360 226 15	224 129 25	802 282 103
Public tronsportation Other means Worked at home	_ 387	284 387 97	121 209 49	9 19 8	32	22 24	24 8	94 13
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	- 19.4 - 5 291	19.4 5 291	18.9 1 944	22.1 202	14.0 232	21.0 532	19.5 366	18.3 1 138 722
Centrol city	2 575	2 716 2 575	1 187 757	138 64	119 113	219 313	22B 138	722 416 156
LABOR FORCE STATUS	- 950	950	307	51	17	115	44	130
Persons 16 years and over	_ 7 175 }	10 960 7 175	4 308 2 753	487 288	386 319	1 080 771	780 491	2 117 1 507
Employed	_ 750	6 404 750	2 334 413	268 20	272 47	669 102 13.2	410 81 16.5	1 336 171 11.3
Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and over Employed	_ 5 870	10.5 5 870 3 315	15.0 2 349 1 235	6.9 258 113	14.7 225 161	621 367	414 194	1 181 770
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	- 384 - 1 091	384 1 091	218 460	7 18	33 76	65 216	37 59	61 237
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	- 773 - 1 214	773 1 214	310 444	13 25 25	65 81	140 145 101	42 92 83	164 297 248
In lobor force	_ 1 021	1 041 1 021 265	371 463 142	18	81 1	136 58	58 5	284
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school groduote	- 201 168	201 168	90	-	=	51 42	=	50 19 27
Employed Unemployed	- 16 - 54	16 54	16 24	_	_	21	_	8 - 19
Not in lobor force WORK STATUS IN 1989	- 98	98	51	-	-	21	-	17
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	- 7 545 5 000	7 545 5 980	2 857	334 257	299 265	807 642	492 375	1 443 1 167
50 to 52 weeks	- 5 980 - 3 735	3 735	2 233 1 459	187	184	335	192	814
Ovilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64								
With a mobility ar self-core limitation	_ [828]	9 365 828	3 591 357	368 25 18	386 19	1 062 101 13	673 63 26	1 940 237 93
With a mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-care limitation	- 61 - 695	341 61 695	176 20 289	18	19	- 96	12 51	191
With a work disability	- 1 174 - 433	1 174 433	492 162	74 23 34	45 16	105 45	158 105	225 52
Prevented from working No work disability	- 648 - 8 191	648 8 191	285 3 099	34 294 248	29 341 303	49 957 726	41 515 371	149 1 715 1 434
In labor force 65 years Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 206	6 519 1 206	2 513 498	248 78	303	-	107	171
With a mobility or self-care limitation	- 338 - 274	338 274	140 110	<u>8</u>	=	-	21 21	62 52
With a self-care limitation	208	208	106	8	-	-	6	40

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Brodenton city,	Monotee County		Remainder of Monotee County					
Area	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 16	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	630	1 369	736	2 931	601	2 007	1 946	2 292	547	
NativeForeign born	594	1 361	696 40	2 876 55	573 28	1 888 119	1 939 7	2 154 138	547 -	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	7	-	-	_	-	21	-	47		
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuage other thon English Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isolated households	42 36	1 184 18 18	694 45 16	2 563 89 34	528 28 - -	1 626 183 51 70	1 768 45 28	2 077 171 146 126	547 26 -	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	106	357	228	984	206	775	467	626	115	
Preprimory school	93 93 93 13	56 56 294 294 7	39 39 170 164 19	49 49 808 799 127	33 27 157 157 16	66 49 674 674 35 35	32 16 378 369 57 51	33 33 509 509 84 84	115 97 -	
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	13	7	19	127	16	35				
Persons 25 years and over	205 40 131 33	690 184 201 228 34 7	453 90 171 131 41	1 373 166 365 486 195 39	293 45 79 101 29 29	739 46 252 246 130 33	1 153 248 293 350 177 11	1 315 270 396 318 166 44	386 161 89 101 35	
Bachelor's degree	6 - 42.9	36 - 44.2 5.2	14 6 42.4 4.4	103 19 61.3 8.9	57.7 3.4	24 8 59.7 4.3	25 49 53.1 6.4	85 36 49.4 9.2	35.2	
FERTILITY						2 275	1 518	1 377	2 636	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 916	1 772	1 647	1 786	2 459					
Persons 5 years and ever Same house Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	377 199 122 29 40 8	1 184 451 733 532 82 73 46	694 304 365 141 126 73 25 25	2 563 1 250 1 267 720 236 266 45	528 25 503 272 130 56 45	1 626 228 1 359 337 619 370 33	1 768 1 176 592 92 408 79	2 077 965 1 068 160 613 273 22	547 371 176 10 130 36	
JOURNEY TO WORK	7	_	25	46	_		_			
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von	217 160 57 9 19 8 22.1 202 138	385 320 190 130 9 50 6 16.9 348 203 145	266 234 160 74 - 2 8 21.3 222 118 104	1 125 915 671 244 103 94 13 18.7 989 623 366		539 327 212 15 22 24 20.1 499 201 298	807 758 613 145 10 26 13 20.3 680 257 423 127	977 775 561 214 106 86 10 18.6 902 461 441 75	214 214 134 80 - - 27.1 172 50 122 42	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	487	923	546	1 863	319	1 011	1 412	1 667	432	
In labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed In lobor force With own children under 6 yeors In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	288 268 20 6.9 258 113 7 18 13 - 13 - 25	525 405 120 22.9 520 204 82 119 65 63	332 266 66 19.9 285 111 37 38 21 56	1 328 1 167 161 12.1 1 041 684 57 229 164 257 208	263 235 28 10.6 195 161 14 65 65 81	716 622 94 13.1 599 353 57 216 140 137	870 797 58 6.8 752 394 20 85 79 123 99	1 067 1 016 51 4.8 921 522 31 100 76 176 144	231 214 17 7.4 201 134 - - - 23 23	
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labar force	. -	113 55 39	29 5	264 50 19	-	129 58 51	29 24	10 10]2	
Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Not in labor force	<u>-</u>	41 8 18 15	=	27 8 - 19	=	42 - 21 21	9 - - 9	=======================================]4 - - - 14	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 ar more haurs per week	- 334 - 257	554 438	344 260	1 263 1 015		752 595	908 716	1 144 898	30 -	
50 to 52 weeks DISABILITY	187	247	147	706		302	483	506	9	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation In labor farce With a self-care limitatian With a work disobility In lobar farce Prevented fram working No work disability	25 18 - 13 - 74 - 23 - 34 - 294	749 54 47 8 48 131 32 99 618	99 61 26 371	1 704 229 85 - 191 178 46 116	- - - 45 16 16 29 274	42 903	1 165 56 18 - 45 152 44 101 1 013	1 442 179 54 10 159 154 52 94	25 3 3 1: 3 2: 1! - 2: 27	
In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mebility limitation With a self-care limitation	- 78 - 8	474 1 43 33 21 29	76 14 14	1 261 153 62 52 40	-	679 - - - -	775 232 107 88 62	995 213 42 32 10	11 2 2 2	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Manatee (Caunty	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Manatee Caunty					
Area	Bradentan, FL MSA	Tatal	Bradenton city	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	
CCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	6 404 290 596 134 314 708 103 170 1 632 311 677 651 431 387	6 404 290 596 134 314 708 103 170 1 632 311 677 651 431 387	2 334 86 287 52 97 238 38 65 685 126 147 183 160 170	268 7 8 6 8 6 - 8 90 47 9 24 29 26	272 10 38 - - 68 - - 66 - 37 11 28 14	669 28 36 7 33 72 - 173 32 84 87 73 44	410 -23 49 24 21 20 -47 31 46 43 42 64	1 336 52 217 19 58 162 30 42 370 27 116 105 67	
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 ta \$7,999 \$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$510,000 or \$74,999 \$100,000 or mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars) Median incame (dallars) Per capita incame (dallars)	5 154 771 818 817 1 155 602 631 294 26 40 16 430 23 393 3 877 17 617 7 607	5 154 771 818 817 1 155 602 631 294 26 40 16 430 23 393 3 877 17 617	2 034 326 370 388 330 261 253 88 - 18 14 167 25 217 1 462 14 788 8 400	207 15 26 60 56 31 12 7 - 16 6042 19 639 150 20 682 6 648	241 39 65 15 57 40 25 - 15 208 16 236 158 14 333 5 806	576 168 64 89 143 25 87 13 316 15 751 484 7 504	362 44 62 91 54 52 38 21 — 13 182 19 326 250 18 203 6 780	1 037 172 166 145 181 135 172 48 - 18 16 153 32 751 813 17 891	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	5 154 4 182 24 930 1 212 5 326 1 041 2 659	5 154 4 182 24 930 1 212 5 326 1 041 2 659	2 034 1 582 28 307 507 5 757 381 2 394	207 186 19 004 56 6 507 23 1 588	241 212 16 491 13 10 573 29 3 333	576 489 16 613 — — 188 3 504	362 262 19 800 125 6 807 72 2 287	1 037 8115 38 060 221 5 053 178 2 205	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	23 821 24 251 33 109 38 026 13 846 12 229	23 821 24 251 33 109 38 026 13 846 12 229	23 945 26 048 35 583 48 538 12 660 10 557	21 119 20 102 23 596 24 727 17 192 14 636	16 011 15 220 25 224 25 126 6 333 6 333	12 369 10 394 24 092 25 624 8 578 6 489	22 524 21 588 27 141 23 445 10 259 12 185	28 375 31 720 42 496 57 651 14 027 12 278	
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children of to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	3 877 2 881 2 717 1 190 1 899 1 478 1 220 501 1 687 1 180 1 313 567 2 197 2 197 4 469 15 946 5 946 5 946 5 97 4 103 1 206	3 877 2 881 2 717 1 190 1 899 1 478 1 220 5 501 1 687 1 180 1 313 567 2 197 2 197 469 5 946 5 946 5 946 5 847 4 103 1 206	1 462 1 088 1 049 497 694 538 441 191 676 495 555 272 957 572 166 6 104 2 235 2 228 1 545 498	150 110 73 34 75 42 33 19 56 49 33 15 83 57 8 8 83 15	158 134 144 47 76 63 76 62 57 68 57 68 22 112 83 	484 335 421 254 73 57 57 57 38 349 224 317 182 262 92 2 044 1 063 1 045 658	250 161 180 61 167 115 118 32 56 19 35 7 179 112 64 1 073 338 338 273 107	813 609 636 294 400 321 290 121 366 271 326 153 361 224 53 3 287 1 313 1 306 926 171	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent belaw poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hausehalder 65 years and aver Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children onder 19 years	1 109 28.6 644 930 485 139 61 79 38 892 539 781 397 934 495 246 4 908 30.7 2 338 2 349 1 536 412	1 109 28.6 644 930 485 139 61 79 38 892 539 781 397 934 495 246 4 908 30.7 2 398 2 349 1 536 412	483 33.0 285 401 231 82 51 59 27 362 213 303 179 450 217 108 2 192 35.9 977 970 633 192	27 18.0 20 20 20 7 7 7 7 13 6 6 6 14 8 122 20.7 61 61 53 7	69 43.7 57 69 23 1 - 1 1 68 57 68 22 46 17 - 257 38.2 140 140 100 - 93	294 60.7 166 276 153 9 - 9 - 271 160 261 153 75 35 - 1 141 55.8 752 734 472 - 803 1 324	62 24.8 31 54 23 32 24 32 16 23 - 15 - 84 48 37 308 28.7 96 96 68 37	227 27.9 133 190 110 29 20 11 187 113 159 88 175 104 53 959 29,2 459 452 328 98	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		8rodenton city,	Manotee County		Remoinder of Monatee County					
Area	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Tract 15.02	Troct 16	
CCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and manogeriol occupotions Professionol specialty accupations Technicians ond reloted support occupotions Soles accupations Administrative support occupotians, including clericol Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Tronspartation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	7 8 6 8 6 - 8 90 47 9 24 29	405 31 17 15 20 46 - 14 139 21 14 43 27 18	266 - 233 122 11 21 8 - 39 31 14 14 29 64	1 167 45 207 19 58 128 30 36 325 27 91 86 53	235 10 38 - - 68 - - 29 - 37 11 28 14	622 28 18 7 33 62 - - 173 32 70 87 68 44	797 37 73 10 47 36 7 11 223 38 106 133 23 53	1 016 20 53 10 92 120 46 14 243 56 115 109 71 67	214 11 21 - - 15 66 24 47 12 18	
INCOME IN 1989	26 60 56 31 12 7 - 16 042 19 639 150 20 682	475 121 103 101 69 51 30 - 10 662 13 558 304 10 743 4 973	248 29 55 61 22 22 38 21 - 12 614 20 717 160 23 667 7 454	918 155 152 145 129 117 154 48 - 18 15 227 34 220 728 16 146	193 28 46 15 39 40 25 - - 18 839 17 920 147 17 768 5 929	528 160 64 89 122 20 73 - - 12 500 15 189 450 7 016 3 990	598 65 103 91 129 60 64 68 18 - 17 973 24 625 21 944 7 414	679 71 112 131 152 60 88 52 8 5 17 708 23 019 520 20 128 6 802	210 53 41 15 57 44 - - 14 333 14 758 144 16 288 9 858	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eomings Mean eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistonce income Mean public assistonce income (dallars)	19 004 56	475 335 14 790 132 4 992 148 2 689	248 187 19 984 94 7 613 33 1 728	918 713 40 259 190 5 011 161 2 389	193 175 17 892 13 10 573 29 3 333	528 441 16 037 — 188 3 504	598 476 26 434 244 4 828 127 2 908	679 587 22 701 208 4 621 164 2 453	210 139 17 865 86 3 672 41 1 305	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars) With own children under 18 years (dallars)	23 596 24 727	14 023 12 454 21 611 31 656 10 429 7 577	26 046 21 727 31 131 24 826 8 512 12 185	28 870 32 963 44 579 60 700 13 529 11 534	16 945 16 310 25 224 25 126 6 875 6 875	12 114 10 104 24 750 26 831 8 761 6 651	28 202 28 494 30 761 34 024 21 864 24 121	26 236 27 077 36 519 36 598 16 176 17 876	17 571 23 568 24 052 23 568 9 695	
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	110 73 34 75 42 33 19 56 49 33 15 83 57 8 8 589 148	304 195 203 106 106 80 41 17 184 108 148 82 264 171 655 1 338 510 510	160 125 103 39 114 94 78 32 34 19 13 	728 554 5571 278 350 289 256 105 331 248 295 153 311 190 44 2 912 1 181 1 174 819	147 134 133 36 76 63 76 25 57 57 57 57 51 11 56 46 263 263 263	450 308 392 233 61 52 50 31 341 216 309 182 238 78 1 938 1 026 1 008 635	452 324 252 90 261 186 125 52 151 108 107 25 191 146 83 1 938 586 586	520 374 305 104 266 212 159 40 220 141 124 47 263 159 74 2 252 727 703 494	144 104 39 - 79 68 21 - 65 36 18 - 87 66 48 480 115 115	
Retored children vor 1989 Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 18 yeors Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 yeors Female householder Onrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 yeors ond over Persons Percent below paverty level Persons under 18 yeors Related children under 18 yeors	78 27 18.0 20 20 20 - 7 7 7 7 - 13 6 6 6 14 8 - 122 20.7 61 61 61	325 143 148 48.7 76 127 83 5 - - 129 69 113 76 140 74 34 746 55.8 368 368 214	172 76 47 29,4 31 39 23 32 24 32 16 8 - - 77 41 30 273 37.1 83 83 55 55	819 153 29.3 29.3 119 176 110 29 20 20 11 173 99 145 88 158 88 158 87 44 4885 30.4 416 409 285	58 39.5 57 58 12 1 1 1 57 57 57 57 11 27 17 - 203 34.9 116 1100	286 63.6 158 268 153 9 - 263 152 253 153 75 35 - 110 57.3 729 711	416 232 76 16.8 44 53 20 16 52 36 45 12 109 82 68 397 20.5 152 152	494 213 88 16.9 46 52 36 17 - - 54 37 35 19 137 64 30 438 19.4 162 138 52	29 20.1	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10	351 839	35 341	89 370 1 072	39 203	- 783 1 293	87 75 566	238 649	138 223	

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed on sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Manatee County
PLACE OF BIRTH	7.0	750
All persons	759 688 71	759 688 71
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linquistically isolated households	3	3
Persons 5 years and over	708	708
Speak o language other than English Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isolated households	105 51	105 51
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	8	8
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	110 4	110 4
Public schoolElementory or high school	90 90	90 90
Public school	16 16	16 16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	502 58	502 58 132
9th to 12th grade, no diplomaHigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	132 178 76	132 178 76
Some college, no degree Associate degree Bachelor's degree	52	52
Graduate or professional degree	6	6 62.2
Percent high school graduate or higherPercent bochelor's degree or higher	62.2 1.2	1.2
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 398	1 398
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	708	708
Same house Different house in United States	160 548	160 548 199
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	199 87 219	87 219
Not in an MSA/PMSA	43	43
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	402	402
Car, truck, or van	392 306	392 306
CorpooledPublic transportotion	86	86
Other means Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10 - 21.3	10 - 21.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	309 135	309 135
Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	174 93	174 93
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	626	626
In labor force	472 407	472 407
Unemployed	65 13.8	65 13.8
Females 16 years and over	328 227	328 227
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	12 58	12 58
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	30 42 36	30 42 36
In labor force	31 26	31 26
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school groduate	13 20	13 20
EmployedUnemployed	7 -	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989	13	13
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	547 500	547 500
50 to 52 weeks	283	283
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	575	575
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	8	8
In labor force With a self-care limitation With a work disobility	8 _ 91	8 _ 91
In labor force Prevented from working	76 76 7	76 76 7
No work disability	484 396	484 396
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	45	45
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	=	=
will a Self-Cris militation	-	

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons:

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Brodenton, FL	
	MSA	Monatee County
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	407	407
Executive, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	34 10 -	34 10
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	17 58 4	17 58 4
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	88 21	88 21
Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	98 53 12 12	98 53 12 12
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	280 8	280 8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21 29	21 29
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	72 59	72 59
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	42
\$75,000 10 \$77,777	49 -	49
\$100,000 or more	27 727	27 727
Mean (dollars)	29 173 213	29 173 213
Medion income (dollors)	28 417	28 417
Per capita income (dollars)	9 818	9 818
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings	280 260	280 260
Mean eornings (dollors)	28 224 50	28 224 50
With Social Security income	3 754	3 754
With public ossistance income (dallars)	39 9 252	39 9 252
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 972 26 952 34 354 37 534	28 972 26 952 34 354 37 534
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 826	19 826
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	17 014	17 014
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989 Families	213	213
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	200 113 44	200 113 44
Householder worked in 1989	132 119	132 119
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	59 22	59 22
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	42 42	42 42
With related children under 18 years	35	35
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	10	10
Nonfamily householder	187 67	187 67
65 years ond over	30 753	30 753
Persons under 18 years	153 153	153 153
Related children under 18 yearsReloted children 5 to 17 years	102	102
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	45	45
Percent below poverty level	30 14.1	30 14.1
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	30 30	30 30
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	24	24
Householder warked in 1989	8	8
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	8 8	8
Female householder, no husband present Householder warked in 1989	15 15	15 15
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	15	15
Unrelated individuals	46	46
Nonfomily householder65 years and aver	8	8
Persons Percent belaw poverty level	98 13.0	98 13.0
Persons under 18 years	15 15	15 15
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	-	-
Persons 65 years and aver Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	8	8
Persons below 50 percent of paverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of poverty level	25 139	25 139
porcelling porcelly level and	137	137

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Inreshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject	to sampling variab	miry, see text. For the
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bradentan, FL MSA	Manatee Caunty
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	1 314 496	1 314 496
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	818	818
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	79	79
Speak a language other than English	1 205 865	1 205 865
Do nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isalated hauseholds	442 238	442 238
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	326	326
Preprimary schoolPublic school	21 17	21 17
Elementary ar high schoolPublic school	204 149	204 149
College Public callege	101 82	101 82
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	810	810
9th ta 12th grade, no diploma	141 122	141 122
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, na degree Associate degree	236 112	236 112
Bachelor's degree	50 90	50 90
Percent high school graduate or higher	59 67.5	59 67.5
Percent bachelar's degree or higher	18.4	18.4
Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 169	1 169
Persons 5 years and over	1 205 533	1 205 533
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	525 70	525 70
Remainder af this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	111 275	111 275
Not in an MSA/PMSA Abrood	69 147	69 147
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	734	734
Car, truck, or van Drave alane	734 651	734 651
CorpooledPublic tronspartation	83	83
Other means Warked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	18.8
Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence	561 185	561 185
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA af residence	376 173	376 173
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	988	988
In labar farce	759 751	759 751
Unemployed Percent of civilion labor farce	8	8
Females 16 years and overEmployed	579 409	579 409
Unemployed With own children under 6 years	102	102
In lobar farce With own children 6 ta 17 years anly	65 88	65 88
In lobar farce	88 66 38	88 66 38
Unemployed ar not in labar force Not high school graduate	11 18	11 18
Employed	7	7
Not in labor farce	11	11
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	747	747 603
Usually warked 35 ar more hours per week	603 418	418
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	933	933
With a mability ar self-care limitatian With a mobility limitatian	40 15	40 15
In labor farce With a self-care limitatian	25	25
With a work disability In labar face	68 37 15	68 37 15
Prevented fram warking Na wark disability In labar farce	865 722	865 722
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	49	49
With a mobility ar self-care limitatian With a mability limitatian	=	=
With a self-care limitation		

Census Tract or Block Numbering		
Area	Bradenton, FL	
	MSA	Manatee County
OCCUPATION		
Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations	751 26	751 26
Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations	80 63	80 63
Soles occupations	70	70 36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	36	-
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	200	200
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations	5 102	5 102
Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	125	125
Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	31 13	31 13
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	290	290
Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	23	23
\$10 000 to \$14 999	31 55	31 55
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999	56	56
\$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	41 52	41 52
\$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more	17 15	17 15
Medion (dollars)	32 273	32 273
Mean (dollors)	46 906 255	46 906 255
Median income (dollars)	34 671	34 671
Per capito income (dollors)	12 271	12 271
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
With earnings	290 274	290 274
With earnings	45 980 26	45 980 26
Mean Social Security income (dollors)	5 506	5 506
With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	18 2 143	18 2 143
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	50 618	50 618
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 543 54 231	33 543 54 231
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	36 995	36 995
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	33 293	33 293
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	13 120	13 120
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families Householder worked in 1989	255 239	255 239
With related children under 18 years	175	175
With reloted children under 5 yeors Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989	77 211	77 211
With related children under 18 years 1	195 145	195 145
With related children under 5 years	77	77
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	44 44	44 44
With reloted children under 18 years	30	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	79	79
Nonfomily householder	35	35
65 years and over	1 287	7 1 287
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	344 344	344 344
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	235	235
Persons 65 years and over	49	49
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	31	31
Percent helow poverty level	12.2	12.2
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	31 31	31 31
With related children under 5 years	15 15	15 15
nousenoider worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	15 15	15 15
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989	16 16	16 16
With related children under 18 years	16	16
With related children under 18 years	29	29
Nonfomily hauseholder65 years and over	=	-
Persons	153	153
Persons under 18 years	11.9 71	11.9 71
Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	71 26	71 26
reisons ob years and over	-	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	43	43
Persons belaw 125 percent af poverty level	253	253

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persans of Hispanic arigin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persans. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Manatee Caunty				
Area	Bradentan, FL MSA	Tatal	Bradentan city	Sauth Bradentan CDP		
PLACE OF BIRTH Ali persons	9 276	9 276	2 422	433		
Native	5 495 3 781	5 495 3 781	1 315 1 107	325 108		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	628	628	222	26		
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English	8 040 6 680	8 040 6 680	2 106 1 822	386 222		
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isalated hausehalds	3 458 1 870	3 458 1 870	931 658	67 44		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 790	2 790	761	148		
Preprimary schaalPublic schaal	233 192	233 192 2 306	71 61 615	24 16 116		
Elementary ar high school	2 306 2 227 251	2 227 2 251	612 75	101 8		
Public callege	235	235	75	8		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	4 265 1 716	4 265 1 716	1 097 439	170 21		
Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, na diplama High schaal graduate (includes equivalency)	874 739	874 739	246 202	37 67		
Some callege, na degree	514 195	514 195	129 31	25 12		
Bachelar's degree Graduate or professianal degree	149 78	149 78	38 12	8 -		
Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bochelor's degree ar higher	39.3 5.3	39.3 5.3	37.6 4.6	65.9 4.7		
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 warmen 15 to 44 years	1 628	1 628	1 662	819		
RESIDENCE IN 1985		8 040	2 106	386		
Same house	8 040 1 800 5 243	1 800 5 243	343 1 529	105 267		
Different house in United States Central city af this MSA/PMSA Remainder af this MSA/PMSA	911 1 328	911 1 328	432 324	78 59		
Different MSA/PMSA	2 521 483	2 521 483	710 63	130 - 14		
JOURNEY TO WORK	997	997	234	14		
Workers 16 years and over	4 126 3 824	4 126 3 824	1 068 971	165 144		
Drove alone	2 160 1 664	2 160 1 664	461 510	99 45		
Public transpartationOther means	30 234	30 234	30 67	21		
Warked at hame	38 22.5 3 232	38 22.5 3 232	27.6 854	26.4 96		
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city Outside central city	1 012 2 220	1 012 2 220	365 489	96 43 53		
Warked autside MSA/PMSA af residence	894	894	214	69		
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	5 956 4 494	5 956 4 494	1 554 1 219	270 204		
In labor farce Employed Unemployed	4 208 265	4 208 265	1 133 78	178 26		
Percent af civilian labar farce Females 16 years and over	5.9 2 713	5.9 2 713	6.4 678	12.7 182 98		
EmployedUnemplayed	1 558 156	1 558 156 797	370 50 205	26 22 22		
With awn children under 6 years In labar faree With awn children 6 ta 17 years only	797 497 492	497 492	91 130	22 16		
In labar farce	358 656	358 656	94 162	16 16 35 27 14 13		
Not enrolled in school Unemplayed or not in labar farce	338 117	338 117	109 52 92	14 13		
Nat high schaal graduate Emplayed	307 204	307 204 5	40 -	13		
UnemployedNot in labar farce	98	98	52	-		
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in	4.400	4 603	1 245	199		
1989 Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks	4 603 3 758 1 926	3 758 1 926	1 012 502	133 60		
DISABILITY	720					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 498	5 498	1 475 65	253		
With a mability ar self-care limitation	228 87 20	228 87 20	31 11	-		
With a self-care limitatian With a wark disability	192 237	192 237	50 61	Ξ.		
In labar farce Prevented fram warking	109 108	109 108	22 27 1 414	253		
Na wark disability In labar farce	5 261 4 316	5 261 4 316	1 177	204		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	336 48	336 48	54 11	17 -		
With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	32 41	32 41	ıī	=		

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monatee County			Brodenton city, Monatee County	Remoinder of Monatee County			
Area	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.02	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 19.01
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	470	995	902	812	829	561	1 180	534
NotiveForeign born	363 107	538 457	411 491	346 466	447 382	243 318	528 652	256 278
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	7	39	84	84	39	33	157	40
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuage other than English	377 292	843 740	822 797	732 707	697 641	488 479	984 945	476 459
Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isoloted households	125 60	434 204	385 285	347 285	371 204	298 173	572 395	263 121
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	170	358	296	296	280	176	378	150
Preprimory school	45 45	29 29	17 17	17 17	23 23	30 30	12 5	
Elementory or high school	125 125	314 314	267 267	267 267	250 250	136 136	346 346	143 143
College Public college	=	15 15	12 12	12 12	7 7	10 10	20 20	4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	134	378	384	318	315	223	446	23:
Less thon 9th grode	70 51	202 101	216 81	179 59	178 91	185 12	260 118	233 125 53
High school groduote (includes equivolency)	13	21 36	50 37	43 37	21 15	26 -	19	53 35 12
Associote degree	=	10 8	=	=	10 - -	=	36 - 13	-
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.7	19.8	22.7	25.2	14.6	11.7	15.2	23.6
FERTILITY	-	2.1		- 1	1 000	- 004	2.9	1 221
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 260	1 842	1 414	1 472	1 830	2 084	2 300	1 321
Persons 5 years and overSame house	377 44	843 35	822 168	732 114	697 19	488 61	984 128	476 273
Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	327 109	678 79	550 126	514 110	555 79	310 56	719 _5	138
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	50 139	177 257	145 267	137 255	138 229	82 162	227 355	81 53
Abrood	29 6	165 130	12 104	12 104	109 123	10 117	132 137	65
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	177	380	364	316	324	264	496	240
Cor, truck, or von Drove clone	149 123	371 179	327 164	279 116	324 139	254 57	457 178	211 104
Corpooled Public tronsportotion Other meons	26 	192	163	163	185	197 _ 10	279 	107 - 10
Worked ot home Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	9 - 18.2	37 - 26.5	37 - 26.6	19.2	24.8	6 22.1	18.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	153 37	308 94	264 142	224 122	252 77	193 19	453 44	176
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	116 24	214 72	122 100	102 92	175 72	174 71	409 43	37 139 64
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	260	534	593	519	444	340	629	338
In lobor forceEmployed	196 177	433 390	463 432	401 377	444 377 334	274 264	553 496	278 240
Percent of civilion lobor force	19 9.7	43 9.9	31 6.7	24 6.0	43 11.4	10 3.6	57 10.3	38
Employed	107 67	256 166	272 169	244 141	220 145	128 73 10	278 198	152 72
Unemployed With own children under 6 years In lobor force	19 35 35	28 76	80	80	28 69	10 64 37 29	19 150	20 53
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only In lobor force	14	47 36 27	43 63 24	43 63 36	47 23 14	29 21	116 47 47	4/
Not enrolled in school	66 46	49 19	36 75 33 12	67 25	42 19	54 34	36 22	13.7 152 72 20 53 24 44 26 23 23 23 23
Unemployed or not in lobar force Not high school groduote	29 46	19	12 33 21	12 25	19	34	12 22	23
Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	17	19 -	-	13	19	34 -	10 5 7	16 - 7
WORK STATUS IN 1989	29	-	12	12	-	-	,	,
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	185 150	467 429	407 307	366 274	411 380	284 204	575 531	265 237
50 to 52 weeks	62	189	177	144	157	31	202	105
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	001	400					400	210
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	231	498 52	570 22 9	508 22 9	424 52	320 11 11	629 17	312 19 5
With a self-core limitation	=	- 52	13	13	- - 52	11	- - 17	5 19
With o work disability	6 6	10 10	62 25	48 11	10 10	ii	13 13	Ï
Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force	225	488	25 508	25 460	414	11 309	616	312 355
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	190	423 16	432 23	390	367	274 20	540	255 26
With a mobility or self-core limitation	=	-	11 -	11	=	20 20 20	-	5
With o self-core limitotion	_	-	11	11	-	20	_	5

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of ony race. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	prisons: Date state on sample one suspect to some	Monatee County				
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Totol	Brodenton city	South Brodenton CDP		
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	4 208 138 230 56 241 338 12 72 420 1 172 441 431 340 317	4 208 138 230 56 241 33B 112 72 420 1 172 441 431 340 317	1 133 28 79 15 71 74 - 7 82 300 148 144 94	178 24 20 - - 5 - 36 14 34 30 15		
HOCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Fomtlies Medion income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors)	2 399 149 217 432 611 465 345 115 16 49 20 817 26 662 2 096 19 692 7 167	2 399 149 217 432 611 465 345 115 16 49 20 B17 26 662 2 096 19 692 7 167	648 50 90 120 141 108 111 20 B - 18 693 22 284 568 17 628 6 09B	137 - 9 66 25 12 - 8 - 17 13 984 36 187 105 15 481		
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public ossistonce income Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	2 399 2 147 25 971 273 7 020 266 4 234	2 399 2 147 25 971 273 7 020 266 4 234	648 599 22 20B 53 5 B09 111 6 471	137 113 37 876 17 10 301		
With own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	25 883 23 169 29 488 26 136 13 682 12 048	25 883 23 169 29 488 26 136 13 682 12 048	21 759 20 525 26 759 24 686 12 768 14 033	42 731 66 451 85 280 170 712 13 401 10 750		
All Income Levels in 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfomily householder 65 years ond over Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years ond over	2 096 1 761 1 605 934 1 590 1 329 1 176 669 324 258 286 177 929 303 83 9 084 3 554 3 484 2 262 336	2 096 1 761 1 605 934 1 590 1 329 1 176 669 324 258 286 177 929 303 83 9 084 3 554 3 484 2 262 336	568 497 453 250 356 332 264 132 140 101 127 77 216 80 7 2 405 959 943 627 54	105 97 67 23 43 35 17 		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles Percent below poverty level	576 27.5 454 534 371 352 275 323 207 138 101 101 125 110 333 47 18 2776 30.6 1 386 1 381 823 37	576 27.5 454 534 371 352 275 323 207 138 101 125 110 333 47 18 2 776 30.6 1 386 1 321 823 37	194 34.2 161 175 131 90 77 84 61 59 47 46 40 112 12 12 966 40.2 445 429 254 12	17 16.2 17 17 8 9 9 9 9 9 134 30.9 82 82 82 59 9		

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Manotee County			8radenton city, Manatee County	Remainder of Manotee County			
Area	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.02	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Tract 19.01
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	177 19 6 9 45 21 20 29 28	390 8 - 26 10 - 48 105 60 69 33 31	432 - 48 - 23 30 - - 12 74 74 89 42 40	377 - 48 - 15 24 - - - 74 66 75 35 40	334 - - 26 10 - - 48 105 38 59 17	264 - - - 27 - - 26 156 19 - 12 24	496 - 8 - 6 7 - 6 36 214 48 90 44 37	240 - 4 - 5 16 - 5 10 148 6 19 22 5
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more	83 - 49 15 12 7 - -	193 12 18 40 38 52 25 8	231 18 26 67 47 38 24 11	191 18 18 53 41 26 24 11	147 12 10 29 29 52 15 -	93 - 20 31 33 9 - -	302 34 42 71 90 32 23 10	125 5 5 39 59 8 9
Median (dollars) Meon (ablors) Families Median income (dollors) Per capita income (dollars)	13 661 16 906 83 13 661 2 883	23 487 24 056 165 16 250 5 161	16 023 20 463 224 16 818 5 431	16 477 20 917 191 16 477 5 284	24 145 23 490 127 14 125 4 866	23 750 24 950 93 23 750 4 000	15 204 17 476 274 15 153 4 167	18 315 18 638 125 14 562 4 895
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Sociol Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistonce income (dollars)	83 83 16 617 7 3 420	193 177 22 431 24 10 949 21 2 371	231 197 20 202 35 5 065 41 13 685	191 157 20 955 22 6 210 41 13 685	147 147 22 475 8 3 420 21 2 371	93 83 25 731 10 8 916 28 3 062	302 302 17 217 - - 38 1 947	125 120 19 055 8 2 385
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 906 16 128 17 937 20 755 19 347 10 000	20 008 17 239 23 143 20 423 16 115 11 500	20 162 19 999 24 298 22 342 15 072 17 337	20 297 19 816 25 091 22 755 15 224 17 337	17 189 16 098 19 872 19 872 16 115 11 500	24 413 24 596 24 413 24 596	15 896 16 438 15 995 16 908 10 209 10 388	16 829 15 781 17 345 15 212 21 765
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Persons under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	83 74 57 42 39 30 27 12 22 22 22 22 24 441 224 224 131	165 146 157 105 111 92 103 59 38 38 30 135 28 8 947 448 448 296 16	224 180 194 88 135 118 112 40 82 555 75 48 66 7 - 902 357 344 264 23	191 153 168 80 109 98 86 32 75 48 75 48 75 48 25 2 812 341 328 248 11	127 127 127 94 73 73 73 48 38 38 38 30 120 20 - 787 378 378	93 83 83 74 93 83 83 74 	274 254 242 157 239 219 219 141 23 23 16 106 28 - 1 180 570 555 359	12: 11: 11: 15: 84 7: 74 44 4 4 11: 53 20 19: 13:
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below paverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 yeors Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below poverty level Person under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children onder 18 years Related children onder 18 years Related children under 18 years	14 16.9 14 14 8 6 6 6 26 - 132 29.9 87 87 64	76 46.1 65 76 67 38 27 38 29 22 22 21 7 - 386 40.8 229 229 126	62 27.7 51 62 40 44 33 44 29 11 11 11 59 - 307 34.0 126 113 79	54 28.3 43 54 32 36 25 36 21 11 11 11 11 52 	56 44.1 56 56 56 18 18 18 18 22 22 22 22 22 10 298 37.9 175 175 92	19 20.4 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 10 130 24.1 60 60 45	142 51.8 122 122 75 126 106 106 59 16 16 16 49 15 	27 21.6 22 27 5 10 5 5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	58 300	137 427	72 597	65 555	130 331	_ 161	237 746	4 31

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Monatee County				
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Brodenton city	South Bradenton CDP		
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	184 270	184 270	34 708	19 387		
NativeForeign born	177 950 6 320	177 950 6 320	33 584 1 124	18 675 712		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	489	489	76	61		
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language other than English	175 250 7 288	175 250 7 288	33 166 1 482	18 511 881		
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	1 997 706	1 997 706	394 95	250 9 7		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	29 688	29 688	5 121	2 624		
Preprimary schoolPublic school	2 500 1 289	2 500 1 289	511 215	218 116		
Elementary or high school Public school	19 826 18 092	19 826 18 092 7 362	3 355 3 028 1 255	1 514 1 400 892		
College Public college	7 362 6 293	6 293	1 077	803		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	142 189	142 189	27 299	15 415 1 299		
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 099 22 084 50 321	9 099 22 084 50 321	1 561 4 001 9 393	3 164 5 5 5 6		
Some college, no degree	28 554 8 930	28 554 8 930	5 880 1 7 5 3	2 830 790		
Bachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree	15 135 8 066	15 135 8 066	3 214 1 497	1 154 622		
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	78.1 16.3	78.1 16.3	79.6 17.3	71.0 11.5		
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 182	1 182	1 060	1 028		
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	175 250	175 250	33 166	18 511		
Same house Different house in United States	80 379 93 687	80 379 93 687	14 618 18 255	7 845 10 590		
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 956 21 487	19 956 21 487	5 123 3 547	2 835 2 531 4 217		
Different MSA/PMSA	43 400 8 844 1 184	43 400 8 844 1 184	7 985 1 600 2 93	1 007 76		
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	74 606	74 606	14 203	7 763		
Car, truck, or van	69 339 60 859	69 339 60 859	13 2 90 11 42 9	7 119 6 142		
Public transportation	8 480 270	8 480 270	1 861 104	977 31		
Other means	2 918 2 079	2 918 2 079 19.1	464 345 18.9	468 145 18.1		
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	19.1 55 646 23 490	55 646 23 490	11 391 6 284	6 208 2 665		
Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	23 490 32 156 18 960	32 156 18 960	5 107 2 812	3 543 1 555		
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	156 543	156 543	29 965	17 046		
In lobor forceEmployed	79 5 04 7 5 9 77	79 504 7 5 9 77	14 982 14 373	8 342 7 931		
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and over	3 410 4.3 84 465	3 410 4.3 84 465	575 3.8 16 540	411 4,9 9 527		
EmployedUnemployed	35 501 1 531	35 501 1 531	6 916 256	3 918 177		
With own children under 6 years	7 879 5 26 3	7 879 5 26 3	1 343 880	779 563 642		
With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force Persons 16 to 19 years	8 133 6 606	8 133 6 606 6 128	1 402 1 180 997	583 478 164		
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	6 128 1 773 596	1 773 596	322 107	164 74		
Not high school graduate Employed	895 521	895 521	135 76	74 109 47 19		
Unemployed Not in labor force	131 243	131 243	14 45	43		
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in				0.047		
1989	88 519 68 618 48 409	88 519 68 618 48 409	16 673 13 161 9 108	9 246 7 090 4 871		
DISABILITY	40 407	40 407				
Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	98 455	98 455 4 317	17 888 652	9 860 479		
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force	4 317 2 289 364	2 289 364	393 93	251 48		
With a self-care limitation	2 949 9 188	2 949 9 188	412 1 608	303 1 151		
In labor force Prevented from working	3 845 4 525 89 247	3 845 4 525 89 267	757 682 16 280	492 571 8 709		
No work disability	89 267 70 685	70 685	13 242	7 191		
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55 902 8 330	55 902 8 330	10 706 1 588	7 025 1 311		
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	5 966 4 834	5 966 4 834	1 214 868	889 788		

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monatee County			Bradenton city, Manotee County				
	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.02	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 19.01
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	4 884	9 786	3 222	2 322	5 672	570	792	4 050
NotiveForeign born	4 759 125	9 512 274	3 124 98	2 270 52	5 539 133	570 —	763 29	3 965 85
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isalated households	8	27	9	-	19	_	_	
Persons 5 years and over Speak a longuoge other than English Do not speak English "very well"	4 593 145 72	9 027 335 94	3 101 142 24	2 215 69 6	5 150 115 51	534 13	792 31 8	3 754 161 38
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	8	27	18	-	19	=	ž	-
Preprimary school	844 94	1 610 100	402 35	250 14	1 142 100	1 55 26	81	892
Public school Elementary or high school Public school	65 613 598	56 1 246 1 239	25 293 283	223 223	56 875 868	12 124 124	81 69	16 691 545
College Public college	137 118	264 223	74 52	13	167 157	5 5	=	545 160 146
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	3 500	6 786	2 616	1 845	3 540	375	674	2 790
Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	510 759	686 1 640	304 503	264 345	452 883	51 56	90 70	163 336
High school groduate (includes equivolency)	1 507 343	2 655 1 027	1 145 332	838 173	1 368 445	139 73	333 146	1 148 493
Assaciate degreeBochelor's degree Groduate or prafessionol degree	159 102 120	379 261 138	139 143 50	75 110 40	196 109 87	26 14 16	35 -	168 389 93
Percent high school graduote or higher	63.7	65.7	69.2	67.0	62.3	71.5	76.3	82.1
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	6.3	5.9	7.4	8.1	5.5	8.0	1 47/	17.3
RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 431	1 625	1 498	1 471	1 689	2 483	1 476	1 404
Persons 5 years and over	4 593 1 566	9 027 3 825	3 101 1 758	2 215 1 305	5 150 1 963	534 298	792 397	3 754 1 522
Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	3 019 1 014 700	5 130 1 389 982	1 343 410 320	910 322	3 154 884 753	236 48 112	395 88 158	2 224 213 977
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	863 442	1 964 795	427 186	208 268 112	1 125 392	39 37	113 36	793 241
Abroad	8	72	-		33	-	-	8
Workers 16 years and over	2 074 1 865	3 781 3 348	1 219 1 106	907 805	2 364 2 059	203 189	208 180	1 866 1 63 0
Drove olone	1 523 342	2 758 590	904 202	649 156	1 708 351	173 16	143 37	1 445 185
Public transportation	8 109	35 359	7 55	7 44	35 249	_ 5	28	7 123 106
Norked at home Nean travel time to work (minutes) Norked in MSA/PMSA of residence	92 17.2	39 17.0	51 21.1	51 21.5	21 16.3	20.3	15.0	22.3
Central city	1 688 642 1 046	2 742 860 1 882	981 560 421	752 420 332	1 682 520 1 162	183 53 130	199 107 92	1 522 454 1 068
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	386	1 039	238	155	682	20	'9	344
Persons 16 years and over	3 965 2 203	7 893 4 206	2 828	2 002	4 283	395 230	726 218	3 083 1 943
EmployedUnemployed	2 108 2 108 95	3 857 340	1 302 1 269 33	972 947 25	2 624 2 416 208	203 27	208 10	1 902 41
Percent of civilion labor force	4.3 2 105	8.1 4 243	2.5 1 548	2.6 1 098	7.9 2 237	11.7 192	4.6 431	2.1 1 584
Employed Jnemplayed With own children under 6 years	977 33	1 759 145	548 15	391 _7	1 127 91	85 27 29	118 10	833 26
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	253 196 174	635 438 420	101 65 162	71 43 115	442 303 317	29 24 38	10 10 43	231 130 272
Persons 16 to 19 years	166 162	347 408	131 121	84 73	244 306	21 5	35 15	193 143
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	64 22	240 94	56 11	51 11	199 75	<u>-</u> -	=	19
Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed	53 31	164 83 56	19 19	19 19	139 70	-	=	12 12
Not in labor force	22	25	=	=	50 19	=	Ξ	_
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 424	4 405	1 470	1 000		0/0	051	2 130
Usuolly worked 35 or more haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 937 1 320	4 625 3 598 2 445	1 470 1 156 768	1 089 902 568	2 868 2 255 1 570	268 208 158	251 156 96	1 633 1 206
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	, 525	1 43	750	300	1 370	130	,,	, 200
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 598 131	4 997 393	1 656 132	1 1 79	3 186 263	326 67	248 46	2 460 46
In labor force	62 24	135 20	67	43 7	82 20	25	29	46 32 5
With a self-care limitation	93 365	337 553	110 264	92 177	215 394	55 67	38 50	22 158
Prevented from warking	166 172 2 233	253 263 4 444	93 150 1 392	85 83 1 002	189 195 2 792	14 45 259	9 32 198	98 55 2 302
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	1 945	3 684	1 147	834	2 349	194	167	1 754
With a mobility ar self-care limitation	1 287 274	2 827 486	942 192	593 140	1 037 257	69 27	379 32	623 76
With a self-care limitation	216 159	327 238	133 90	90 81	167 116	27 21	11 32	76 27

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons, Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Manatee Caunty				
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Tatal	Bradentan city	South 8radentan CDP		
CCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Prafessianal specialty occupations Technicians and related support accupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private hausehold accupations Protective service occupations Service accupations, except protective and hausehold Farming, forestry, and fishing accupations	75 977 9 152 9 089 2 487 11 769 10 998 372 1 482 8 942 2 091	75 977 9 152 9 089 2 487 11 769 10 998 372 1 482 8 942 2 091	14 373 1 584 2 120 572 2 070 1 949 62 270 1 592 310	7 931 724 566 230 1 222 1 255 89 189 1 318		
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine aperators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving accupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10 373 3 481 2 879 2 862	10 373 3 481 2 879 2 862	2 112 602 549 581	1 106 507 257 315		
New Part	83 209 3 292 7 226 8 731 19 323 15 543 14 722 9 437 2 421 2 514 26 636 33 940 55 992 31 697	83 209 3 292 7 226 8 731 19 323 15 543 14 722 9 437 2 421 2 514 26 636 33 940 55 992 31 697	16 096 657 1 339 1 620 3 473 3 265 3 309 1 656 480 297 27 230 32 211 9 895 33 222	9 950 485 1 394 1 366 2 890 1 798 1 240 626 61 90 20 815 24 814 5 695		
Per capita income (dallars) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	15 435 83 209	15 435 83 209	15 373 16 096	12 720 9 950		
With earnings (dollars) Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars)	52 479 31 947 39 983 8 821 3 087 4 713	52 479 31 947 39 983 8 821 3 087 4 713	10 012 29 655 7 802 8 789 686 4 971	5 915 23 841 5 136 8 5 590 321 3 164		
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present	39 761 40 641 41 869 46 291	39 761 40 641 41 869 46 291	38 268 35 723 39 751 39 943	30 217 29 287 32 019 34 521 22 085		
(doilars) With own children under 18 years (doilars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	25 222 19 054	25 222 19 054	29 624 21 055	16 510		
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	56 074 34 980 17 956 7 715 48 360 29 281 13 710 6 307 5 765 4 105 3 151 978	56 071 34 966 17 959 7 724 48 357 29 267 13 713 6 316 5 765 4 105 3 151 978	10 043 6 344 3 223 1 409 8 541 5 209 2 389 1 198 1 164 895 642 144	5 720 3 363 1 709 855 4 633 2 557 1 159 647 850 638 431		
Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and aver	34 119 27 119 15 422 181 673 30 128 29 834 20 920 55 595	34 116 27 116 15 419 181 667 30 128 29 834 20 920 55 597	7 564 6 146 3 319 33 323 5 071 5 037 3 511 10 587	5 101 4 259 2 429 19 252 2 549 2 519 1 648 6 983		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. With related children under 18 years. Hausehalder warked in 1989 Hausehalder warked in 1989	2 747 4.9 1 561 1 713 875 1 418 659 596 332 1 133 752	2 747 4.9 1 561 1 713 875 1 418 659 596 332 1 133	516 5.2 296 316 151 238 111 91 65 236 150	323 5.7 184 189 121 166 91 66 48 150		
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and over	7 52 955 449 5 906 3 609 2 330 13 634 7.5 3 412 3 146 2 191 3 419	7 52 955 449 5 906 3 609 2 330 13 634 7 .5 3 412 3 146 2 191 3 419	183 73 1 173 740 468 2 385 7.2 463 429 302 650	107 66 984 688 437 1 791 9.3 284 261 177 558		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty levei: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	5 623 20 118	5 623 20 123	866 3 389	698 2 777		

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split to	racts/8NA's in Manate	e County	Bradenton city, Manatee County	Remainder of Manatee County			
Area	Tract 1.04	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 19.0
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Soles occupations	2 108 152 146 71 253	3 857 263 169 110 618	1 269 115 143 49 149	947 91 95 22 104	2 416 147 81 62 389	203 35 5 10	208 9 14 10 27 32	1 902 237 222 38 311
Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	167 20 50 300 32 372 208 118 219	427 38 50 556 97 722 306 282 219	116 	80 - 19 100 34 204 109 55 34	239 21 22 396 64 488 183 181	19 - 16 11 37 16 11 28	32 - 33 7 55 5 16	34 17 14: 24' 6' 10: 6'
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999	2 130 115 266 335 597 443 228 122	4 136 220 592 532 1 091 872 640 122 33	1 370 69 163 275 266 237 217 97 46	952 54 130 180 189 178 157 49	2 053 82 297 180 551 533 290 81 25	160 - 21 17 26 30 42 24	385 31 34 43 156 102 9 10	1 43/ 14 44 12/ 28/ 217 333 26/ 6/
\$100,000 or more Median (dallars) Families Median income (dollars) Per capita income (dollars)	15 20 156 23 626 1 365 24 769 10 418	34 20 713 23 908 2 737 24 337 10 308	20 455 26 170 901 30 055 12 215	20 163 24 048 589 27 969 11 318	14 22 826 25 019 1 548 24 519 9 199	31 538 33 510 146 31 731 9 613	19 814 20 809 233 21 779 10 711	35 98 35 98 48 283 1 23 1 38 305
With earnings (dollars) With Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance incame (dollars)	2 130 1 388 23 339 920 9 091 53 3 496	4 136 2 700 22 864 1 852 8 530 175 4 197	1 370 843 26 116 693 7 954 111 5 258	952 633 23 895 440 7 867 85 4 681	2 053 1 577 24 523 678 8 431 102 3 292	160 142 28 833 70 8 066 42 2 600	385 181 16 114 267 9 500 16 4 467	1 43 1 15: 45 35: 47: 8 07: 2: 4 94:
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 322 25 749 28 796 30 971	27 099 24 733 29 696 31 116	31 626 35 323 33 655 40 647	29 392 28 570 32 238 33 026	26 454 24 197 29 682 30 790 14 065	33 793 30 825 40 202 46 873 29 676	23 898 24 452 24 095 27 700 22 329	51 93: 52 10: 53 02: 57 080
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Families	8 132 1 366	13 818 2 739	18 939 964	18 939 660	11 764 1 547	10 437 159	22 329 254	14 444
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	870 543 288 1 141 728 413 231 173 108 40	1 815 1 219 631 2 060 1 274 657 375 552 432 478 212	608 358 97 801 512 255 74 126 90 92	497 342 114 484 370 216 78 139 121 115	1 107 859 488 1 060 733 427 244 448 335 412 224	104 80 30 77 64 33 8 56 26 33	98 73 24 200 62 31 - 54 36 42 24	927 488 20 1 103 824 429 186 77 63
Unretared Individuels for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	1 119 853 457 4 821 945 929 645 1 279	1 874 1 361 859 9 601 2 045 2 008 1 266 2 757	609 462 257 3 011 444 444 323 881	482 357 209 2 124 347 347 240 523	812 478 204 5 561 1 515 1 478 939 996	46 30 - 599 180 180 144 75	191 175 129 741 91 91 91	331 233 126 4 052 1 055 1 055 759 641
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level. Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. Femcle householder, no husband present	196 14.4 110 150 87 82 41 56 45	382 14.0 276 349 215 78 54 45 36	100 11.1 48 50 22 44 20 11	112 19.0 79 81 35 44 29 20	312 20.2 215 296 208 43 28 27 27	36 24.7 14 23 17 	19 8.2 13 19 19 - -	62 5.0 50 54 34 38 30 30 16
Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Persons Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children of a 17 years Persons 65 years and aver	100 55 80 35 286 165 104 858 17.8 282 266 171 172	281 209 281 169 491 275 163 16.3 580 554 331 204	56 28 39 11 143 85 71 382 12.7 93 93 73	68 50 61 24 137 79 65 350 16.5 72 72 60 82	269 187 269 181 253 126 53 1 115 20.1 478 452 260 66	22 6 15 9 16 8 91 15.2 32 32 32 32 20	19 13 19 19 55 46 37 95 12.8 9	18 14 18 12 29 6 6 13 266 6.6 121 121 72 23
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	289 1 179	754 2 142	115 438	100 407	591 1 363	16 97	48 123 •	108 471

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manote	County			Totals for split tro	acts/BNA's in M	anatee County	
Area	8radenton, FL MSA	Total	8ayshore Gar- dens CDP	8radenton city	South Braden- ton CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 2	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.03
All housing units	. 115 245	115 245	10 058	22 123	13 354	437	3 250	6 336	6 131	685
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	15 134 19 193 17 183 183 19 20 861 12 414 18 3 634	2 694 15 134 19 193 37 183 20 861 12 414 3 634 4 132	72 627 1 071 4 629 2 390 1 070 152 47	543 2 841 4 085 6 319 2 927 2 526 1 072 1 810	101 916 2 210 4 250 3 322 1 869 470 216	- 3 54 49 148 39 61 83	16 185 654 781 670 519 308 117	130 488 404 2 133 2 340 601 140 100	23 441 1 239 2 672 1 057 560 77 62	41 165 225 135 66 - 53
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	19 007 58 080 31 174 4 663	1 508 19 007 58 080 31 174 4 663 813	137 1 682 5 993 1 913 317 16	761 4 422 10 506 5 634 689 111	101 3 644 7 752 1 647 195 15	20 6 221 181 5 4	32 933 1 624 567 67 27	1 673 4 106 466 79 12	74 822 3 686 1 426 123	- 143 440 94 8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	3 595	9 588 3 595 5 372	1 251 326 503	2 363 967 964	1 742 873 708	Ξ	298 111 136	339 123 149	12 173 49	=======================================
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	- 109 226 - 102 788 - 297 - 97 - 113	114 750 109 226 102 788 297 97 113 91 060	10 004 9 976 9 819 19 - 19 8 163	21 849 21 888 21 864 73 8 50 18 871	13 326 13 100 13 020 - - - - 10 287	437 437 437 - - - -	3 239 3 110 2 548 - - - 2 534	6 336 6 139 6 054 18 10 -	6 096 5 998 5 965 6 - - - 4 953	685 685 670 - - - 617
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	. 71 000	71 000	0 103	10 0/1	10 207	400	2 354	4 237	4 700	•
Utility gas	6 537 77 019 3 411 709	2 714 6 537 77 019 3 411 709 670	605 538 6 849 121 10 40	839 917 15 773 1 009 163 170	112 1 163 8 685 241 50 36	37 49 206 92 6 10	42 294 2 010 121 50 17	181 567 3 365 87 7 32	57 388 4 359 106 12 31	22 545 36 14
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	- 44 641 - 31 098 - 9 195	6 126 44 641 31 098 9 195 1.5	662 4 528 2 371 602 1.4	2 097 9 479 5 935 1 360 1.4	1 029 6 004 2 691 563 1.3	32 171 179 18 1.5	295 1 382 709 148 1.3	293 3 227 634 85 1.1	489 2 711 1 360 393 1.3	4 198 317 98 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	7 274 20 556 12 732 16 312 7 700 26 486 12 889 9 925 2 569 814	64 574 7 274 20 556 12 732 16 312 7 700 26 486 12 889 9 925 2 569 814 289	5 372 521 1 476 1 042 1 692 641 2 791 1 282 1 070 301 138	11 533 1 273 3 568 2 651 2 759 1 282 7 338 3 848 2 495 706 190	6 106 899 1 572 1 213 1 569 853 4 181 2 023 1 568 409 131 50	183 6 24 32 49 72 217 109 80 19	1 406 206 420 287 256 237 1 128 575 462 91	3 704 393 924 744 1 186 457 535 231 216 45 30	2 479 249 635 491 760 344 2 474 1 306 925 166 77	582 30 186 164 120 82 35 22 13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	36 738 31 839 523 523 3 825 90 88 239 2 611 2 10	4 697 36 738 31 839 39 523 3 825 90 850 88 239 2 611 210 180	316 3 768 3 151 - 28 551 8 144 7 999 145 19	7 187 5 581 - 124 1 158 18 813 18 198 615 58	527 4 878 3 853 - 97 686 10 287 10 136 - -	77 64 64 - 5 400 365 35 - -	326 910 773 - 156 2 534 2 362 172 - -	67 3 092 2 874 10 31 240 4 229 4 220 9 10	665 1 884 1 604 10 208 4 953 4 632 321	243 243 - 4 617 617 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	- 36 346 - 24 592 - 8 697 - 4 171	36 346 24 592 8 697 4 171 4 526	26 890 22 011 803 407 396	35 183 23 848 2 122 777	25 519 22 710 1 109 577 532	22 178 19 673 68 9	23 722 19 998 474 179 295	20 731 21 748 386 288 98	24 318 20 976 959 213 746	43 924 19 037 57 40

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for s	split trocts/8NA's	in Monotee Coun	ry—Con.			
Area	Troct 4.04	Troct 4.05	Troct 4.06	Troct 5.01	Troct 5.04	Troct 6.02	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 9	Troct 10
All housing units	5 010	1 272	2 029	1 336	1 487	4 567	759	3 621	4 395	2 940
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	96 1 341 1 799 1 336 343 64 —	5 34 106 539 259 263 41 25	130 450 586 547 260 29 16	6 88 67 80 275 450 230 140	10 278 266 397 351 135 39	174 744 1 457 1 194 723 172 103	23 62 194 160 177 71 72	103 268 562 1 129 651 499 175 234	22 432 620 1 877 777 459 60 148	22 9 50 747 1 158 892 34 28
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	44 569 2 879 1 405 113	92 483 525 146 26	386 1 049 493 79 22	12 72 579 584 89	88 627 671 101	180 1 437 2 297 575 63 15	80 155 229 252 33 10	26 1 323 1 080 1 058 134	8 273 1 748 2 025 326 15	592 1 411 825 104 8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	1 126 410 263	254 23 42	730 110 291	Ξ	99 71 22	491 279 220	=	14 -	82 108 39	182 8 24
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Sowage disposol, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	5 010 4 984 4 975 - - - - 4 391	1 272 1 258 1 267 - - - - 1 190	2 029 2 029 2 029 - - - - 1 673	1 331 1 304 1 331 - - - - 1 231	1 480 1 487 1 487 - - - - 1 373	4 434 4 511 4 502 - - - - 3 729	759 750 721 41 8 24 635	3 609 3 407 3 405 13 - 7	4 395 4 255 4 175 14 8 -	2 930 2 932 2 923 - - - 2 292
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	53 68 4 270 - -	18 1 108 58 6	16 - 1 641 7 - 9	18 81 996 118 7	5 56 1 273 34 5	103 353 3 034 179 48 12	63 100 366 98 - 8	189 339 1 911 232 33 21	165 114 3 318 205 36 7	483 298 1 502 9 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	209 2 505 1 381 296 1.4	12 525 541 112 1.7	49 936 543 145 1.5	52 410 549 220 1.8	54 570 549 200 1.7	547 2 114 847 221 1.2	140 266 163 66 1.3	400 1 358 719 248 1.3	79 1 415 1 701 650 1.8	147 1 285 660 200 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 er earlier	3 298 265 1 386 1 036 523 88 1 093 502 522 69	1 108 83 243 200 365 217 82 44 22 9	1 311 158 501 267 307 78 362 159 175 22 6	975 97 299 155 226 198 256 127 101 15	1 087 142 325 212 282 126 286 164 96 26	2 079 177 578 446 570 308 1 650 608 662 205 122 53	328 26 64 35 106 97 307 164 110 33	1 696 215 320 336 579 246 1 029 525 317 116 45 26	2 877 239 775 549 978 336 968 414 482 49 23	2 085 160 522 359 551 493 207 121 38 28 11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	18 2 296 1 919 - 189 4 391 4 354 37 - -	- 550 535 - 7 1 190 1 176 14 - -	21 709 625 — 27 1 673 1 650 23 —	52 354 345 5 44 1 231 1 202 29 -	5 445 418 - 5 24 1 373 1 356 17 - -	189 2 015 1 276 	110 139 84 - 6 45 603 532 71 32 32	368 749 651 - 36 103 2 718 2 470 248 7 7	90 1 127 1 091 - 65 3 837 3 762 75 8 8	31 1 218 1 168 - 12 147 2 292 2 292 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	39 614 32 485 151 89 62	39 244 40 216 66 62 4	39 895 30 028 41 17 24	31 971 27 931 82 61 21	33 366 30 110 47 35 12	25 521 20 200 373 190 183	24 300 15 010 187 61 126	31 175 17 014 592 210 382	40 605 27 287 257 121 136	24 770 18 590 109 71 38

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	ī	otals for split tract	s/8NA's in Manatee	County—Con.			Bayshore Gardens CDI	P, Manatee County	
Area	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03	Troct 12.04	Tract 20.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
All housing units	4 441	1 948	1 788	2 120	3 207	4 606	2 938	1 246	1 268
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	134 1 628 1 331 1 113 158 63 7	27 148 397 322 675 151 228	148 253 673 398 253 15	329 695 395 463 166 25 33	132 419 1 024 1 230 226 119 27 30	43 420 489 1 921 1 198 414 104	23 143 431 1 697 439 167 27	6 64 142 702 197 101 21	- 9 309 556 388 - 6
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	20 575 2 951 807 83 5	123 601 965 169 90	88 116 470 812 224 78	- 112 759 925 280 44	68 793 1 219 975 139 13	63 887 3 048 542 66	74 650 1 792 353 69	121 681 331 105 8	24 472 687 77 8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vacant condominium housing units	1 520 443 724	12 - -	17 5	186 207 278	35 7 29	1 087 220 465	74 27	21 24 -	143 8 11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	4 423 4 441 4 425 11 11 -	1 948 1 926 1 933 - - - - 1 813	1 700 1 780 1 756 - - - 1 605	2 120 2 104 1 994 - - - 1 687	3 207 2 912 2 245 - - - - 2 783	4 577 4 593 4 558 19 - 19 3 697	2 923 2 874 2 794 - - - - 2 196	1 246 1 241 1 199 - - - 1 104	1 258 1 268 1 268 - - - - 1 166
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	3 710	1 013	1 603	1 007	1 763	3 077	2 170	1 104	1 100
Utility gas	73 8 3 314 23 -	50 47 1 573 131 5 7	7 18 1 492 79 9	17 9 1 636 11 14	21 161 2 482 53 52 14	108 202 3 328 42 -	34 279 1 800 54 6 23	72 40 967 21 4	391 17 754 4 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	79 1 794 1 270 275 1.5	63 540 874 336 1.9	101 414 776 314 1.9	555 869 263 1.9	55 1 269 1 052 407 1.7	378 2 138 929 252 1.3	224 1 398 510 64 1.2	13 480 471 140 1.7	47 512 461 146 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990	1 957 402 775 496 223 61 1 461 921 450 74	1 553 138 399 261 502 253 260 157 77 21 5	1 240 68 430 182 430 130 365 228 113 19	1 313 188 608 225 254 38 374 278 66 30	1 773 212 609 388 453 111 1 010 496 321 180 13	2 209 222 707 470 566 244 1 488 685 547 182 74	1 336 122 331 261 493 129 860 384 317 101 58	751 70 166 133 323 59 353 151 185 11 6	1 076 107 272 178 310 209 90 62 21 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	107 1 291 1 108 11 - 26 3 407 3 369 38 11 11	33 514 500 	70 400 312 48 87 1 605 1 582 23 - -	382 339 - - 1 687 1 668 19 - -	41 763 581 - 55 2 783 2 752 31 - -	106 1 701 1 370 	164 1 230 970 10 174 2 196 2 147 49	38 339 321 - 13 1 104 1 067 37 - -	8 498 490 - - 47 1 166 1 166 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	50 251 30 900 199 71 128	50 546 26 475 77 61 16	56 034 23 344 107 44 63	70 691 36 506 55 40 15	37 914 27 007 218 130 88	26 406 22 240 379 227 152	24 116 19 735 262 90 172	29 107 24 402 129 57 72	29 781 30 582 33 33 —

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Brodenton city, N	Nonotee County				
Area	Troct 1.01	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.05 (pt.)	Troct 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Troct 5.03
All housing units	1 178	437	1 602	-	8	3 614	427	1 500	741	1 968
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	8 91 89 580 84 105 29 192	- 3 54 49 148 39 61 83	15 50 56 230 318 440 132 361	-	- 3 - - - - 5	33 1 079 1 516 933 18 17 —	13 88 282 25 13 6	93 348 571 425 29 13 16	28 19 43 87 313 160 91	6 38 289 1 233 265 91 30 16
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	220 424 388 100 29 17	20 6 221 181 5 4	79 356 785 323 40 19	=	- - 8 - -	30 454 2 085 960 85	81 293 40 13	376 775 293 49 7	22 367 299 53	99 736 963 170
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	107 80 91	=	11 102 11	= =	<u>-</u>	826 329 98	254 23 42	615 96 274	=	226 61 50
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 170 1 174 1 122 -	437 437 437 -	1 591 1 602 1 598 8 -	=	8 8 3 	3 614 3 588 3 587 -	427 413 422 - -	1 500 1 500 1 500 - -	736 736 736 - -	1 968 1 946 1 954 - -
Occupied housing units	957	400	1 346	-	5	3 332	375	1 184	682	1 865
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	73 62 733 47 17 25	37 49 206 92 6 10	161 141 776 209 35 24	- - - -	- 5 - -	13 6 3 313 - -	- 358 11 6	16 - 1 159 - - 9	12 42 536 79 7 6	37 68 1 744 7 9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	263 501 181 12 .9	32 171 179 18 1.5	352 617 275 102 1.1	= = =	- - - 5 3.0	188 1 835 1 135 174 1,4	255 116 4 1.3	49 753 330 52 1.3	25 232 305 120 1.8	44 737 824 260 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	300 32 109 52 38 69 657 264 250 105 38	183 6 24 32 49 72 217 109 80 19	500 54 92 106 66 182 846 384 301 96 20		5	2 510 185 1 125 843 324 33 822 346 421 55	344 51 44 112 126 11 31 14 17	870 109 348 237 169 7 314 136 156 22	560 47 179 83 113 138 122 52 59 11	1 540 209 376 296 593 66 325 245 53 13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		_	45	_	_	_	_	_		Í
No telephone in unit	103 596 192 — 223 957 895 62 —	77 64 64 - - 5 400 365 35 - -	350 310 225 14 107 1 338 1 231 107 8	-	- - - - 5 5 - -	10 1 808 1 477 - 168 3 332 3 325 7 - -	259 251 - - 375 375 375	21 576 492 - 27 1 184 1 170 14 - -	19 194 189 - 5 25 682 676 6 - -	13 684 618 - 44 1 865 1 843 22 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	38 171 19 492 151 41 110	22 178 19 673 68 9 59	21 547 16 282 339 41 298	-	34 255 - - - -	41 827 32 972 98 65 33	28 167 28 586 42 42	39 006 29 932 35 17 18	30 484 26 004 59 48 11	38 661 29 594 85 49 36

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Bradenton city, Manatee County—Con.											
Area	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)		
All housing units	652	1 469	1 665	672	2 635	564	598	352	742	1 299		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	10 164 157 240 67 5 4	14 19 89 93 199 336 225 494	33 56 423 666 324 95 68	23 45 151 151 159 71 72	40 79 314 827 594 411 167 203	23 459 68 7 - - 7	- 15 16 90 226 77 174	18 37 147 130 10 5	301 285 85 45 12 9	111 534 595 44 15		
BEDROOMS												
No bedroom	14 297 315 26	85 324 665 326 46 23	121 606 598 308 32	80 126 218 205 33 10	19 773 939 818 86	258 281 25 -	54 223 268 22 31	79 100 160 13 —	87 547 108 -	28 262 928 81 - -		
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS												
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	66 19 6	13 17 6	50 18 50	Ξ	14 -	13 37 57	Ξ	17 5	156 147 267	26 7 7		
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS												
Complete kitchen facilities	652 652 652 - - - - 589	1 445 1 469 1 452 11 - 11 1 275	1 532 1 639 1 645 - - - 1 342	672 663 672 41 8 24	2 630 2 531 2 564 13 - 7 2 128	564 564 557 - - - 423	598 593 598 - - - - 553	264 352 352 - - - - 222	742 730 730 - - - - 419	1 299 1 291 1 283 - - - 1 217		
HOUSE HEATING FUEL												
Utility gas	- 589 - - -	126 106 838 132 9 64	69 139 961 113 48 12	63 92 296 98 - 8	170 205 1 561 159 21 12	423 - - -	45 7 434 62 5	222 - - -	17 -402 - - -	1 217 - - - -		
VEHICLES AVAILABLE												
None	23 288 231 47 1.5	222 602 360 91 1.3	243 654 349 96 1.2	125 225 160 47 1.3	380 1 037 534 177 1.3	7 275 116 25 1.4	27 226 214 86 1.6	82 59 81 - 1.0	268 151 - 1.4	35 744 394 44 1.4		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT												
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1987 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1981 1982 1983 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1984 1985 198	528 80 186 144 102 16 61 18 36 7	681 88 168 101 186 138 594 339 203 21	963 58 266 186 283 170 379 146 149 28 42	287 26 64 32 72 93 270 139 110 21	1 188 143 191 227 412 215 940 493 280 101 40 26	86 40 46 - - 337 303 34 - -	418 46 118 75 122 57 135 79 37 14 5	8 8 - - 214 145 45 45 - 5	177 91 77 9 - 242 206 15 21 - -	385 155 111 104 15 832 430 249 153 —		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
No telephone in unit	228 220 - - 6 589 585 4 - -	179 284 233 8 85 1 264 1 226 38 11 6	15 755 591 7 198 1 342 1 297 45 -	110 115 72 6 45 525 461 64 32 32	330 503 436 95 2 121 1 927 194 7 7	40 55 46 - - 423 423 - - -	14 136 131 - 27 553 546 7 - -	63 76 - 48 68 222 212 10 - -	96 71 - - 419 419 - -	8 448 273 - - 35 1 217 1 217 - - -		
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	34 260 31 434 10 6	28 915 19 012 227 75 152	24 670 26 780 102 76 26	25 366 15 773 172 46 126	31 882 17 001 538 193 345	42 287 29 615 27 - 27	42 883 30 176 28 21 7	15 000 20 874 17 - 17	71 271 34 698 35 20 15	34 014 28 182 89 28 61		

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Sou	th Brodenton CDP	, Monotee County				Remainder of A	Nonotee County	1
Area	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.01	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)
All housing units	1 662	2 942	4 067	677	2 902	1 104	-	1 588	3 394	3 193
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 ta March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 ta 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	176 399 313 296 226 168 84	49 86 123 929 1 091 542 52 70	5 293 624 1 278 1 142 573 131 21	95 56 128 233 124 35 6	141 688 1 034 528 399 77 35	47 125 320 568 32 5 7	-	16 9 255 46B 374 293 140 33	B1 402 2B1 1 204 1 249 59 BB 30	298 808 975 618 393 50
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	21 617 889 128 7	883 1 792 210 57	21 1 208 2 217 582 39	74 252 297 54	59 831 1 699 267 31 15	- 31 903 163 7 -	-	11 316 735 439 60 27	790 2 314 256 22 12	172 1 894 1 073 54
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	298 111 136	316 115 149	107 226 40	26 -	441 261 170	580 134 213	=	=	23 8 -	12 99 22
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage dispasal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 651 1 591 1 595 - -	2 942 2 842 2 B15 - -	4 057 4 014 3 972 - -	670 677 677 - -	2 902 2 872 2 857 - -	1 104 1 104 1 104 - -	- - - -	1 588 1 519 953 - - -	3 394 3 297 3 239 18 10 -	3 173 3 124 3 171 6 - - 2 757
Occupied housing units	1 213	1 989	3 200	646	2 387	852	-	1 321	2 250	2 /3/
Utility gas	14 194 930 30 28	27 345 1 55B 59 -	24 367 2 715 5B 17 19	5 43 565 2B 5	34 214 2 073 66 -	8 844 	-	2B 100 1 080 91 22	154 222 1 807 28 7 32	23 109 2 559 52 6 8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
Nane	216 707 252 38 1.1	210 1 455 304 20 1.1	259 1 691 1 036 214 1.4	31 204 276 135 1.9	304 1 460 498 125 1.2	9 487 325 31 1.4	=	79 675 457 110 1.5	83 1 772 330 65 1.2	265 1 313 850 329 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	782 146 229 188 92 127 431 218 165 48	1 695 185 349 370 523 268 294 125 129 31	1 395 246 353 208 362 226 1 805 995 652 121 26	453 49 101 50 159 94 193 137 43 13	1 116 119 312 260 287 138 1 271 462 513 177 80 39	665 154 228 137 146 	-	624 60 191 99 164 110 697 357 297 43	2 009 208 575 374 663 189 241 106 87 14 21	1 143 127 304 230 267 215 1 614 922 608 65
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	129 633 524 - 122 1 213 1 148 65 - -	20 1 384 1 302 	195 929 752 - 17 153 3 200 3 146 54 - -	- 169 150 - 18 646 633 13 - -	174 1 260 685 -68 227 2 387 2 368 19 -	9 503 440 - - 9 852 852 852 - -	-	197 277 249 - 34 1 321 1 214 107 -	47 1 708 1 572 10 19 83 2 240 2 231 9 10	501 654 634 - 34 2 757 2 485 272 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	21 959 18 630 199 104 95	20 543 22 268 210 142 68	24 221 25 0B3 35B 154 204	32 664 29 019 32 24 8	26 256 18 238 271 114 157	39 002 33 785 39 39	=	25 930 20 844 275 75 200	20 890 21 113 176 146 30	24 553 21 637 697 123 574

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	ee text. Tot definition	ons or lettins did in	edilings of symbols,		r of Manatee Count	ry—Con.			
Area	Tract 4.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.04 (pt.)	Tract 4.05 (pt.)	Tract 4.06 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
All housing units	677	1 396	845	529	595	158	-	87	986
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	41 162 225 135 66 - 48	63 262 283 403 325 47 -	5 21 18 257 234 250 41	37 102 15 122 231 16 - 6	6 60 48 37 188 137 70 49	19 53 29 51 6 -	- - - - - -	- 17 43 9 18	63 189 248 302 57 88 8
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	- 143 432 94 8	14 115 794 445 28	11 190 485 133 26	10 274 200 30 15	12 50 212 285 36	78 59 21	-	29 11 47 -	7 550 141 240 48
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	=	300 81 165	=	115 14 17	Ξ	33 26 16	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	677 677 667 - - - - 612	1 396 1 396 1 388 - - - 1 059	845 845 845 - - - 815	529 529 529 - - - 489	595 568 595 - - 549	158 158 158 - - - 138	-	87 87 49 - - - 78	979 876 841 - - - 597
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	22 540 36 14	40 62 957 –	18 750 47 –	- 482 7 - -	6 39 460 39 - 5	13 119 6 -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- 8 70 - - -	19 134 350 73 12
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	4 198 317 93 1.9	21 670 246 122 1.5	12 270 425 108 1.8	183 213 93 1.8	27 178 244 100 1.8	78 42 18 1.6	=	15 41 3 19 1.3	20 321 185 71 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	577 30 186 159 120 82 35 22 13 - - -	788 80 261 193 199 55 271 156 101 14	764 32 199 88 239 206 51 30 5	441 49 153 30 138 71 48 23 19 - 6	415 50 120 72 113 60 134 75 42 4 5 5 8	106 13 38 18 21 16 32 9 9 17 6 —	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41 - 3 3 4 4 37 25 - 12	508 72 129 109 167 31 89 32 37 15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	- 243 243 - 4 612 612 - -	8 488 442 - 21 1 059 1 029 30 - -	- 291 284 - 7 815 801 14 - -	- 133 133 - - - - 489 480 9 - -	33 160 156 - 19 549 526 23 - -	5 48 48 - 5 - 138 138 - - -	-	-24 12 - - - 78 71 7	38 246 215 — 8 597 543 54 —
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	44 007 19 037 57 40 17	32 562 31 008 53 24 29	44 232 47 285 24 20 4	41 649 30 657 6 - 6	33 978 29 685 23 13	31 914 34 172 5 5	=	16 843 9 442 15 15	29 524 17 149 54 17 37

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Ooto based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Monotee County	—Con.			
Area	Troct 8.03	Tract 8.04	Troct 8.05	Troct 8.06	Tract 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11.01	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)
All housing units	1 708	678	1 140	4 212	3 149	1 672	3 652	2 773	1 350
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	53 559 249 208 166 255 101	44 222 40 201 52 83 14 22	181 436 129 69 106 102 36 81	171 1 680 977 1 119 154 73 17 21	16 368 478 1 175 580 358 39	22 9 41 438 602 504 34 22	53 251 715 1 424 734 402 17 56	1 044 943 538 126 58	
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	61 719 841 80 7	31 150 445 47 5	55 401 566 92 26	10 455 1 818 1 779 121 29	8 152 1 067 1 694 221 7	568 939 138 27	13 634 2 060 830 109 6	20 286 1 767 619 76 5	- 69 378 697 147 59
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	=======================================	20 	258 7 8	625 215 407	61 84 39	39 - 13	612 216 209	927 272 454	12 - -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewoge dispasol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Cocupied housing units	1 708 1 623 793 — — — — — 1 583	678 553 275 7 7 - 568	1 140 967 729 - - - - 1 044	4 212 4 136 4 028 - - - - 3 325	3 149 3 014 2 976 14 8 -	1 672 1 664 1 655 - - - 1 126	3 652 3 581 3 557 - - - - 2 694	2 755 2 773 2 764 11 11 -	1 350 1 333 1 335 - - - - 1 260
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	1 300	300	1 017	3 323	2 /41	1 120	2 0,7		
Utility gas	145 1 263 104 29 42	- 51 479 29 9	- 53 942 32 - 17	49 57 3 213 6	93 74 2 351 184 32 7	92 281 748 5 -	139 204 2 294 20 26 11	65 8 2 047 23 -	5 40 1 139 69 - 7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	74 476 748 285 1.9	22 172 257 117 1.9	37 414 410 183 1.8	18 1 607 1 400 300 1.6	66 935 1 230 510 1.9	100 773 199 54 1.2	107 1 502 940 145 1.4	63 1 032 829 219 1.6	36 314 660 250 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	1 193 148 538 178 177 152 390 173 184 18	490 57 218 52 106 57 78 32 27 12 - 7	917 219 435 110 47 106 127 46 52 29	2 630 336 1 296 546 404 48 695 402 248 26 19	2 126 169 609 416 655 277 615 263 297 38 17	1 009 53 250 181 241 284 117 59 17 21	2 088 217 813 390 512 156 606 250 228 71 26 31	1 206 208 501 359 77 61 937 532 350 55	1 135 92 281 186 380 196 125 78 40 7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	128 286 256 - 6 36 1 583	11 200 191 - - 22 561	29 302 302 - - 20 1 044	10 1 226 1 146 - - 18 3 325	52 788 770 - - 52 2 733	23 720 678 - 12 100 1 126	34 1 497 1 343 - 26 88 2 694	58 733 622 11 - 17 2 132	19 378 369 - 12 24 1 260
1.00 ar less persons per room	1 503 80 - - -	556 5 7 7 -	1 021 23 - - -	3 316 9 - - -	2 695 38 8 8	1 126 - - - -	2 681 13 - - -	2 094 38 11 11	1 260 - - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-occupied hausing units	32 573 29 614 150 106 44	44 076 16 971 42 26 16	40 191 29 880 70 60 10	48 397 34 405 200 130 70	44 666 28 943 128 64 64	19 427 9 365 76 38 38	33 027 26 247 210 125 85	57 021 30 786 133 32 101	53 368 22 477 49 40 9

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	of Manatee County	—Con.			
Area	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Tract 16	Troct 17.01
All housing units	1 436	1 378	1 755	2 891	988	1 009	1 737	3 203	2 463
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	130 216 526 268 243 10 43	28 410 310 418 154 16 33	7 52 207 334 362 419 146 228	76 276 359 947 743 345 64 81	29 33 86 302 372 128 21	38 31 163 259 316 135 48	79 96 416 630 250 151 76 39	85 576 610 897 541 211 139 144	29 114 441 884 409 326 169 91
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	9 16 310 799 224 78	25 212 817 280 44	48 357 744 460 101 45	15 683 1 318 785 52 38	6 222 526 217 17	27 108 385 386 97 6	18 267 992 410 50	75 735 1 576 731 80 6	25 574 1 589 217 50 8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=	30 60 11	9 11 20	20 20 36	=	21 12 9	=	=	101 155 440
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage dispasal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 436 1 428 1 404 - - - 1 383	1 378 1 374 1 264 - - - - 1 268	1 733 1 710 1 643 5 - 5 1 404	2 891 2 677 1 756 39 29 -	988 943 766 7 7 - 717	1 009 761 544 - - - 912	1 699 1 607 1 618 40 - 31	3 197 2 556 2 072 20 - - 2 138	2 457 2 431 2 399 5 5 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	7 18 1 270 79 9	- 9 1 234 11 14 -	19 120 1 079 122 14 50	55 228 1 816 32 17 35	7 150 538 22 - -	9 121 635 136 5 6	14 156 914 158 15 59	104 294 1 467 224 24 25	37 123 1 072 24 4 19
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	19 355 695 314 2.0	287 718 263 2.1	174 506 514 210 1.6	133 856 940 254 1.7	22 410 253 32 1.4	104 273 365 170 1.8	252 589 361 114 1.3	79 1 206 666 187 1.5	59 602 515 103 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	1 232 60 430 182 430 130 151 83 68 -	1 136 97 531 216 254 38 132 72 51 9	988 78 184 243 232 251 416 167 211 12	1 702 237 386 339 591 149 481 190 213 73 5	617 86 175 141 177 38 100 38 34 17 6	635 18 104 79 120 314 277 108 112 41 7	758 59 202 135 165 197 558 274 211 10 42 21	1 925 147 644 441 434 259 213 76 91 20 26	611 99 167 83 171 91 668 304 254 79 28 3
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	7 324 312 - 19 1 383 1 370 13 - -	286 268 - - - 1 268 1 249 19 - -	90 459 426 - - 90 1 399 1 290 109 5	78 756 723 - 6 125 2 154 2 073 81 29 14	6 368 333 7 - 15 710 710 - 7	140 242 215 - 15 71 912 760 152 - -	278 386 307 15 100 1 285 1 042 243 31 21 10	143 1 077 1 026 70 79 2 138 2 096 42 -	103 378 281 5 25 51 1 274 1 259 15 5
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	56 300 26 843 90 44 46	70 600 39 821 20 20	40 736 22 115 135 61 74	33 084 27 023 197 131 66	42 324 20 195 35 35	27 951 19 453 204 109 95	24 291 16 708 323 103 220	29 421 33 586 208 143 65	29 751 29 162 81 54 27

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Monote	e County—Con.			
Area	Troct 17.02	Troct 18	Troct 19.01	Troct 19.03	Troct 19.04	Troct 20.01 (pt.)	Troct 20.02	Troct 1901
All housing units	2 597	4 490	1 887	3 844	1 812	1 908	2 530	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	-9 69 153 1 633 429 110 78 125	46 287 547 1 577 1 105 607 175 146	240 632 271 349 108 100 83 104	159 794 501 1 782 302 183 70 53	10 309 434 431 337 160 56 75	132 308 490 635 182 104 27 30	145 634 730 763 121 54 16	- - - - -
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	9 270 1 644 538 106 30	22 347 2 735 1 149 191 46	16 44 765 840 199 23	36 437 2 761 495 102 13	13 101 1 214 409 63 12	40 531 291 894 139	55 188 682 1 263 265 77	=======================================
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	614 34 846	268 74 437	20 5 6	70 _ 10	26 36 -	9 - 22	7 - 10	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 597 2 500 2 522 - - -	4 480 4 436 4 308 21 6 8	1 887 984 650 - - -	3 838 3 672 3 468 6 - - 2 959	1 812 1 566 1 553 - - - 1 532	1 908 1 621 962 - - - - 1 566	2 524 1 276 609 6 6 - 2 179	- - - - -
Occupied housing units	1 316	2 800	1 638	2 757	1 332	1 300	2 1//	
Utility gos	34 19 1 210 32 21	8 116 2 586 75 7	31 181 1 294 58 36 38	23 243 2 652 41 -	68 84 1 295 50 19	21 161 1 265 53 52	8 256 1 735 78 86 16	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		v	00					
None	47 663 527 79 1.5	107 1 429 992 272 1.5	7 571 737 323 1.9	127 2 055 665 112 1.3	40 822 546 124 1.6	20 525 658 363 2.0	99 557 964 559 2.0	=======================================
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 133 114 245 176 480 118 183 19 126 30 -	2 038 146 679 387 530 296 762 340 278 125 15	1 312 216 537 191 202 166 326 120 131 45 30	2 818 365 925 488 868 171 141 45 32 51	1 353 141 380 337 329 166 179 111 53 15	1 388 212 454 277 349 96 178 66 72 27	1 707 286 799 318 236 68 472 131 186 140	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		,						
No telephone in unit	- 844 814 - 38 1 316 1 316 - -	101 1 360 1 165 - 3 69 2 786 2 744 42 14	67 417 371 - 8 1 1 638 1 551 87 - -	43 2 098 2 041 	28 796 781 - 7 31 1 532 1 498 34 - -	33 315 308 - 20 1 566 1 535 31 - -	192 397 218 6 28 45 2 173 2 084 89 6 6	-
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	69 261 46 100 78 70 8	51 264 28 822 187 68 119	50 676 29 092 95 56 39	25 460 33 342 164 157 7	34 264 28 043 114 89 25	38 995 21 514 129 102 27	44 559 21 601 160 69 91	=

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manate	County			Totals for split tro	acts/8NA's in M	anatee County	
Area	8radenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gar- dens CDP	8radenton city	South 8raden- ton CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 2	Tract 3.03	Tract 4.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	. 38 404	38 404	2 859	8 477	2 111	168	666	397	966	513
With a mortgoge	24 016 1 136	24 016 1 136	1 641 71	5 079 244	1 183 81	81 4	426 58	131	595 36	370
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	. 1 663	1 663 2 478	155 205	385 644	148	23 32	39 102	31 35	144 83	13
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	. 3 138	3 138 6 740	333 608	743 1 586	215 391	10 12	111 86	11 38	105 195	11 51
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	4 150	4 150 3 488	167 85	957 469	113	=	21 9	6 5	32	96 115
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	704	704 519	11	36 15	- 5	-	-	- 5	_	4:
Median (dollars) Not mortgaged	14 388	703 14 388	614 1 218	664 3 398	582 928	440 87	516 240	499 266	530 371	1 000 14:
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	. 6179	948 6 179	90 718	141 1 677	88 553	4 40	30 175	30 168	90 216	4
5200 to \$299	. 1 888	4 402 1 888	372 33	1 145 382	171 107	33 10	21 14	68	39 13 5	5 2 1
6400 to \$499	. 418	553 418	5	31 22	9	-	-	_ 158	8 142	1 24
Median (dollars)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	. 201	201	170	193	159	197	134	150	142	24
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	9 289 3 309	9 289 3 309	898 392	2 219 757	728 257	71 14	237 72	170 53	340 160	6
20 to 24 percent	. 968	968 765	74 97	244 218	108 88	19	22 15	60	23 12	
30 to 34 percent	. 650 3 304	650 3 304	55 260	130 786	41 234	4 34	37 91	11 36	37 80	1
Not computed	293	293 26.4	20 23.2	84 26.5	25.0	33.1	31.3	10 22.2	28 19.6	50.0
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	. 5 241	10 781 5 241	1 010 519	2 482 1 223	672 321	85 74	217 99	157 112	336 129	7
20 to 24 percent	. 1 547	1 470 1 547	160 169	311 355	94 104	5	65 43	19 13	79 100	1
30 to 34 percent	. 1 473	1 050 1 473	83 79	226 367	79 74	6	10	13	17 11	1
Not computed	20.5	20.5	19.2	20.3	20.8	16.3	20.7	10.0-	22.5	19.
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	. 4 801	8 503 4 801	610 349	2 065 1 232	338 274	5 5	118 81	46 29	192 112	16 7 4
20 to 24 percent	986	1 930 986	205 48	462 242	59 5	Ξ	37 -	17	52 28	4
30 to 34 percent	. 362	424 362	8 -	97 32	-	=	=	=	=	3
Not computed	. 18.3	18.3 9 831	18.3 341	17.5 1 711	13.1 373	17.5 7	17.3 94	10.0 - 24	17.8 98	21. 20
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	. 7 498	7 498 1 148	310 12	1 491 155	329 35	7	85	19 5	98	13
25 to 29 percent	. 670	670 264	19	52	9	=	9		-	1
35 percent or moreNot computed	246	246	<u>'</u>	8	=	-	<u>-</u>	-	Ξ	1
MedianSpecified renter-occupied housing units	. 13.8	13.8 26 239	10.0 2 784	12.3 7 314	10.0- 4 142	10.0- 217	10.7 1 108	12.9 528	10.0 – 2 474	18. 3
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	207	207	12	133	_	_	_	5	12	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	610	610 1 545	52 190	313 595	39 151	36	_ 51	17 42	89 186	
5300 to \$399 5400 to \$499	. 3 908 7 050	3 908 7 050	405 1 172	1 198 1 631	786 1 568	104 43	166 344	120 123	279 766	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	. 3 537	5 820 3 537	572 243	1 456 950	1 140 256	20 8	355 119	62 27	802 292	1
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	. 799	1 464 799	54 30	497 377	58 33	-	32	12 80	7	1
No cash rent Median (dollars)	. 489	1 299 489	54 457	164 483	111 465	6 345	41 495	40 428	41 489	84
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	4 901 112	4 901 112	494 24	1 537 74	700	40	249 -	133	613 24	1
20 to 24 percent	. 112 . 184	112 184	_	63 111	25	_	14	Ξ	. 8	
30 to 34 percent	. 3 748	147 3 748	30 390	83 1 104	608	40	224	102	17 509	,
Not computed Median	50.0+	598 50.0+	50 50.0+	102 50.0+	67 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31 50.0+	55 50.0+	1 50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	. 313	7 458 313	997 21	1 903 109	1 340 24	82	398 10	147 23	715 29	
20 to 24 percent	. 904	505 904	26 193	201 233	80 164	21 26	30 - 65	18 9	27 100 151	
30 to 34 percent	. 1 3 969	1 354 3 969	221 515	321 999 40	273 762 37	17 18	293	13 75	408	
Not computed Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	36.9	413 36.9 8 387	21 35.6 820	36.3 2 307	37.5 1 387	28.8 70	40.9 359	36.6 173	36.6 754	2
Less than 20 percent	_ 2 041	2 041 2 598	225 245	522 755	390 473	42 9	111 79	43 75	203 265	
25 to 29 percent	1 792	1 792 831	219 82	382 216	302 142	13 6	121 48	21 12	228 23	
35 percent or moreNot camputed	_ 803	803 322	31 18	370 62	67		-	22	24 11	
Median \$35,000 or more	23.8 5 493	23.8 5 493	23.6 473	24.0 1 567	23.1 715	18.8 25	24.3 102	22.9 75	23.2 392	28.
Less than 20 percent	4 250 714	4 250 714	442 15	1 176 228	626 40	19 -	66 6	75 -	351 41	
25 to 29 percent	- 220 - 45	220 45	16	90 18	20 -	=	_	Ξ	_	
35 percent ar more Not camputed	- 60 204	60 204	•	32 23	_ 29	- 6	30	=		
Median	16.0	16.0	14.3	16.6	15.0	16.6	13.0	11.2	15.6	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for s	split tracts/8NA's	in Monotee Count	ty—Con.			
Area	Tract 4.04	Troct 4.05	Tract 4.06	Troct 5.01	Troct 5.04	Troct 6.02	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 9	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	2 114	899	682	891	965	825	317	1 091	2 306	1 199 690
With a mortgage	1 087 16	525 23	478	575 30	643 32	473 47	220 41	772 109	1 628 67	62 16
\$300 to \$399	33	18	37	41	72 97	40 70	22 39	110 116	84 164	16 84
5400 to \$499	82 98	24 106	26 36	33 79	66	80	35	168	167	171
6600 to \$799	382	169 112	162 164	229 137	246 125	189 36	73 6	165 71	537 317	277 49
\$800 ta \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	248 206	62	53	19	5	11	4	33	249 24	14 11
\$1,500 to \$1,999\$2,000 or more	22	11	Ξ	7	_	_	_	Ξ	19	6
Medion (dollors)	771	676	782	671	641	600 352	514 97	531 319	731 678	607 50 9
Not mortgaged	1 027	374 29	204 9	316 20	322 16	21	14	43	21	20
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	248 504	116 162	95 70	198 89	228 70	273 42	48 22	224 45	291 276	322 162
\$300 to \$399	250	49	23	9	8	16	13	7	56 26	5
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	9 8	13 5	7	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	Ξ	8	
Medion (dollors)	258	222	198	170	166	149	139	149	208	171
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		•	114	0/5	224	286	131	435	469	352
Less than \$20,000	291 100	164 62	114 27	265 106	226 97	92	32	119	168	352 127
20 to 24 percent	33	28 12	28	24 29	13 23	53 32	18	50 43	37	39 41
25 to 29 percent	62	5	8	18	37	22		31	22 222	36 109
35 percent or more	88	42 15	42 9	82 6	56 -	87	75 6	171 21	20	-
Medion	25.7	22.2	24.6	24.9	25.7	24.8	43.1 93	29.4 291	34.4 587	26.2 47.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	512 298	225 100	177 84	250 68	352 169	251 99	52	148	311	253
20 to 24 percent	55 70	17 37	9 33	23 67	66 21	48 71	- 6	43 54	82 80	40 90 28
25 to 29 percent	37	32	8	56	58	25	_	16	44 70	28 66
35 percent or moreNot computed	52	39	43	36	38	8 -	35	30	_	-
Median	17.4	23.7	22.5	27.5	20.5	22.8 159	18.8 70	19.5 242	18.7 532	17.7 22:
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	685 390	232 124	212 80	239 157	231 162	130	59	169	265	156
20 to 24 percent	170 56	60 24	88 35	53 18	48 21	22 7	7	31 35	158 80	53 16
30 to 34 percent	51	24	9	iĭ		_	7	7	19 10	
35 percent or more	18	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	Ξ	4	-	-	
Median	17.1	18.3 278	21.5 179	17.5 137	15.4 156	16.7 129	13.9	14.5 123	20.0 718	16.4 145
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	626 532	239	166	133	144	129	23 23	108	580	134
20 to 24 percent	72 22	30	13	_ 4	12	_	=	10	69 26	
30 to 34 percent	-	5	-	_	-	-	_	Ξ	35 8	11
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ	_	_	=	_	Ξ.	5	Ĭ	,,,
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	11.0 1 093	10.7 67	11.7 362	12.6 256	12.7 286	10.0 1 650	10.0 307	13.8 1 020	14.3 968	11.8 203
GROSS RENT	10,5	0,	002	200					•	
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	10 6	11	62 173	8 -	11
\$200 to \$299	10	Ξ.	_	_	,=	37	78 69	72 285	8 59	19
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	32 125	4	5 25	58 69	17 87	434 669	60	217	339	2
\$500 to \$599		17 25	84 147	33 77	75 59	229 118	45 8	146 25	188 218	22 22 28 41
\$750 to \$999	164	4	56	11	30	84	20	15	112	1:
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	24	13	14 31	4	11 7	27 36	16	25	36	3
Medion (dollors)	608	647	642	499	566	444	345	366	530	53
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$10,000	110	4	19	26	8	363	125	371 33	158	80
Less than 20 percent	_	_	_	Ξ	Ξ.	10 6	11	41	8	1
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-		_	Ξ	24	71 18	_	
30 to 34 percent	83	4	_	22	8	312	82	183	123	5 1-
Nat computed Median	27 50.0+	50.0+	19	4 50.0+	50.0+	35 50.0+	50.0 +	25 41.4	27 50.0+	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	188	16	58	45	45	553	131	321 28	215	3
Less thon 20 percent	Ξ.	4	Ξ	5	Ξ	42	30	8	.5	
25 ta 29 percent	. -	=	_	7 16	- 6	122 89	35	43 103	29 36	
35 percent or more	. 181	12	58	17	39	277	58	139	145	2
Not computed Median	50.0+	43.3	50.0+	33.3	47.5	23 36.0	8 29.5	34.0	38.8	38.
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	428	18	163 18	115 24	137 13	496 154	18	205 125	333 45	7
20 to 24 percent	. 100	9	48	56	42	179	18	18	136 95	1
25 to 29 percent	119	-	28 48	26	21 44	74 28	-	17 27	29	1
35 percent or moreNat computed	. 115	4	9	9	10 7	55 6	-	18	18 10	
Median	. 27.9	22.2	26.7	23.0	27.4	22.5	22.5	18.2	24.3	27. 1
\$35,000 or mare Less thon 20 percent	. 262	29 21	122 51	70 33	96 68	238 183	33 27	123 114	262 198	i
20 to 24 percent 25 ta 29 percent	. 45	4	48	31	17	48	-	9	40 16	
30 to 34 percent	. 12	4 -	23	-	11	-	6	-	-	
35 percent ar more Not computed	. 12	_	_	-	_	7	-	_	_ 8	
Median	16.6	13.5	21.0	20.3	17.2	16.5	16.5	13.6	17.4	13.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totals for split tract	s/8NA's in Manatee	e County—Con.			Bayshore Gardens CD	P, Manatee County	
Area	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 12.04	Tract 20.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	865	1 464	1 174	1 104	1 318	990	359	484	1 026
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	424	987	812	795	879	492	256	336	557
ess than \$300	20	6 35	22 13	12 24	37 53	19 55	- 84	20	32 16
400 to \$499 500 to \$599	17 32	74 137	70 78	31 30	83 128	68 102	35 17	32 62	70 152
00 to \$799	151 47	261 152	169 172	112 196	187 212	143 63	100 20	144 49	221 35
00 to \$999	126	208	179	229	144	42	-	29	14 11
,500 to \$1,999	17 14	60 54	38 71	84 77	28		-	-	6
dian (dollars)	790 441	781 477	861 362	990 309	754 439	603 498	526 103	648 148	606 469
than \$100 0 to \$199	_ 26	17 216	137	29	257	45 264	17 60	8 104	20 290
to \$299	134 173	114 67	142 46	143 100	139 16	174 15	8 13	36	154 5
to \$499	59 49	44 19	8	8 29	8	<u> </u>	5	=	-
n (dollars)	330	203	29 222	288	189	166	166	168	173
EHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED NTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ISEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
an \$20,000 than 20 percent	147 28	272 75	180 46	101 15	246 98	346 164	93 33	143 76	316 119
24 percent	7 29	46 27	24 7	18 16	14 19	33 44	8 4	8	33 41
34 percent	9	24	- 97	52	43 55	10 95	24 13	50	21 102
rcent or more	66	100	6	_	17	-	11	9	-
n to \$34,999	33.1 96	27.8 438	38.8 292	35.9 239	25.7 446	21.4 319	25.0 160	19.0 114	25.7 417
than 20 percent	40 10	165 72	154 34	118 10	207 42	211 69	35 50	53 8	220 33 83
0 29 percent 0 34 percent	19	43 47	34 37 24	19 26	60 68	17	60 11	26 27	83 28
ercent or more	18	າ້ຳ	43	66	69	22	4		28 53
omputed	24.0	23.8	18.9	20.7	21.9	15.2	24.5	22.5	18.1
to \$49,999han 20 percent	183 138	274 142	261 113	230 80	295 140	178 87	88 40	169 93	175 129
24 percent	19	79 33	55 51	54 34	81 52	66 25	32 16	68	39 7
34 percent	17	13 7	16 26	26 36	7		Ξ.	8	_
omputed		-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	15.4
r more	12.6 439	19.7 480	21.6 441	23.2 534	20.5 331	20.2 147	20.6 18	58	118
20 percent	334 41	302 87	326 47	347 80	234	142 5	18	43 7	107
9 percent4 percent	64	57 6	46 3	55 29	29 13		_	- 8	11
rcent or more	Ξ.	28	19	23	14	-	-	=	
omputed	12.9	16.4	15.0	16.7	16.7	10.3	10.0-	10.0-	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units RENT	1 461	260	365	370	1 010	1 481	860	353	90
n \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 46	=	_
\$199	28	19	9	=	36	42 27/	148	-	-
\$399 \$499	8 352	66 18	16 101	27 9	154 347	276 740	113 214	16 218	=
\$599 \$749	590 353	50 61	71 57	39 196	343 53	266 87	257 63	31 56	18 37
\$999 or more	78 31	26	50 52	78 17	39 14	16 20	7	23	15 3
rent (dollars)	21 553	13 557	9 576	4 714	24 492	28 443	<u>-</u> 466	9 479	17 658
HOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	553	55/	3/6	/14	472	443	400	7//	
RCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	142	32	83	28	121	220	221	53	_
han 20 percent	142	-	-		-	_	24	-	-
24 percent	=	=	-	-	-		.=	-	-
o 34 percentercent or more	136	32	- 74	28	102	13 182	17 164	44	=
computed	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	19 50.0+	25 50.0+	16 48.8	9 50.0 +	-
0 to \$19,999	301	69	83	37	220	562	323 21	102	10
than 20 percent	=	7 12	=	7	10 30	9	12	5 8	-
29 percent 34 percent	9 77	5 35	_ 5	8 -	20 30	117 124	68 61	36	=
percent or more	209	10	78	22	119	301 11	161	53 -	10
an O to \$34,999	39.9 539	31.5 91	46.1 130	42.9 157	36.9 439	35.9 465	35.0 164	35.4 121	70
than 20 percent	37	8	21 35	25	113	178 142	29 34	18 51	18
0 24 percent	177 180	19 26	35 38 10	31	50	95	77	28	19 17
o 34 percentercent or more	35 95	26 6	10 26	35 62	23	30 9	14 10	21 3	9
computedanan	15 26.3	6 28.0	26.2	4 32.9	13 22.1	11 21.7	26.2	24.2	7 28.6
or more	479 425	68 39	69	148 72	230	234 227	152 144	77 61	10
han 20 percent	425 47	7	42 27	55	210	7	8	_	-
29 percent	7	15 	_	21	_	-	-	16 -	_
ercent ar more	_	- 7	-	-	_	-	_	-	_
edian	16.1	18.6	18.7	20.2	13.9	13.4	15.6	16.0	13.6

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Brodenton city, A	Aonatee County				
Area	Troct 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.05 (pt.)	Troct 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Troct 5.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	98	168	452	_	5	1 784	158	333	483	1 422
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	41	81	234	_	5	888	83	255	323	944
With a mortgage Less thon \$300	-	4	14	-	<u>-</u>	8 23	-	=	19 30	26 98
\$300 ta \$399 \$400 to \$499		23 32	15 54	Ξ	Ξ	58	Æ		30 33	124
\$500 to \$599	5	10	77 66	_	Ξ	61 331	15 28	21 61	37 128	175 234
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999		12	8	Ξ	5	221	23	156	61 15	184 103
\$1,000 ta \$1,499	. 13	Ξ	_	=	Ξ	174 12	12 5	17	13	-
\$1,500 ta \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	-			-	_	-	735	834	642	661
Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged		440 87	532 218	_	825	779 896	735 75	78	160	478
Less thon \$100	. 14	4	33 172	-	-	8 181	7	34	122	185
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299		40 33	172	=	Ξ	465	48	21	29	2 2 9 49
\$300 to \$399	. 13	10	Ξ	=	_	225 9	20	16	7	15
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or mare	. 7	_	_	-	-	8	276	7 242	157	216
Median (dallors)	148	197	139	-	-	265	2/6	242	137	210
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	54	71	234			254	45	25	166	220
Less than \$20,000	29	14	122	-	-	83	-	-	54 19	74 16
20 to 24 percent	-	19	16 23	_	_	33 57	10 6	_	29	22
30 to 34 percent		4	13	-	-	73	14	16	18 46	9 91
35 percent ar mareNot computed		34	51 9	Ξ	Ξ	8	15	9	-	8
Medion	. 17.9	33.1	17.0 131	=	- 5	25.6 448	29.2 52	50.0 105	26.7 124	28.6 508
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	: -	85 74	60			263	33	34	36 11	254 69
20 to 24 percent	. -	- 5	9 21	Ξ	5	41 63	_	9 19	39	70 37
25 to 29 percent	. -	<u> -</u>	33	=	_	29	_ 19	8 35	23 15	37 78
35 percent ar moreNot computed		6	8	Ξ	Ξ	52	_	-	_	-
Median	. -	16.3	23.1	-	27.5	17.3 583	17.7 30	27.5 108	26.9 120	20.0 323
\$35,000 to \$49,999		5 5	68 36	_	Ξ	322	15	31	65	323 173
20 to 24 percent	. -	-	25 7	_	=	148 56	7	43 25	31 18	63 73 14
25 to 29 percent	: l -	_	<u>-</u>	_	-	42	8	9	6	14
35 percent or moreNat computed		_	Ξ	_	_	15	=	Ξ		
Medion	. 35.2	17.5	19.5	-	_	17.6 499	20.0 31	22.7 95	19.4 73	18.9 371
\$50,000 or more		7	19 19	Ξ	Ξ	425	31	95	73	320 44
20 to 24 percent		_	Ξ	Ξ	_	62 12	_	=	Ξ	7
30 to 34 percent	- -	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	=	=	=	10.0
Medion	_ 12.5	10.0-	10.7 846	-	-	10.7 822	11.8 16	13.3 314	11.7 122	12.0 325
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	- 657	217	040	_	_	022				
Less thon \$100	- -	-	66	-	-	-	_	_	_	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299		36	87 128	_	_	Ξ.	_	=	_	34
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	_ 112	104 43	177 256	_	_	80	_	5 25 84	22 40	111
\$500 to \$599	_ 35	20	59	_	-	242	7 9	84 137	15 34	67 55
\$600 ta \$749 \$750 to \$999		8	18 23	_	_	199 142	-	42	ĬĨ	55 35
\$1,000 or more	_ 133	- 6	32	-	=	142 17	_	8 13	_	23
No cash rent Medion (dallars)	367	345	383	Ξ	=	630	606	630	499	507
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	9	40	303	_	_	77	_	7	16	48
Less than 20 percent	- -	Ξ.	20	-	-	-			_	-
20 to 24 percent	- 21	Ξ	11 21	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	_ 21	- 40	25 222		_	62	Ξ	_	16	4
35 percent or mare Not computed	_ 8	-	4	_	Ξ	15	-	7	50.0+	50.0
Median	_ 44.9	50.0+ 82	50.0+ 281	_	_	50.0 + 127	=	48	50.04	50.04
Less than 20 percent	_ 29	_	47	-	-		-	_		
20 to 24 percent	36	21 26	31 49	Ξ	=	Ξ	_	Ξ.	-	
30 ta 34 percent	34	17 18	37 102	-	Ξ	127	Ξ	48	9	2: 2:
Nat computed	_	-	15	Ξ	_	-	-	-	45.0	40.4
Median	1 207	28.8 70	30.8 194	_	_	50.0+ 333	9	50.0+ 150	82	133
Less than 20 percent	54	42	46	-	-	17 70	9	18 48	24 33	4 ¹ 2!
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	20	13	105 26	-	-	87	-	21	16	2: 3: 1:
30 to 34 percent	9	6	7	-	_	32 110	=	48 9	9	20
Not camputed	6		5	-	-	17		6	22.6	25.
Median \$35,000 or more	81	18.8 25	22.3 68	_	-	29.1 285	22.5 7	26.4 109	15	86
Less than 20 percent	46	19	49	-	-	180 45	7	38 48	9	70
20 to 24 percent	5	_	7	_	_	36	=	23	6	
30 ta 34 percent		-	-	-	-	12 12	_	-	_	
Not computed		6	. 8	=	-	_		01.7	24.2	16.
Medion	l 18.0	16.6	15.7	-	-	18.2	12.5	21.7	24.2	10.3

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Bro	dentan city, Mar	natee Caunty—Car	n.			
Area	Tract 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.01	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 20.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	490	585	449	279	898	64	404	8	48	349
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	311	379	250	195	617	50	272	8	20	1 23 28
Less than \$300 \$300 ta \$399 \$400 ta \$499	30 53	5 22 70	25 15 29	29 22 39	86 83 105	=	- 8 33	-	-	16 8
\$500 to \$599	10	70 94 145	37 105	22 73	131 130	8 35	40 60	=	- 4	38
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	90	28 15	28 11	6	49 33	7	59 38	8	7 7	18 15
\$1,500 ta \$1,999 \$2,000 ar mare			<u>'</u>	=	-	<u>-</u>	19 15	=		
Median (dallars)	720 1 79	599 206	633 199	517 84	522 281	705 14	758 132	825	829 28	705 226
Less than \$100	121	13 151	165	14 48	43 186	Ξ	6 62	=	5	175
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 ta \$399	52	42	34	22	45 7	14	35 22	_	12 11	51
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ar mare	_	_	_	_	=	_	7	-		_
Median (dallars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	177	145	157	132	141	225	197	-	288	176
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF										
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	132	205	144	103	357	7	82	8	-	112
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	46	67 30	55 29	32 5	94 38	=	20 15	=	=	67 8
25 ta 29 percent	11 31	6 21	15 7	- -	32 10	=	7		_	11 10
35 percent ar mareNot camputed	38	81	38	60	162 21	7	34	8	=	16
Median	30.5 145	29.6 180	22.9 132	42.6 83	32.0 231	50.0+	30.0 133	50.0+	_	16.8 120
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	59 29	53 38	53 22	48	111 4 <u>3</u>	_	33 40	_	Ξ	112
25 ta 29 percent	5 31	35 25 29	40 17	-	47 16	-	6 7	Ξ.	_	_
35 percent or mareNot camputed	21	_	- 	35	14	-	47	_	=	10.0
Median	22.3 121	24.9 117	23.0 103	18.6 70	20.5 217	30	24.2 50	Ξ.	13	10.0– 82 52
Less than 20 percent20 ta 24 percent	70 30	73 39	89 7	59 7	155 31	22 8	40	-	13	23
25 ta 29 percent	21	5 -	7	- -	24 7	-	6 4	_	-	7
35 percent ar mare	- -	-	-	4	- 147	-	-	Ξ.	10.0-	12.5
Median	17.4 92	17.9 83	16.3 70	13.9 23	14.6 93	15.6 27	16.3 139 94	=	35 35	35 27
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	80 12	68 10	70 -	23	78 10	27 -	9 9 28	=	-	8
25 to 29 percent	-	5 -	=	=	=	-	26 - 8	=	=	=
35 percent ar mare Nat camputed Median	13.5	13.4	-	-	5 13.8	- 14.2	15.9	=	12.1	15.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	61	594	15.1 379	10.0 – 270	931	337	135	214	242	832
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	-	7	10	11	39	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	9	40 54	6 14	49	173 61	Ξ	5 27	- 8	12	15 132
\$300 ta \$399 \$400 ta \$499 \$500 ta \$599	15	153 196	14 55 67	49 69 52	279 202	93 178	9 32	92 46	6 33	319 313
\$600 ta \$749 \$750 ta \$999	22	102 31 5	42 77 84	45 8 20	121 25	43 9	35 14	16	168 23	33 13
\$1,000 ar mare	-	- 6	14 10	16	6 - 25	14	7 6	52	-	7
Median (dollars)	617	418	585	368	365	538	573	516	707	490
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	=	154	42 10	108 11	323 33	12	16	46	28 -	97 -
20 to 24 percent	-	13 9	6 -	=	33 60	- -	=	Ξ	Ξ.	=
30 ta 34 percent	_	12 104	26	7 82	18 154	12	16	46	28	85
Nat computed	_	16 50.0+	50.0+	50.0 +	25 39.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	12 50.0+ 160
\$10,000 ta \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	13	206 11	115	111	309 22	75 -	38	59 -	16	190
20 ta 24 percent	_	19 33	25 12	30 23	8 43	Ξ	12 5 21	- - 5	=	12 20
30 ta 34 percent	13	54 89	13 55	50	97 139	- 75	-	54	16	109
Nat camputed Median	47.2	33.7	10 41.9	29.7	34.2 185	50.0+ 138	30.5 32	42.1 82	50.0+ 103	40.0 345
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent 20 ta 24 percent	21	146 51 52	106 26 9	18 _ 18	105 18	5 5	- 6	13 35	22	80 231
25 ta 29 percent	4 4 5	11 32	10 19	- -	17 27	38	8 12	20	31 7	21
35 percent ar mareNat computed	4	- -	42	Ξ	18	39	- 6	14	43	13
Median\$35,000 ar mare	30.5	22.1 88	32.1 116	22.5 33	18.4 114	26.1 112	29.4 49	24.0 27	29.8 95	22.0 230
Less than 20 percent	27	88	76 40	27	114	112	35 7	27	51 38	210 20
25 to 29 percent			- - -	- 6	_	-	7		6	_
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	=	=	-	-	=	-	=	_	_	_
Median	17.5	13.2	16.8	16.5	13.3	16.0	18.2	16.8	19.4	13.9

[Dato bosed on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Sou	th Brodenton CDP	, Manatee County				Remainder of N	lonatee County	
Area	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.01	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Troct 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	214	265	596	393	376	267	-	452	132	607
ELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	124	59	377	280	223	120	-	302 48	72	339 36
ess than \$300	10 16	11	8 54	32 42	22 25	9 -	_	23	20	60
400 to \$499 500 to \$599	22 38	14 8	73 65	36 43	41 43	17 18	=	80 73	21 3	88
600 to \$799	19 10	15 6	110 59	110 17	84 8	53 13	_	6 7 11	23	48 88 95 12
800 to \$999	9	-	8	<u>''-</u>	Ĭ	10	=	-	5 -	_
1,500 to \$1,999	=	5		_		-	-	500	488	531
edion (dollors)	563 90	578 206	584 219	577 113	572 153	667 147	-	150	60	268 73 156
ss than \$100 00 to \$199	7 60	20 148	30 146	10 82	21 108	9	=	23 115	10 20	156
00 to \$299	9 14	38	27 16	13 8	8 16	76 53	-	12	30	31
00 to \$499	'-	-	-	-		9	-	-	_	- 8
00 or moredion (dollors)	145	153	137	157	141	287	-	129	200	133
USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED IONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						5.1		166	51	247
s thon \$20,000ess than 20 percent	82 27	119 42	243 99	86 43	142 37	56 9	-	155 45	11	127
0 to 24 percent5 to 29 percent	9	40	28 41	7 12	24 17	18	-	13 15	20	15 8
) to 34 percent	46	11 26	75	6 18	15 49	20	-	37 45	_ 10	13 67
percent or moret computed	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	30.6	10 22.4	17 18.2
edion 000 to \$34,999	42.0 64	22.2 105	24.0 161	20.0 171	27.9 119	30.6 52		153	52	176
ss thon 20 percent	24	86	54 6	86 37	46 26	25		75 40 28	26 19	94 29
to 29 percent	25 15	6 13	28 22	16 27	31 8	8 9	-	28 10	7	40 6
5 percent or more	_	-	51	5	8	10	-	_	_	7
t computededion	21.6	10.0-	28.7	19.9	22.6	25.6	_	20.2	17.5 14	18.3 104
000 to \$49,999ss thon 20 percent	37	32 26	94 75	80 73	56 41	39 39	-	81 61	3	72 20
to 24 percent to 29 percent	17	6	14 5	7	15	-	_	20	11	12
) to 34 percent	-	-	į	-	-	-	-	_	_	=
percent or moret computed	.		_	_	17.5	10.0	<u>-</u>	17.5	21.8	17.3
dion 000 or more	14.6	10.0 <u>–</u> 9	13.6 98	15.0 56	17.5 59	10.0- 120	_	63	15	80
to 24 percentto 24 percent	22	9	76 22	56 -	59	107 13	_	63	5	-
to 29 percent		_	=	_	_	_	-	=	_	Ξ.
to 34 percentpercent or more	_	Ξ	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_
ot computed	10.0-	14.5	11,0	10.0-	10.0-	11.0	-	11.6	10.0 – 241	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	411	287	1 793	193	1 271	187	-	697		
thon \$100	-	-	_	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	5	43
0 to \$199 0 to \$299	30	17 11	22 74	<u> </u>	23	13	-	21 88	31 27	38 166
) to \$399) to \$499	78 159	93 81	220 627	8 81	379 602	8 18	_	185	42	
) to \$599) to \$749	108	50 10	656 124	44 30	187 41	95 40	-	247 108	12 17	
0 to \$999 000 or more	14	<u>-</u>	25	19 11	13	_	-	18	12 80	-
ash rent	11	25	36	_	26	13 543	-	30 513	15 533	41
ion (dollors) USEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	467	410	490	529	435		,		46	
s thon \$10,000 ess thon 20 percent	96	87 -	175 -	8 -	321	13	_	153		
20 to 24 percent	14	_	11	_	-	-	_	-		. 8
0 to 34 percent 5 percent or more	_	71	148	_ 8	286	13	_	142	31	345
ot computed	_	16	16	50.0+	35 50.0+	37.5	-	11 50.0+	15 50.0 1	
Nedion 0,000 to \$19,999	206	50.0+ 54	50.0+ 576	25	438	41	-	192 10	93 12	392
Less thon 20 percent	23	11	13 40	_	17	-	_	7	iŝ	15
25 to 29 percent	-	9	36 132	- 6	110 76	9	-	20	_7	
35 percent or moreNat computed	138	19	346	19	222 13	18	_	155	56	
Medion	38.2	32.1 100	38.4 657	45.0 107	35.8 390	35.3 65	_	44.3 291	39.7 73	
0,000 to \$34,999ess than 20 percent	29	29	189	7	128	8	-	82 56	12 25	174
25 to 29 percent	. 16	50 21	182 144	38 17	170 64	10 40	-	105	-	. 151
0 to 34 percent 5 percent ar more	=	_	94 48	39 6	9 13	_	_	48	12 22	14
Not camputed Median	. -	22.1	23.8	27.5	21.9	7 26.4	-	25.4	24.5	
5,000 or more	. 1 41	46	385	53 25	122 107	68 59	-	61 42	29	240
ess thon 20 percent	. 6	46	365	17	8	9	=	-	-	33
25 ta 29 percent	. -	_	9 -	11	=	=	_	-		_
35 percent or mare	. -	_	11	_	7	_	_	19		
Median	13.1		15.0	20.4	16.4	15.5	-	12.9	12.9	15.6

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinde	er of Monotee Coun	ty—Con.			
Area	Troct 4.03 (pt.)	Troct 4.04 (pt.)	Troct 4.05 (pt.)	Troct 4.06 (pt.)	Troct 5.01 (pt.)	Troct 5.04 (pt.)	Tract 6.02 (pt.)	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	508	330	741	349	408	82	-	38	193
With a mortgage	365 7	199 8	442 23	223	252	52 -	=	25 12	155 23
\$300 to \$399	13	10 24	18 24	37 26	11	. 8	=	- -	27 11
\$500 to \$599	11 51	37 51	91 141	15 101	42 101	13 13 18	=	13	37 35 22
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	91 115	27 32	89 50	8 36	76 4 7	-	=	=	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	45 25	10	6	-	-	740	=	504	568
Medion (dollors)	1 010 143	681 131	669 299	674 126	694 156	769 30	=	13	38
Less than \$100	41	67	29 109	9 61	20 76	25 5	=	=	38
\$200 to \$299	51 25	39 25	114 29	49 7	60	-	-	13	Ξ.
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	10 16	-	13 5	105	100	130	-	325	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	241	198	207	185	182	130	_	323	1/3
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	68	37	119	89	99	8	_	28	78
Less thon 20 percent	6	17	62	27	52 5	8	=	13	25 12
20 to 24 percent	5,5	5	18	28	-	=	-	-	11 21
30 to 34 percent	11 46	15	5 28	8 26	36	=	=	15	9
Not computed	50.0+	26.5	19.5	23.1	19.2	10.0-	Ξ	50.0+	25.9 60
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	72 39	64 35	173 67	72 50	126 32 12	36 24	Ξ	10	37
20 to 24 percent	10	14 7	17 37	14	28	_	Ξ	6	7
30 to 34 percent	17	8 -	32 20	-8	33 21	12	_	-	16
Not computed Median	17.9	18.1	25.3	12.3	28.4	15.7	_	25.8	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	167 74	102 68	202 109	104 49	119 92	30 19	-	Ξ.	25 14
20 to 24 percent	43	22	53 24	45 10	22	11	- -	_	11
30 to 34 percent	7 37	9	16	-	5 -	_	-	-	Ξ.
Not computed	21.1	15.5	17.6	20.3	15.5	13.6	=	-	13.1
\$50,000 or more	201 132	127 107	247 208	84 71	64 60	8	-	-	30 30
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	25 16	10 10	30 4	13	4	Ξ	-	-	Ξ.
30 to 34 percent	10	_	5 -		Ξ	=	=	-	=
Not computed	18.0	- 14.7	10.3	10.0-	14.2	17.5	=	-	13.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	35	271	51	48	134	32	-	37	89
Less thon \$100\$ \$100 to \$199	_	-	- 4	_	Ξ	=	-	_	23
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	4	10 32	-4	_	36	-	-	29 -	11 6
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	-	32 45 97	10	-	36 29 18	6 16	_	8 -	15 25
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	10	46 22	16	10 14	43		=	_	9
\$1,000 or moreNo cosh rent	12	12	13	6	4	- 3	-	-	_
Medion (dollars)	847	564	723	839	500	577	-	241	444
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								17	48
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	13	33	4 -	12	10	=	=	'-	-8
20 to 24 percent	-	=	=	=	=	_	=	- - 17	11
30 to 34 percent	3	21	4		6	_	_	17	29
Not computed Median	50.0+	12 47.0	50.0+	12	50.0+	=	_	32.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	-	61	16 4	10	36	7	-	20	12 6
20 to 24 percent] =	_	-	=	5	_	-	12	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_	- 54	12	10	16 8		-	8	6 -
Not computed Medion	-	7 49.2	43.3	50.0+			_	29.2	20.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	22	95 20	9 5	13	-	6	_	-	20 20
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	9	30 32	_	7	23 10		-	=	=
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-	8 5	4	-	-	_	-	-	-
Not computed	28.9	24.6	19.5	6 27.5	23.6	17.5	-	-	17.5
\$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	_	82 82	22 14	13 13	55 33 22	16 16	_	1	9
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	-	=	4	-	22	_	_	5	9 -
30 to 34 percent	-	Ξ	-	-	_	_	-	Ξ	-
Not computed Median	-	12.8	13.9	17.5		15.6	_	_	22.5
median	-	12.8	13.9	17.5	16.9	15.6	_	_	22.3

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	of Monotee County	/—Can.			
Area	Troct 8.03	Troct 8.04	Tract 8.05	Troct 8.06	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11.01	Troct 11.02 (pt.)	Troct 12.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 132	416	827	1 713	1 822	173	1 169	534	1 060
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	866	317	506	1 124	1 292	133	572	254	715
Less thon \$300	46	16	7	22 25	47 84	30	17 33	11	6 27
\$300 to \$399	86 91	8 31	5 32	26	132	14	66	-	41 97
\$500 to \$599	164 293	42 92	32 23 157	42 2 5 0	105 393	19 56	65 160	6 63 34	201
\$600 to \$799	112	28	199	294	268	14	104	34 109	93 170
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	68 6	85 15	73	372 79	220 24	Ξ	97 -	17	41
\$2,000 or more	-	-	10	14	19 752	612	30 746	14 1 052	39 784
Medion (dollors)	628 266	756 99	829 321	906 589	530	40	597	280	345
Less thon \$100	80 106	5 32	118	15 75	13 187	32	35 167	17	11 154 79
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	80	19	57	190	240	8	254 95	44 120	79 45
\$300 to \$399	_	27	132 14	155 125	56 26	Ξ.	36	50	45 37
\$500 or more	-	16	_	29 313	8 223	140	10 256	49 367	19 207
Medion (dollors)	149	277	273	313	223	140	250	00,	
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			1/1	010	326	36	363	84	190
Less thon \$20,000	326 99	39	161 59	218 51	92 92	8	76	19	55
20 to 24 percent	24	12	6	13 12	29	6	54 37	7 11	31 21
25 to 29 percent	27 21	Ξ	10	20	22	15	45	39	17 66
35 percent or more	142 13	27	71 10	105 17	172 11	7	151	8	-
Medion	31.5	50.0+	32.7	37.8	39.8	31.3	31.6 395	35.8 44	27.1 305
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	337 126	147 47	161 80	423 171	473 258	60 33	207	15	132 32 37
20 to 24 percent	82	28	37	20	74 54	7	36 52	10 11	32 37
25 to 29 percent	39 64	24 8	26	40 57	17	-	41	_	40 64
35 percent or more Not camputed	26	40	18	135	70	13	59 -	8 -	-
Medion	22.6	24.7	20.1	27.6	18.1	14.4	19.1 159	23.5 114	23.2 224
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	276 180	119 77	239 52	424 217	363 172	50 27	109	77	102
20 to 24 percent	46 30	22	108 49	46 74	90 80	14 9	24 17	11 9	79 27
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	8	10	24	53	11	-	_	17	9 7
35 percent or more Not computed	12	10	6	34	10	=	9	Ξ	_
Medion	17.6	16.5	23.1	19.7 648	20.5 660	19.3 27	13.8 252	15.5 2 9 2	20.6 341
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	193 164	111 79	266 205	524	537	27	175	200 28	208
20 to 24 percent	14	13 19	44	85 18	62 26	_	25 19	64	78 29
30 to 34 percent	8	'_	.7	15	27	-	22 11	Ξ	6 20
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	_	10	6	8 -	_	-	.	-
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	15.6 382	15.1 78	15.4 116	12.3 667	14.9 615	13.9 117	12.0 606	14.4 937	16.7 125
GROSS RENT	302	,,	1.0	00,					
Less thon \$100	-	-	-	_	8	11	_ 21	_	Ξ
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	5	3	6	8	. 8	iġ	Ĩ9	15	14 39
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	64 149	22 17	10 28	42 183	43 121	22 27	14 143	241	9
\$500 to \$599	104	6	14 26	136 167	157 162	10 10	209 92	317 270	18 26
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	10 8	10	16	76	89	-	59	69	12
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	26 16	20	16	49 6	27	18	27 22	17 8	7
Medion (dollors)	466	437	538	546	576	372	548	566	492
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	42	16		70	105	80	87	117	16
Less thon 20 percent	72		-	-	-	11	_	Ξ	_
20 to 24 percent	_	_	_	_	8 -	'-	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent	37	12	-	70	- 79	_ 51	7 49	111	16
35 percent or moreNot computed	5	4	Ξ	_	18	18	24 50.0+	6 50.0+	50.0+
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 118	50.0+ 33	27	50.0+ 145	50.0 +	50.0+ 29	183	185	31
Less thon 20 percent	- 6	-	-		_	7	_	=	_
25 to 29 percent	23 35	Ξ	Ţ.	27	21	-	12	69	14
30 to 34 percent	35 54	24	8 19	75 43	92	22	14 150	116	io
Not computed	-	9	-	-	43.2	38.1	7 41.5	38.2	33.0
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	34.3 148	39.6 29	50.0+ 51	33.0 207	212	8	211	336	59
Less thon 20 percent	24 67	22	21	15 77	27 85	8 -	40 102	24 111	13
25 to 29 percent	36	-	7	6	67 8	-	38 10	102 35	18 14
30 to 34 percent	5	_	15	70 33	15	Ξ.	21	56	. 6
Not computed Medion	16 23.1	7 17.5	8 25.4	30.2	10 24.4	- 17.5	23.2	8 26.4	27.4
\$35,000 or more	74	-	38	245	185	-	125	299 254	19
Less thon 20 percent	50 18	_	30	192 26	137 40	=	80 17	38	-
25 to 29 percent	6	-	-	ii	-	-	11 8	7	8
35 percent or more	=	-	=	16	=	-	9	-	-
Not computed Medion	17.0	=	8 12.8	17.1	8 17.8	_	15.4	16.3	26.3
	17.0		12.0		.,.0				

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	of Manatee County	—Con.			
Area	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 12.04 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 166	1 056	707	1 110	251	577	477	609	257
With a mortgage	804	775	423	762	189	332 38	249 24	306 41	156
Less than \$300	22 13	12 24	35	102 57	12 30	39	78	28 37	4
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	70 78	31 30	94 53	76 108	23 10	54 38	38 35 44	42 67	16
\$600 to \$799	169 164	106 189	112 41	270 69	35 10	126 15	22	29 43	23 16 34 25 35 18
\$1,500 to \$1,999	179 38	222 84	60 5 9	38 42	51 14	5 _ 17	8 -	8 11	18
\$2,000 or moreMedian (dollars)	71 865 362	77 994 281	634 284	631 348	688 62	591 245	465 228	623 303	800 101
Not mortgaged Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	137	24	18 156	44 143	15	66 117	22 133	58 158	9 39
\$200 to \$299	142 46	131 89	41 29	102 52	18 21	62	48 22	79 8	44 7
\$400 to \$499	8 29	8 29	19 21	- 7	- 8	Ξ	3	=	- 2
Median (dollars)	222	288	184	190	244	132	172	149	204
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	172	101	171	276	59	272	195	165	73
Less than 20 percent	46 24	15 18	92 13	124 20	21 5	113 44	27 27	<i>77</i> 11	73 22 6
25 to 29 percent	7	16	13	5 34	3 -	15 13	29 19	9	5 4
35 percent or more Not computed	89 6	52 —	46 7	93	30	87 —	68 25	58 10	4 24 12
Median	37.3 292	35.9 239	18.5 187	23.5 298	35.4 32	22.6 1 2 6	30.5 185	20.2 172	27.5 92
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	154 34	118 10	95 29	157 44	6 11	74 8	138 29	91 36	49 18
25 to 29 percent	37 24	19 26	40 9	36 46	6	40 -	18	29 10	12 7
35 percent or moreNot computed	43	66	14	15 -	9 -	4		6	6
Median	18.9 261	20.7 217	19.7 181	18.0 263	24.5 50	17.7 78	13.1 38	14.2 178	19.1 48
Less than 20 percent	113 55	67 54	112 28	152 74 37	37 —	61 17	27 11	131 16	17 3
25 to 29 percent	51 16	34 26	24 11	-	9	-	-	7	2
35 percent or moreNot computed	26	36	6 -	-	4	-	- -	24	26 - 35.6
Median	21.6 441	23.8 499	17.6 168	16.9 273	14.7 110	16.2 101 74	16.7 59 59	11.5 94 68	44 25
Less than 20 percent	326 47 46	312 80 55	132 14 22	218 23	81 20 5	10	- -	7 11	5 10
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	3 19	29 23	- -	22 10	- 4	17	<u>-</u>	- 8	2 2
Not computed	15.0	17.1	11.6	14.1	15.2	14.7	10.0-	13.9	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	151	128	411	481	100	265	550	213	668
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	-	-	_	<u>-</u> 5	- 6	26 21	11	Ξ	9
\$200 to \$299	9	_ _ 15	33 16 84	10 69	- 41	86 49	61 309	77 35	9 87
\$400 to \$499	9 25	3 6	112 49	144 92	17 4	26 22	89 22	7	154 170
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	57 34	28 55	81 19	56 47	20	=	-	55	147 71
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	- 9	17 4	4 13	58	12	35	_ 58	7 32	4 17
Median (dollars)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	656	795	464	490	396	291	360	317	537
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	0.7				0.4	84	182	59	71
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	37	Ξ	67	58 -	24 -	14	-	- -	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	=	Ξ	- - 7	=	=	14	Ē	8	3
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	28	Ξ	51	44 14	24	44 12	158 24	51	63 5
Median	50.0+ 24	- - 21	50.0+ 170	50.0 + 138	50.0+ 36	43.6 61	50.0 + 220	49.0 47	50.0 +
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	_	- - 7	26 28	10		12	21 43	- 8	10
25 to 29 percent	<u> </u>	8	8 33	18 27	7 8	13 25	10 49	_	40 15
35 percent or more	24	6	69 6	74 9	10 6	6	75 22	28 11	90 12
Median	48.0 48	27.2 54	33.0 97	41.7 129	31.9 31	30.1 103	32.6 81	50.0+ 55	40.2 231
Less than 20 percent	8	3	33 18	37 32	12	66 16	49 26	20 15	37 72 62
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	18 10	28	24 7	29	9 -	7	6	10	44
Not computed	12	19 4	15	7 24	- 6	14	_	10	16
Median	29.4 42	33.9 53	24.3 77	22.4 156	20.6	17.2 17	18.9 67	20.8 52	25.5 199
Less than 20 percent	15 27	21 17	63 8	108 25	9	8 -	55 -	26 15	173 15
25 to 29 percent	_	15	4	12	-	-	=	=	7
35 percent or more Not camputed	_			.,1]	-	9	12	11	4
Median	l 21.1	21.6	15.4	16.8	12.5	10.0-	13.0	18.3	16.4

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder of Monate	e County—Con.			
Area	Troct 17.02	Troct 18	Troct 19.01	Tract 19.03	Troct 19.04	Tract 20.01 (pt.)	Troct 20.02	Troct 1901
Specified owner-occupied housing units	553	1 505	830	554	553	969	1 097	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	278	753	558	356	255	756	956	-
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	_	38 51	13 13	38 34	6 24	37	27	=
\$400 to \$499	8 40	58 88	67 54	39 57	13 29	75 128	32 55	
\$500 to \$599	77	134	175	84	29 62	149 1 9 4	168 305	_
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	28 69	138 129	71 101	49 55	64 49	129	298	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	41 15	47 70	43 21	Ξ	- 8	28 7	39 32	_ =
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	889	806	735	629 1 98	785 298	774 213	923 141	
Not mortgaged	275	752 15	272 25	-	41	-	8	-
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	32 83	126 292	131 58	108 74	167 51	82 88	67 39	-
\$300 to \$399	83 74	195	22 36	10	39	16 8	17 10	_
\$400 to \$499\$500 or more	23 63	75 49	-	6	=	19	-	-
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	333	265	184	184	165	218	194	
Less thon \$20,000	124	397	185 106	127 87	153 106	134 31	118 43	-
Less thon 20 percent	31 26	123 38	13	9	5	6	_	-
25 to 29 percent	- 8	51 37	Ξ	15	10	8 33 39	7	-
35 percent or more	59	141	60 6	16	25 7	39 17	60	
Not computed	33.1	28.3	17.1	16.6	15.5	32.0 326	40.4 267	_
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	141 68	398 25 2	168 66	196 105	159 110	95	48	-
20 to 24 percent	32	71 17	18 38	32 27	15 11	42 60	45 49	
25 to 29 percent	8	27	25	18	7	68 61	45 80	
35 percent or moreNot computed	33	31	21	14	16	-	-	-
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	25.4 89	15.2 282	25.0 182	18.2 118	16.4 109	27.2 213	29.1 267	
Less thon 20 percent	62	161	124	71 33	63 27	88 58	86 67	
20 to 24 percent	9	47 21	18 11	9	9	52	73	-
30 to 34 percent	- 6	31 22	11 18	5	5 5	15	27 14	
Not computed		_	-	17.9	18.0	21.6	23.5	
Medion \$50,000 or more	16.9 199	15.5 428	17.5 295	113	132	296	445	-
Less thon 20 percent	142	315 41	176 74	61 40	121 11	207 33	163 122	=
25 to 29 percent	13 18	45 11	8 21	12		29 13	124 26	
30 to 34 percent	26	16	16	=	-	14	10	_
Not computed	12.8	10.5	16.7	18.7	13.0	16.8	22.4	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	175	757	309	141	171	178	409	
Less thon \$100	-	-	.=	-	-	-	22	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	_	15	20 23	23	Ξ	21	18	-
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	9 22	56 162	36	23 38	30 21	22 28 30	16 60	
\$500 to \$599	1 8	174	36 32 29 13 12	12	36	30 20	60 25 43	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	65 19	167 92	13	19 21	36 58 12	26	30	-
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	26 26	37 54	11 133	28	14	7 24	195	-
Medion (dollors)	704	572	422	361	579	510	481	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less thon \$10,000	8	121	28	7	14	24	125	
Less thon 20 percent	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	=	22	-
25 to 29 percent	_		-	Ξ	_	-	=	
35 percent or more	8	101 20	11 17	7	5	17 7	28 75	
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+ 109	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	29	195	142 14	56 12	40	60 10	-	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	- 9	21	11	11 23	8 15	11 8	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent		3	15	_	_	10 10	12	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	20	157 14	18 84	10	17 -	11	97	-
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	27.5 52	43.3 225	31.3 7 9	26.1 22	29.0 46	27.2 94	50.0+ 110	
Less than 20 percent	17	47	17	-	7 21	33	45 9	
20 to 24 percent	17 21	26 51	16 13	=	13	29	9	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	- 8	54 34	Ξ	9 -	- 5	10	10 19	
Not computed Medion	26.4	13 28.2	33 21. 9	13 32.5	23.8	13 24.2	18 20.6	
\$35,000 or more	86	216	60 54	56	71	-	65 39	
Less than 20 percent	42 36	130 45	54	41	39 27	Ξ	9	
25 to 29 percent	_	14	6	-	-	_	1	
35 percent or more	_	.8	Ξ	-	5	-	17	
Not computed Medion	20.1	19 17.6	12.5	15 15.1	3 18.6	-	16.9	

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manatee (County		Totals for split t	tracts/BNA's in Manate	ee County
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gardens CDP	8radenton city	South Brodenton CDP	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.04	Tract 3.03
Occupied housing units	. 84 819	84 819	8 011	16 559	10 080	127	2 244	4 307
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	12 037 14 093 27 368 14 821 9 304 2 566	1 755 12 037 14 093 27 368 14 821 9 304 2 566 2 875	33 538 821 3 688 1 950 876 89	354 2 235 3 251 4 858 1 892 1 877 812 1 280	77 758 1 718 3 271 2 430 1 381 345	- 6 23 5 30 25 38	16 137 409 495 459 389 240 99	9 281 822 1 902 798 423 32
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	11 837 42 367 25 051 3 910	999 11 837 42 367 25 051 3 910 655	82 1 187 4 785 1 654 287 16	558 3 097 7 849 4 406 570 79	63 2 353 6 104 1 412 140 8	10 - 63 54 - -	25 509 1 223 426 46 15	62 553 2 621 962 109
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sever Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	80 549 75 174 168 89	84 459 80 549 75 174 168 89 79	7 983 7 995 7 887 19 —	16 331 16 466 16 447 42 - 42	10 052 9 955 9 950 - - -	127 127 127 - - -	2 233 2 128 1 670 - -	4 290 4 239 4 236 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	6 009 72 642 2 572 670	2 407 6 009 72 642 2 572 670 519	594 532 6 720 121 10 34	564 727 14 309 653 157 149	112 1 156 8 485 241 50 36	25 - 83 19 - -	42 281 1 740 114 50 17	46 382 3 743 99 12 25
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	42 271 29 178 8 518	4 852 42 271 29 178 8 518 1.5	647 4 458 2 321 585 1.4	1 451 8 534 5 312 1 262 1.4	987 5 929 2 632 532 1.3	83 33 11 1.5	245 1 231 620 148 1.3	319 2 400 1 235 353 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupled housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupled housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	7 059 20 007 12 378 15 703 6 783 22 889 11 238 8 512 2 234	61 930 7 059 20 007 12 378 15 703 6 783 22 889 11 238 8 512 2 234 705 200	5 337 521 1 466 1 034 1 686 630 2 674 1 209 1 044 283 138	10 676 1 198 3 448 2 526 2 486 1 018 5 883 3 151 2 019 541 132 40	6 063 899 1 548 1 206 1 557 853 4 017 1 940 1 497 399 131	65 20 10 35 62 39 23 -	1 347 197 396 274 250 230 897 466 356 75	2 435 237 624 481 760 333 1 872 996 665 134 77
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	35 767 31 152 39 455 3 512 84 651 83 100	3 372 35 767 31 152 39 455 3 512 84 651 83 100 1 551	290 3 747 3 140 - 28 551 7 992 7 862 130	800 6 852 5 358 - 114 1 024 16 517 16 244 273	489 4 865 3 853 - 97 686 10 080 9 956 124	12 19 19 - - - 127 124 3	237 903 766 — 149 2 244 2 127 117	427 1 873 1 593 - 10 208 4 307 4 095 212
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	- 168 - 148	168 148 20	19 19	42 37 5	Ξ	=	=	Ξ
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	36 512 - 25 738 - 6 804 3 754	36 512 25 738 6 804 3 754 3 050	26 898 22 019 769 407 362	35 091 26 052 1 336 656 680	25 343 22 888 1 079 571 508	20 651 26 728 12 - 12	23 615 21 535 367 173 194	24 269 22 340 627 213 414

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		s/8NA's in Monatee Co				n city, Monotee Co	unty	
Area	Troct 7.01	Troct 7.02	Troct 9	Troct 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	334	1 589	3 684	865	127	847	317	1 138
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	- 6 39 78 57 77 29 48	61 143 251 318 324 285 104 103	14 347 529 1 571 650 396 60	8 55 71 440 57 62 21 151	- - 6 23 5 30 25 38	11 - 20 118 155 249 101 193	- 6 22 78 57 77 29 48	19 31 122 237 290 240 104 95
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	20 91 114 83 20 6	7 515 565 443 59	8 202 1 350 1 822 287 15	209 327 217 76 24 12	10 - 63 54 - -	29 178 453 164 23	20 74 114 83 20 6	293 483 326 36
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	334 334 334 16 - 16	1 589 1 498 1 451 7 - 7	3 684 3 568 3 489 8 8	860 865 842 - - -	127 127 127 - - -	847 847 843 8 — 8	317 317 317 16 -	1 138 1 106 1 109 7 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos Bottled, tonk, or LP gos Electricity	30 54 207 35 - 8	92 302 1 052 98 33 12	165 114 3 180 195 23 7	73 52 669 29 17 25	25 - 83 19 - -	55 96 555 82 35 24	30 54 190 35 - 8	73 168 780 84 21 12
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	83 120 88 43 1.3	109 873 425 182 1.5	79 1 361 1 618 626 1.8	232 464 157 12 .9	83 33 11 1.5	113 446 215 73 1.3	83 103 88 43 1.3	109 590 303 136 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	146 17 34 28 41 26 188 112 69 7 -	1 232 171 295 281 251 234 357 195 93 41 16	2 776 239 699 537 978 323 908 373 473 49 13	271 32 109 52 38 40 594 221 230 105 38	65 - 20 10 35 - 62 39 23 	380 46 92 78 66 98 467 234 188 45	146 17 34 28 41 26 171 95 69 7 -	824 99 166 172 184 203 314 183 73 35 11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	52 85 42 - 6 37	157 625 585 - 36 49	80 1 127 1 091 - - 65	66 580 176 - - 223	12 19 19 - -	190 176 149 - 4 36	52 85 42 - 6 37	135 397 380 - 36 49
Complete plumbing focilities	318 295 23 16	1 582 1 497 85 7 7	3 676 3 619 57 8 8	865 835 30 - -	127 124 3 - -	839 798 41 8 8	301 278 23 16 16	1 131 1 075 56 7 7
Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	22 897 18 189 83	25 992 20 851 230 158 72	40 805 27 664 212 108 104	39 492 19 404 114 36 78	20 651 26 728 12 - 12	22 412 20 125 115 25 90	22 897 19 143 83 13 70	23 855 20 850 207 141 66

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder af Man	natee Caunty			
Area	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 19.01
Occupied housing units	1 083	2 177	451	2 612	227	482	1 946	1 551
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	16 9 116 286 271 242 110 33	174 525 646 430 330 32 40	42 112 129 81 34 45 - 8	8 283 409 966 482 308 39	13 9 17 84 71 25 8	37 33 149 220 43 - -	25 436 337 666 215 128 46 93	175 531 231 285 91 88 75 75
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	11 150 548 313 46 15	105 1 317 701 54	7 222 82 117 23	8 111 808 1 496 182 7	12 38 61 91 19 6	52 343 81 6	12 380 1 053 440 61	16 2 584 749 177 23
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Camplete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system ar private campany Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 083 1 022 541 - -	2 168 2 119 2 168 - -	451 392 342 - - -	2 612 2 496 2 454 8 8	227 100 83 - -	466 451 425 5 - 5	1 946 1 471 1 187 - - -	1 551 814 490 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	28 94 855 84 22	23 109 1 986 45 6 8	19 134 272 14 12	93 74 2 245 174 19 7	9 36 172 5 5	14 40 423 - - 5	104 263 1 417 118 19 25	10 153 1 270 58 36 24
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	52 538 383 110 1.5	110 1 042 733 292 1.6	283 122 46 1.5	66 894 1 166 486 1.9	4 70 97 56 2.1	81 271 130 - 1.1	46 1 122 602 176 1.5	7 540 686 318 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	571 51 173 86 158 103 512 268 207 37	1 113 115 296 220 267 215 1 064 638 366 41	408 72 129 109 67 31 43 12 20 6	2 025 169 533 404 655 264 587 254 288 38 7	139 	359 43 108 94 104 10 123 75 40 - 8	1 770 147 622 412 417 172 176 76 54 20 26	1 283 216 530 191 197 149 268 99 117 22 30
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephane in unit	138 270 242 - - 27	281 654 634 - - 34	22 228 205 - -	42 788 770 - - 52	71 31 24 - - 4	43 230 222 - - 41	105 977 954 - 42 46	44 400 354 - 8
Complete plumbing facilities	1 083 1 011 72 - -	2 177 2 008 169 - -	451 422 29 - - -	2 604 2 575 29 8 8	227 165 62 - -	477 424 53 5 5	1 946 1 914 32 - -	1 551 1 502 49 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-occupied housing units	25 770 22 945 187 75 112	24 295 24 144 386 123 263	30 309 20 856 23 17 6	45 143 29 671 96 51 45	32 221 22 997 33 9 24	20 748 18 978 98 35 63	30 739 37 474 135 98 37	51 256 31 805 84 56 28

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Monatee (County		Totals for split t	rocts/BNA's in Monate	ee County
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Total	Bayshore Gardens CDP	Bradenton city	South Bradenton CDP	Troct 1.02	Troct 1.04	Tract 3.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	35 905	35 905	2 835	7 647	2 078	50	607	941
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	22 427	22 427	1 617	4 480	1 157	28	374	570
Less thon \$300	938	938 1 469	71 142	152 309	74 148	13	58 39	36 144
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	2 213	2 213	205	534	203	10	75 98	83 95
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799		2 938 6 244	325 605	671 1 407	215 377	5 -	74	180 32
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	_ 4 059	4 059 3 385	167 85	937 419	113 27	_	21 9	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	_ 690	690	11	36	-	-	_	
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)		491 713	6 616	15 679	581	455	525	519
Not mortgaged Less than \$100	_ 13 478	13 478 762	1 218 90	3 167 107	921 88	22	233 30	37 1
\$100 to \$199	_ 5 676	5 676	718 372	1 527 1 108	546 171	9 13	168 21	21 <i>c</i> 39
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	_ [1 833	4 2 43 1 833	33	372	107	-	14	1;
\$400 to \$499\$500 or more		549 415	5	31 22	9	=	Ξ.	
Medion (dollors)		206	170	197	158	208	134	142
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					700	32	224	341
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	- 8 215 2 992	8 215 2 992	898 392	1 893 661	722 257	-	72	160
20 to 24 percent	_ 820	820 709	74 97	208 205	108 88	9 -	15 15	2: 1: 3: 8: 2:
30 to 34 percent	_ 583	583	55	126	41 228	23	37 85	3:
35 percent or moreNot computed	- 2 842 - 269	2 842 269	260 20	609 84	-	<u>-</u>	-	
Medion	- 26.1 - 10 110	26.1 10 110	23.2 993	25.9 2 245	24.8 672	38.5 13	31.4 195	19.6 33:
Less thon 20 percent	_ 4 859	4 859	513	1 091 276	321 94	13	99 56	33: 12: 7: 9:
20 to 24 percent	_ 1 418	1 375 1 418	160 166	320	104	Ξ.	30	97
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_ 1 025	1 025 1 433	75 79	209 349	79 74	_	10	17
Not computed		20.7	19.1	20.6	20.8	10.0-	14.4	22.4
Medion	_ 8 114	8 114	610	1 894	316	5	94 63	170 90
Less thon 20 percent		4 537 1 837	349 205	1 114 433	260 51	<u>5</u>	31	52 28
25 to 29 percent	_ 978	978 417	48 8	242 90	5	_	_	28
35 percent or more	_ 345	345	_	15	-	-	_	-
Not computed	_ 18.4	18.4	18.3	17.6	13.3	17.5	16.5	18.3
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent		9 466 7 200	334 303	1 615 1 410	368 324	_	94 85	98 98
20 to 24 percent	_ 1 110	1 110	12	145	35	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	_ 264	670 264	19	52	-	=	<u>-</u>	
35 percent or moreNot computed		222	-	8 -	=	Ξ	_	
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	_ 13.9	13.9 22 680	10.2 2 667	12.2 5 868	10.0- 3 987	62	10.7 886	10.0- 1 87 :
GROSS RENT	_ 22 000	22 000	2 007	3 000	3 707	~_	•	
Less than \$100	- 81 - 277	81 277	12 52	38 69	39	_	Ξ	12 46
\$200 to \$299	1 150	1 150	190	406	135 759	10 12	35 130	156 192 583
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	6 272	3 040 6 272	389 1 122	776 1 297	1 521	20 12	296	583 610
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	5 252	5 25 2 3 267	537 227	1 343 933	1 101 230	12 8	276 86	21
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	1 424	1 424 799	54 30 54	490 377	58 33	_	22	
No cash rent	1 118	1 118	54	139	111	415	41 492	4 49
Medion (dollors)		499	455	519	465	413	472	7,
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 198	9						140	389
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	3 636	3 636 49	466 24	907 25	683	=	169	2
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	55	55 99		14 48	25	Ξ	_ 14	
30 to 34 percent	108	108	30	44	-1	-	144	1 29
35 percent or moreNot computed	520	2 805 520	362 50	698 78	591 67	Ξ.	11	4
Medion	50.0+1	50.0+ 6 312	50.0+ 969	50.0+ 1 469	50.0+ 1 268	15	50.0+ 316	50.0 55
Less than 20 percent	I 220 I	220	21	59	24	<u>-</u>	10 20	2 2
20 to 24 percent	802	396 802	26 187	142 175	70 164	6	-	9 10
30 to 34 percent	1 130 3 432	1 130 3 432	215 499	230 829	260 713	9	56 230	30
Not computed Medion	332	3 432 332 37.2	21 35.6	34 38.1	37 37.2	35.8	40.3	36.
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 642	7 642	783	2 047	1 339	33 19	299 105	63
Less than 20 percent	2 390	1 756 2 390	225 227	389 662	370 464	3	73	16 22 18
25 to 29 percent	1 640	1 640 831	200 82	348 216	302 142	5 6	73 48	2
35 percent or more	736	736	31	370	48	=	=	2
Not computed	24.0	289 24.0	18 23.5	62 24.6	13 23.2	19.3	23.0	23.
\$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	5 090 3 911	5 090 3 911		1 445 1 072	697 616	14 14	102 66	30 27
20 to 24 percent	680	680	. 7	228	32	-	6	2
25 to 29 percent	45	213 45		83 18	20	Ξ	=	
35 percent or more Not computed	181	60 181	_	32 12	29	Ξ	30	
Medion	16.2	16.2	14.2	16.9	14.8	17.5	13.0	15.

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Data bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split troct	s/BNA's in Monatee (County—Con.		8radento	on city, Manatee Co	ounty			
Area	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Troct 9	Troct 1.01	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)		
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	146	656	2 229	69	50	340	146	545		
With a mortgage	89	397 43	1 564 67	17	2 8	206	89	314 35		
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	10 6	40 57	84 164	- 6	13 10	15 54	10 6	29 50		
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	22 45	91 96	167 496	5	5	77 38	22 45	75 77		
\$800 ta \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	6 -	63 7	306 237	6	_	8 -	6	41 7		
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	_	<u>-</u>	24 19	_	Ξ		Ξ	-		
Median (dollars)	620 57	566 259	721 665	525 52	455 22	519 134	620 57	550 231		
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	14 26	35 184	21 278	9 23	_ 9	16 105	14 26	35 156		
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 to \$399	17	33 7	276 56	13	13	13	17 -	33 7		
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 or more	-	Ξ	26 8	7	.	. =		-		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	128	149	210	163	208	147	128	142		
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	54	261	445	38	32	167	54	216		
Less than 20 percent	14 5	119 20	168	24	9	71 8	14 5	94 20		
25 to 29 percent	-	30 10	37 22	-	- -	23 13	-	19 10		
35 percent or moreNot computed	29	61 21	198 20	8	23	43 9	29 6	52 21 20.9		
Medion	43.1 55	20.2 177	31.7 574	12.5	38.5 13 13	25.0 97 43	43.1 55 25	152 80		
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	25	98 19	298 82 80	=	-	43 9 13	- -	19 38		
25 to 29 percent	30	45 8 7	44 70	=	=	24 8	30	8 7		
Not computed	35.5	18.1	19.2	Ξ.	10.0-	23.1	35.5	18.9		
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	37 30	138 72	516 265	12 12	5 5	57 36	37 30	127 72		
20 to 24 percent	7	24 35	142	- '-		14	7	24 24		
30 to 34 percent		7	19	-	_	<u>-</u>	_	7		
Not computed Medion	17.1	18.3	19.6	10.0-	17.5	18.2	17.1	15.3		
\$50,000 or more		80 80	694 568	19 19		19 19	Ξ	50 50		
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ	57 26	-	Ξ	-	Ξ	_		
30 to 34 percent	_	Ξ	35 8	-	Ξ	_	_	_		
Not computed Medion		13.9	14.2	12.5	- -	10.7	-	13.8		
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	188	357	908	594	62	467	171	314		
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	11 -	12 17	8 -	7	Ξ	4 14	11	17		
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	31 38	31 105	8 59	216 80	10 12	62 111	14 38 37	17 20 99 77 56		
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	37 35	83 61	320 166	26 35	20 12	162 59	35			
\$600 to \$749	8 20	8 15	209 112	48 43 133	8 -	18 16	8 20	8 6		
\$1,000 or more No cosh (dell-a)	8	25	26	6	-	21 422	8 415	25 402		
Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	408	401	529	369	415	422	415	402		
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	68	62	136	215	_	90	51	45		
Less than 20 percent	11 _	Ξ	- 8	-	Ξ	4 -	11	- 		
25 to 29 percent	24	21 8	-	21 21	Ξ	8	7	10		
35 percent or moreNot computed	33	18 15	110 18	165 8	Ξ	74 4	33	12 15		
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	34.8 78	31.6 150	50.0+ 206	44.4 162	15	50.0+ 177	50.0+ 78	33.1 138 11		
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent 20	16	17 8	5	29 22	-	8 31 49	16 16	8		
25 to 29 percent	_	12 43	29 36	30 27 54	6 - 9	30 50	38	12 37 70		
35 percent or more Not computed Median	8	70	136 - 39.1	30.0	35.8	9 29.6	8 36.2	35.1		
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	36.2	34.4 84 39	313 45	143 41	33 19	151 28	9	79 34		
20 to 24 percent	9	- -	126	5 20	3 5	80 26	9	Ξ		
30 to 34 percent	=	27	29 18	62	6	7 5	_	27 -		
Nat computed	22.5	18 18.0	24.4	6 31.4	19.3	5 22.8	22.5	18 18.2		
\$35,000 ar more Less than 20 percent	33 27	61 52	253 189	74 39	14 14	49 42	33 27	52 52		
20 to 24 percent	-	9 -	40 16	10 5	Ξ	4 -	-	=		
30 to 34 percent		<u>-</u>	_	20	Ξ	-	6 -	-		
Nat computed Median	16.5	14.9	17.6	19.3	17.5	3 15.7	16.5	13.9		

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of Mo	natee County			
Area	Troct 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 16	Troct 19.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	399	585	111	1 745	92	78	459	801
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	256	317	83	1 228	59	55	265	546
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	48 23	36 60	8 11	47 84	5 4	16 24	19 28	13 13 67
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	53 60	48 78	7 16	132 105	6 16	5 10	24 42	54 163
\$600 to \$799	61 11	83 12	19 22	352 257	9 10	_	67 29	71
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	Ė	_	_	208 24	Ξ	Ξ	37 8	101 43
\$2,000 or more	508	_ 518	_ 598	19 742	9 588	358	11 721	21 742
Medion (dollars)	143	268 73	28	517 13	33 5	23	194 20	255 8
Less thon \$100\$100 to \$199	23 108	156	28	174 240	21 7	7 16	92 74	131 58
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	12	31	=	56	<u>-</u>	-	8 _	22 36
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_	8	=	26 8	_	-	-	191
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	129	133	175	226	136	214	186	
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	148 45	247 127	45 25	302 92	16 12	22 -	61 25	168 89
20 to 24 percent	6	15 8	11	29	_	-	11	13 -
30 to 34 percent		13 67	9	22 148	4 -	5	_ 25	60
Not computed	31.1	17 18.2	19.2	11 35.8	16.0	11 29.6	22.5	6 18.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	131	176 94	25 18	460 245	32 22	56 46	126 51	163 66 18
20 to 24 percent	31 15	29 40	7	74 54	- 6	10	36 29	18 33
30 to 34 percent	10	6	<u>-</u>	17 70	4	_	10	33 25 21
35 percent or moreNot computed		<u>/</u>	-	_	17.0	13.2	21.7	24.3
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	57	18.3 82	16.1 11	18.7 347	25	-	178 131	182 124
Less than 20 percent	43 14	50 20	<u>-</u>	172 74	25 -	Ξ	16	18
25 to 29 percent	_	12	11	80 11	_	Ξ	7	11
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	_	Ξ	10	_	=	24	18
Medion \$50,000 or more	16.8	17.0 80	27.5 30	20.1 636	12.1 19	Ξ	11.5 94	17.5 288
Less than 20 percent	63	80	30	525 50	10	=	68 7	169 74
25 to 29 percent	-	=	_	26 27	-	Ξ	11	8 21
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	_	-	8	9	_	8 -	16
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	11.6	10.0- 1 064	13.9 43	14.9 587	19.6 88	115	13.9 176	17.1 251
GROSS RENT		1 004					_	_
Less thon \$100\$100 to \$199	-		6	8 -	12	_ _ 12	_ 49	6
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	59	8 85	11 6	8 43	30 8	13 68	35	23 36 32 29 13
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	175	392 366	6 5	121 148	9	21 13	7	29 10
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	75	172 -	_ 9	153 89	Ξ.	-	46 =	13
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	_	_ 41	_	17	23	Ξ	7 32	11 89
Median (dollors)	508	506	344	576	290	367	355	467
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		177		04	17	37	31	28
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	-	177 -	17	96	17 -	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	_	-	11	<u>8</u>	Ξ	_	8	=
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	68	_ 147	- 6	_ 79	17	37	23	11
Not computed	1 11	30 50.0+	28.9	9 50.0+	50.0 +	50.0+	39.7	17 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	. 141	246	12 6	104	19 12	43 -	47 -	96
20 to 24 percent	. 7	15 32	_	_ 21	_	8 5	8 -	
30 to 34 percent	. 11	48 151	6	83	7	17 13	28	15 18
Not computed	. 1 –	_	20.0	44.7	10.0-	32.5	11 50.0 +	52 33.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	. 231	36.7 483 139	20.0 5 5	202 27	43 23	24 24	55 20	67 17
20 to 24 percent	. 1 50	190	-	85	6	_	15 10	16 13
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	. 48	120	=	67 8	=	Ξ	-	_
35 percent or more		14 11		15	14	17.5	10 20.8	21 21.9
Medion \$35,000 or more	. 61	22.6 158	17.5 9	24.4 185	14.5 9	17.5 11	43	60 54
Less than 20 percent	. 1 –	135 23	9	137 40	=	11 -	17 15	54
30 to 34 percent	:	-	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 19	-	=	- 8	9		11	_
Medion	12.9	16.0	22.5	17.8	-	17.5	19.3	12.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Monotee (County		Totals for split to	octs/BNA's in Monote	ee County	
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Totol	8rodenton city	Tract 1.02	Troct 1.04	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.01	Troct 7.02
Occupied housing units	5 030	5 030	2 035	238	200	550	284	1 063
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	348 847 1 406 1 166 591 293	83 348 847 1 406 1 166 591 293 296	84 244 599 534 262 130	- 33 10 117 9 33 36	9 96 66 17 12 -	93 195 137 76 37 12	7 9 73 84 62 33 16	28 154 575 206 52 23 25
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	760 1 920 2 092 174	61 760 1 920 2 092 174 23	47 399 740 771 55 23	- 6 116 111 5	39 90 65 6	38 255 257 - -	9 46 71 146 8 4	10 241 295 480 37
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities	4 720 4 414 23 8	4 989 4 720 4 414 23 8 15	2 024 2 026 2 027 8 8	238 238 238 - - -	200 191 194 - - -	550 550 550 - - -	284 275 246 8 8	1 063 1 063 1 055 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	390 3 537 820 24	245 390 3 537 820 24 14	245 152 1 278 350 6 4	9 49 97 73 6 4	- 6 194 - - -	- 543 7 - -	25 46 150 63 - -	97 13 825 128 - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	1 973 1 430 459	1 168 1 973 1 430 459 1.3	597 821 536 81 1.1	29 72 130 7 1.5	36 112 52 - 1.1	162 268 85 35 1.0	57 138 66 23 1.2	269 454 274 66 1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	163 370 293 561 863 2 780 1 216 1 078 288	2 250 163 370 293 561 863 2 780 1 216 1 078 288 109 89	779 61 72 115 273 258 1 256 553 421 165 58	112 - 4 22 14 72 126 44 54 19 9	21 9 6 - 6 - 179 79 90 10 -	33 12 11 10 - 517 270 223 24 -	182 9 30 7 65 71 102 44 32 26	458 44 25 55 328 6 605 305 182 75 29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	884 632 - 68	997 884 632 - 68 297	443 320 217 - 10 125	36 45 45 - - 5	60 - - - -	220 - - - - -	50 54 42 - - 8	187 109 60 - - 45
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 ar less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	5 007 4 397 610 23 13	5 007 4 397 610 23 13	2 027 1 786 241 8 8	238 223 15 - -	200 175 25 - -	550 495 55 - - -	276 237 39 8 8	1 063 932 131 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	15 926 1 585 343	30 424 15 926 1 585 343 1 242	36 582 14 267 701 115 586	22 892 18 178 37 9 28	30 057 13 745 84 - 84	33 394 14 813 311 - 311	25 426 8 270 104 48 56	45 391 14 306 351 52 299

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject ta sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		8rodenton city,	Monotee County			Remoir	nder of Monotee Co	unty	у		
Area	Troct 1.02 (pt.)	Troct 1.03	Troct 7.01 (pt.)	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Troct 15.02	Tract 16		
Occupied housing units	238	486	223	926	175	515	685	683	167		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	- 33 10 117 9 33 36	- 42 26 68 107 128 27 88	7 9 30 84 44 33	28 145 455 198 52 23	- 96 56 11 12 - -	93 176 131 66 37 12	11 13 98 158 240 106 40 19	35 54 85 149 167 97 67 29	- 9 - 17 73 14 28 26		
BEDROOMS											
Na bedroom	- 6 116 111 5 -	21 87 242 108 9 19	9 34 60 108 8 4	10 214 268 401 33	20 84 65 6	38 223 254 -	6 61 283 269 66	8 89 281 278 27	- 6 25 136 - -		
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS											
Complete kitchen focilities Saurce of water, public system or private compony Sewage dispasal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	238	475 486 486 - - -	223 214 223 8 8	926 926 918 - -	175 175 169 - - -	515 515 515 - - -	685 564 376 - -	661 614 660 15 - 15	167 125 46 - -		
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gos	97 73	106 45 208 127 -	25 38 97 63 —	97 13 747 69 -	- 6 169 - - -	- 508 7 - -	85 463 131 - 6	86 441 152 - 4	31 25 106 5		
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	29 72 130 7 1.5	226 171 60 29 .8	42 114 63 4 1.1	249 416 220 41 1.1	20 112 43 - 1.1	155 251 77 32 1.0	100 203 268 114 1.7	160 233 193 97 1.4	33 84 45 5 1.1		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 ta 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 ta 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 ar eorlier	4 22 14 72 126 44 54	120 8 - 28 - 84 366 137 113 51 20 45	141 9 30 4 31 67 82 36 32 14	358 44 25 55 228 6 6 568 285 174 66 29	21 9 6 - 6 - 154 73 81 - -	30 12 8 10 - 485 244 217 24 -	496 18 70 63 65 280 189 27 112 34 7	393 16 88 41 61 187 290 125 100 10 34 21	139 - 22 13 17 87 28 - 28 - -		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
No telephone in unit	45 - - 5	147 134 76 - 10 71	50 30 30 - - 8	171 91 50 - - 37	44 - - - - -	202 - - - - -	69 211 191 - 15 67	127 156 85 - 15 59	28 100 72 - 28 33		
Camplete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persans per room 1.01 or more persons per raam Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persans per room 1.01 or more persons per raom	238 223 15 -	486 420 66 - -	215 183 32 8 8	926 820 106 - -	175 150 25 - -	515 460 55 - -	685 595 90 - -	668 575 93 15 5	167 167 - - -		
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied hausing units (dallars) Hausehold income in 1989 belaw paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	22 892 18 178 37	18 805 11 724 211 16 195	27 922 7 808 89 33 56	50 718 14 605 320 52 268	30 057 14 417 78 - 78	34 133 14 493 304 - 304	26 755 17 803 171 100 71	27 669 15 993 149 68 81	14 554 3 548 63 35 28		

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample ond subjection Census Tract or Block Numbering		Manotee C				octs/8NA's in Manate	e County		
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Total	8rodenton city	Troct 1.02	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.01	Tract 7.02	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 158	2 158	752	112	21	25	171	429	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 312	1 312	521	47	21	25	131 41	369 60	
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	168	168 181	78 76	10	Ę	Ξ	12	70 59	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	234	234 163	110	22 5	15	10	33 13	77 69	
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	405	405 63	145 8	6 -	6 -	15	28	8 26	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	90	90	43	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	4 -	-	
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	8 555	8 555	496	428	485	608	433	491	
Not mortgaged Less thon \$100	846 172	846 172	231 34	65 4	=	Ξ	40	60 8	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	471 151	471 151	150 37	31 20	_	Ξ	22 5	40 12	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	49	49 -	10	10	=	Ξ	13	=	
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	3 140	3 140	138	186	Ξ	Ξ	175	148	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED									
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		1					77	168	
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	951 304	951 304	306 88	39 14	Ξ	Ξ	18 13	30	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	50	132 50	36	10	Ξ	=	13	7 21	
30 to 34 percent	384	67 384	171	11	Ξ	=	46	110	
Not computed Median		14 28.2	39.5	22.7	=	- - 3	43.0 38	44.3 114	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent		590 359	213 132	66 61	9 -	- -	27	50 24 9	
20 to 24 percent	109	69 109	24 28	5	-	3	6	9 8	
30 to 34 percent		25 28	17 12	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	5	23	
Not computed Medion	16.6	16.6	17.6	16.7	22.5	27.5	16.7	21.5	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent		333 227	154 112	Ξ.	12 6	22 22	33 29	104 97 7	
20 to 24 percent	81	81 8	25	=	6	Ξ	Ξ	<u>-</u>	
30 to 34 percent	-	17	17	_	Ξ	Ξ	4	<u>-</u>	
Not computed Medion	-	16.7	14.7	=	20.0	17.5	10.0-	13.0	
\$50,000 or more	284	284 233	79 64	7	Ξ	=	23 23	43 28 10	
20 to 24 percent	-	38	10	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ	=	
30 to 34 percent	. 8	- 8	-	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	-	
Not computed Medion	13.0	13.0	11.1	10.0-	-	517	10.0- 102	13.6 605	
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	2 751	2 751	1 256	126	170	317	102	50	
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	122	122 295	91 231	=	Ξ.	43	_	143 41	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	. 336	336 718	164 373	12 83 20	16 20	30 72	39 31	168 101	
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	. 602	602 452	256 92 17	20 5	29 66	167 152	14 10	85 17	
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	. 121	121 26	17	Ξ	29 10	53 —	Ξ	-	
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	.	- 79	25	- 6	=		8	345	
Medion (dollors)	. 374	374	334	338	525	476	318	343	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		1 100	574	33	74	222	57	296	
Less than 20 percent	. 63	1 132 63	576 49	-	Ξ			33 41 37	
20 to 24 percent	. 72	57 72 39	49 50 39	Ξ	_	8 -	Ξ	10	
30 to 34 percent	. 853	853 48	371 18	33	74	205 9	49 8	165 10	
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+ 829	50.0+ 374	50.0 + 45	50.0+ 48	50.0+ 145	50.0+ 45	47.9 160	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	. 68	68 87	50 48	21	10	8 -	- 6	11	
20 to 24 percent	. 87	87 158	49	ĩi 7		48	19	31 49	
30 to 34 percent	412	412 17	158	6	38	89	20	69	
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	35.2	35.2 505	32.9 202	25.7 37	41.3 48	38.1 83	29.3 -	33.9 87	
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	_ 219	219 136	121 56	23	=	17 31	Ξ	65 5	
25 to 29 percent	_ 121	121	25	8 -	48 _	35 -	-	17	
35 percent or more	_ 19	19 10	=	=	_	-	-	-	
Medion\$35,000 or more	21.0	21.0 285	18.9 104	17.5 11	27.5 —	24.0 67	Ξ	18.0 62	
Less than 20 percent	_ 221	221 34	86	5 -	-	49 18	-	62	
25 to 29 percent	_ 7	7	7	-	-	=	Ξ.	-	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	-	23	11	- 6	-	-	-	-	
Median		14.0	13.0	12.5	_	16.8	-	13.1	

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Bradenton city,	Manatee County		Remainder of Manatee County				
Area	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.03	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.04 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	. 112	112	133	347	21	22	485	393	134
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	47	28	106	297	21	22	273	188	35 22
Less than \$300	. 4	_	29 12	45 5 4	_ =	_	33 35	8 54	_
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	_ 22	_	33	55 56	15	10	48 22	33 19	13
\$600 to \$799	6	28	28	56 53 8	6	12	117 5	44 22	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	. -	_	4	26	_	Ξ.	5	8	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more		_	=	Ξ		Ξ	8	=	
Median (dollars)Not mortgaged	428	713 84	432 27	489 50	485	604	592 212	497 205	283 99 38 56
Less than \$100	_ 4	17	_	8 30	-	_	61 96	22 126	38 56
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	_ 20	67 -	22 5	12] =	_	55	32 22	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499		_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	=	-	-
\$500 or more Median (dollars)	-	129	138	137	_	_	131	168	110
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							054	147	94
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	- 39 - 14	67 51	49 18	135	_	Ξ	256 101	167 27	52
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	_ 10	8	_	18 7	_	=	44 15	27 23	
30 to 34 percent	_ 4	- 8	31	110	-		9 87	19 57	33
35 percent or more Not computed	-	-	-	-	_	-	23.1	14 29.9	15.8
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999		12.3 34	41.0 28	50.0 + 79	9	Ξ	94	129	40
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	_ 61	17	23	31 24	9	_	52 8	92 19	40
25 to 29 percent	_ 5	8	-	9	<u> </u>	_	34	18	
30 to 34 percent	- -	-	5	7	_	-	-	_	
Not computed		17.5	16.3	21.8	22.5		18.2	12.8	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent		11	33 29	90 83	12	22 22	53 36	38 27	-
20 to 24 percent	-1 -	11		7	6	_	17	11	-
25 to 29 percent		-	=	=	-	-	-	Ξ	
35 percent or moreNot computed		_	4	Ξ	Ī .	:		-	-
Median \$50,000 or more		22.5	10.0 – 23	14.0 43	20.0	17.5	17.6 82	16.7 59	-
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	_ 7	_	23	28 10		Ξ	64 10	59 —	
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ξ	Ξ	
30 to 34 percent		-	Ξ	=	=	-	8	=	
Not computed	_ 1 10.0-	_	10.0-	13.6			13.4	10.0-	21
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	_ 126	366	82	568	154	485	177	290	20
Less than \$100		58	-	. 33	-	_ 43	14 21	=	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	12	73 66	27	143 41	1 -	30	5 6	30	28
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	- 83 - 20	57 94	31 6		29	72 150	41 17	180 50	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	5		10		66	145	16 -	9 -	
\$750 to \$999	-	7	_	'-	. 10	=	_	_	
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	6	11	. 8			476	12 292	21 358	26
Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT A	s	276	323	344	535	476	272	336	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 198	9	000		2/5	68	215	67	107	28
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	_	200 16	57 	. 33	-		14	_	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	= =	11 13		33	=	8	14	=	
30 to 34 percent	-	25 135	49	10 142		198		98	2
Not computed Median	-	47.1	50. 0+	10	-	9	12 29.8	50.0 +	50.0-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	45	104	25	160	38	139	42	98 10	
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	21	39	-6		-	8 -	5	24 5	
25 to 29 percent	- 11	7	7	31	-	42	13 18	16	
35 percent or more Not computed	6	52 6				89	6	43 -	
Median	25.7	35.4 43	29.6	33.9			30.8 60	33.1 46	
Less than 20 percent	23	18	-	- 59	-	17	43 10	14 26	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	8	25 -		- 5 - 17			7	6	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-				-	_	-	-	
Not computed Median		20.7	-	. <u>-</u> - 18.0	27.5	23.1	18.0	21.7	
\$35,000 or more	11	19	-	- 62	·	59	8	39 27	
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent		7	-	- 62		10	-	-	
25 to 29 percent		7	-			-	-	Ξ	
35 percent or more Not computed		- 5				_	-	12	
Median		17.5		- 13.1	-	15.9	10.0-	10.8	•

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8rodenton, FL MSA	Monotee County
Occupied housing units	294	294
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	79 36 57 66 39 6	79 36 57 66 39 6
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	6 58 136 69 16 9	6 58 136 69 16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	294 251 256 8 - 8	294 251 256 8 - 8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gos	19 24 240 6 - 5	19 24 240 6 - 5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	17 117 59 101 1.9	17 117 59 101 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	93 	93
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	47 33 20 - - - 286 255 31 8 8	47 33 20 - - - 286 255 31 8 8
1.01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	26 298 30 332 40 9	26 298 30 332 40 9

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		
Ared	Bradenton, FL MSA	Monatee County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	74	74
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	60	60
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	- 6	- 6
\$400 to \$499	24	24
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	8	8
800 to \$999	13	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9	9
\$2,000 or more	625	625
Not mortgaged	14 14	14
\$100 to \$199	_	
300 to \$399	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	100-	100-
Less thon \$20,000	20	20
Less thon 20 percent	5 9	5
25 to 29 percent	-	
35 percent or more	6	-
Not computed	22.8	22.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	30 6	30
20 to 24 percent	18	18
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	
35 percent or moreNot computed	6	
Medion	22.5	22.5 15
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	15	-
20 to 24 percent	8 -	-
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	7	3
Not computed		0.4
Median	24.7 9	24.7
Less thon 20 percent	_	
25 to 29 percent	=	
35 percent or more	9	ç
Not computed	45.0	45.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	201	20
Less than \$100	-	
\$200 to \$299	8	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	31 39	31
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	64 52	64 5:
\$750 to \$999	7	3
\$1,000 or more	=	
Median (dollors)	526	520
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	17	11
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	
25 to 29 percent	=	
35 percent or more Not computed	17	11
Median	49.4	49.
Less than 20 percent	52 -	5
20 to 24 percent	8 15	1
30 to 34 percent	13 16	1
Not computed	-	
Median	31.2 65	31. 6
20 10 24 percent	6	1
25 to 29 percent	16	i
35 percent or more	33	3
Not computed	35.1	35.
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	67 67	6
20 to 24 percent	-	0
25 to 29 percent	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	
Median	13.5	13.

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Monatee County
Occupied housing units	281	281
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	20.	
1989 to Morch 1990	29 99 90 51 12	29 99 90 51 12
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	21 101 131 28	21 101 131 28
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	281 281 253 - - -	281 281 253 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gos	- 18 263 - - -	18 263 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	8 70 146 57 2.3	8 70 146 57 2.3
Owner-occupied housing units	190	190
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	27 103 35 13 12 91 23 50 18	27 103 35 13 12 91 23 50 18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	8	8
Householder 65 years and over	23 13 - - -	23 13 - - -
Complete plumbing focilities	281 221 60 - - -	281 221 60 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	60 146 26 585 31 23 8	60 146 26 585 31 23 8

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Monatee County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	161	161
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	128	128
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	15	15
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	12 13	12 13
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	45 28	45 28
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	15	15
Median (dollars)	686 33	686 33
Less than \$100	15	15
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	8 6	8
\$400 to \$499	4	4
\$500 or more Medion (dollars)	259	259
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		40
Less thon \$20,000	42 8	42 8
20 to 24 percent	=	_
30 to 34 percent	34	34
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	28	28
Less thon 20 percent	8 -	8 -
25 to 29 percent	20	20
35 percent or mare	-	-
Not computed	26.5	26.5
Less thon 20 percent	36 32	36 32
20 to 24 percent	4	4
30 to 34 percent	_	_
Not computed Medion	16.1	16.1
\$50,000 or more	55	55
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	48	48
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ
35 percent or more Not computed	7	7
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.8 91	10.8
GROSS RENT		~
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	Ξ	Ξ
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	9	9
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	10 28	10 28
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	34	34
\$1,000 or more	10	10
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	583	583
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	Ξ
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ
35 percent or moreNot computed	8 -	8 -
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 33	50.0+ 33
Less than 20 percent	-	_
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	_	_
33 percent or mare	23	23
Not camputed Median	10 46.1	10 46.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	27	27 10
20 ta 24 percent	9	9
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	_	_
Not computed	21.5	-
Median	21.9	21.9 23
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	23	23
25 ta 29 percent	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-
Medion	12.5	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Manatee County						
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Bradenton city	South Bradenton CDP				
Occupied housing units	2 126	2 126	572	105				
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	88 264 231 688 443 222 62 128	88 264 231 688 443 222 62 128	- 50 64 156 107 68 52 75	- 24 18 29 8 15 - 11				
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom 1 bedroom 2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms 5	93 490 829 563 133 18	93 490 829 563 133 18	53 124 259 124 12	40 29 31 5 -				
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kirchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 107 1 996 1 888 37 - 37	2 107 1 996 1 888 37 - 37	569 572 572 21 _ 21	105 105 105 - - -				
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	100 199 1 595 25 21 186	100 199 1 595 25 21 186	44 40 444 7 6 31	- 14 91 - - -				
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	182 806 897 241 1.6	182 806 897 241 1.6	92 224 203 53 1.4	15 61 6 23 1.4				
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	702 139 297 73 143 50 1 424 796 564 55 5	702 139 297 73 143 50 1 424 796 564 55 5	95 20 37 8 30 477 317 160 -	38 27 27 11 67 45 22 -				
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	635 197 147 — 54 2 089 1 353 736 37 32 5	635 197 147 54 2 089 1 353 736 37 32 5	238 35 12 23 551 368 183 21 16 5	21 21 21 - - 105 99 6 - -				
Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	39 355 20 387 547 80 467	39 355 20 387 547 80 467	37 806 19 485 175 8 167	50 192 13 745 25 8 17				

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony race. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tr	octs/8NA's in Monote	ee County	Brodenton city, Monotee County		Remoinder of Mon	notee County	
Area	Tract 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.02	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 19.01
Occupied housing units	62	181	212	169	142	70	248	97
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	- - 31 9 16 - 6	- 9 26 86 36 24 -	7 12 114 40 6 11	7 12 86 40 - 11 13	- 9 16 73 20 24 -	7 9 7 14 33 - -	34 5 30 139 29 11 -	21 3 2 42 24 5 -
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	22 27 4 9	10 20 92 51 8	9 48 88 67 -	9 39 88 33 - -	- 14 75 45 8 -	12 28 21 9 -	74 126 25 23	3 35 22 26 11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private compony Sewoge disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	62 62 53 - -	181 181 175 - -	212 212 203 7	169 169 169 7 7	142 142 142 - - -	70 53 53 - - -	232 228 228 16 - 16	97 65 26 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	- 6 56 - - -	175 - - 6	8 24 164 7 - 9	- 24 138 7 -	- 142 - - -	9 12 49 - -	41 131 6 15 55	23 11 38 - - 25
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	7 -41 14 2.0	22 60 85 14 1.5	41 73 77 21 1.4	41 45 62 21 1.4	12 48 68 14 1.6	28 37 5 1.7	16 134 81 17 1.4	1 30 66 - 1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1988 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1969 or earlier	- - - - - 62 31 25 6	23 16 7 - - 158 99 49 10 -	37 - 9 - 28 - 175 105 70 - -	9 - - 9 - 160 99 61 - -	16 16 - - 126 99 27 - - -	5 - 5 - - - 65 58 - 7	17 11 6 - - - 231 122 109 - -	13 - - - 13 84 37 19 23 5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	27 - - - - - 62	50 17 7 - 10	98 17 8 - - 9	87 9 - - - 9 162	50 - - - - - 142	42 7 - - - 70	157 - - - - - - 232	38 1 - - - 1 97
1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 ar more persons per room	41 21 - -	103 78 - - -	145 60 7 7	102 60 7 7	86 56 - - -	14 56 - - -	82 150 16 16	40 57 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	16 473 10 -	39 685 21 897 63 -	21 009 19 985 56 - 56	-	31 600 22 402 51 - 51	12 000 26 923 12 5	17 465 17 583 131 -	28 783 17 539 14 14

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Manatee County	
Area	Bradenton, FL MSA	Total	Bradenton city	South Bradenton COP
Specified owner-occupied housing units	580	580	95	24
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	502	502	82	24
Less than \$300	56 30	56 30		- 6
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	58 60	58 60	7 19	-
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	182 43	182 43	26 15	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499	47	47 12	15	_
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	12 14	14	701	5 673
Median (dollars)	650 78	650 78	721 13	-
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	39	39	13	-
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	16 23	16 23	_	_
\$400 to \$499	=	-	-	_
Median (dollars)	200	200	159	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD NOCOME IN 1989	144	166	13	_
Less than \$20,000	166 28	28	5	_
20 to 24 percent	19 20	19 20	-	
30 to 34 percent	13 76	13 76	=	=
Not camputed	10 34.2	10 34.2	20.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	178 58	178 58	20	6
20 to 24 percent	40	40 43	7	-
25 to 29 percent	43	-	13	
35 percent or moreNot computed	37 -	37		17.5
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	23.9 128	23.9 128	37.5 54	17.3
Less than 20 percent	51 54	51 54	26 21	
25 to 29 percent	16	16	7	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	7	7	-	_
Not computed	21.2	21.2	20.2	18
\$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	108 81	108 81	8	18
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	13	13	-	
30 to 34 percent	14	14	-	
Not computed	14-	14.9	17.5	- 16.5
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	14.9 1 415	1 415	468	67
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	16	16	4	_
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	64	64 104	29 33	=
\$300 to \$399	325	325 369	123 161	9 29
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	369 162	162 183	53 34	11 18
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	183 18	18	4	
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	21 153	21 153	27	481
Median (dollars)	426	426	410	401
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			100	
Less than \$10,000	267	267	120	-
20 to 24 percent	8 13	8 13	8 13	
30 to 34 percent	18	18 182	8 70	
35 percent or moreNot computed	182 46	46	21 50.0+	-
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 553	50.0 + 553	164	61
Less than 20 percent	41 38	41 38	4 12	-
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	39 121	39 121	19 52	
35 percent or more	234 80	234 80	62 15	61
Not computed	34.9	34.9 380	33.8 116	44.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	380 156	156	45 52	
20 to 24 percent	96 32	96 32	6	
30 to 34 percent	_ 54	- 54	8	
Not computed Median	42 20.7	42 20.7	21.0	37.
\$35,000 or more	215	215 168	68 61	
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	168 34	34	7	
25 to 29 percent	Ξ	-		
35 percent or moreNot computed	4 9	4 9	<u>-</u>	
Median	16.8	16.8	12.7	-

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hisponic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split to	octs/BNA's in Monoted	e County	Brodenton city, Monotee County		Remoinder of Mon	otee County	
Area	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.02	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 19.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	_	16	37	9	16	5	17	13
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	-	16	37	9	16	5 5	12	13
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	-	-	8 11	=	Ξ.	-	6	_
\$400 to \$499	-	=	18	_ 9	_	_	- 6	8 -
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	-	16	-	<u>-</u>	16	_	_	=
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499		Ξ	_	= 1	_	-	_	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	-	Ξ	-	_	Ţ.		-	- 491
Medion (dollors)	-	675	348	575	675	200-	475 5	491
Not mortgaged	-	=	-	-	_	_	_	_
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	Ξ	=	=	_	-	-	5	_
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499			_	_	_	_	_	-
\$500 or more	-	_	-	_	_	_	225	=
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 8Y SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			00			5	12	
Less than \$20,000		_	28 8	_	_	5		
20 to 24 percent	. -	_	11	_	_	Ξ	6	-
30 to 34 percent	. -	_	9	_	_		6	Ξ
Not computed	. [-	-	27.7	_	-	17.5	35.0	_
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	. -	16	27.7	=	16	-	5 5	8 -
Less thon 20 percent		Ξ	_	_	-	Ξ	-	8
25 to 29 percent		16	-	_	16	_	Ξ	=
35 percent or more	- -	-	_	_	_	_	_	Ξ
Not computed		27.5	_	-	27.5	-	12.5	22.5 5
\$35,000 to \$49,999		Ξ.	9	9	_	<u>-</u>	-	Ē
20 to 24 percent	. i –	_	_	_	_	Ξ	=	-
30 to 34 percent	-	Ξ	_	_	_	_	_	5
Not computed	- -	_	_ 17.5	17.5	_	_	_	- 37.5
Medion \$50,000 or more	-	Ξ	- 17.3	17.5	_	_	-	_
Less thon 20 percent		_	_	_	=	Ξ.	-	_
25 to 29 percent	- -	_	-	_	_	Ξ	=	=
35 percent or more Not computed	_ _	_	_] _		Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
Medion	- 1 -	-	144	151	126	65	231	84
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	- 62	158	166	131	120	-		
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199		10	13	13	_	12	11	14
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399		9	71	71	- 9	30	23 115	6
\$400 to \$499	19	76	68	53	70 34	_	45 -	5 -
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	_ 18	50 13	7	_	13	-	_	2
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more		_	_	_	_	. .		-
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	- -	_ 484	7 372	367	484	23 277	37 370	55 281
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT A	s		•					
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 198 Less thon \$10,000		31	34	28	21	-	61	3
Less thon 20 percent	-	_	-	_	_	_	Ξ	=
25 to 29 percent	1 -	10	13	13	_	_	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	_	21	6	1,5	21	Ξ	46 15	2
Not computed Medion	-	50.0+	15 28.7	27.5	50.0+		50.0 + 101	37.5 59
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent		38	66	66	26	19 12	11	14
20 to 24 percent	_	=	-		=	_	11 5	=
30 to 34 percent	9	_	35		26	7	33 19	2 -
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	38	31		-	10.0-	22 31.9	43 17.9
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	6	47.2 65	34.7 45	36	65	37	41	19
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent		33 21	32 13		33 21	23	35	2
25 to 29 percent		îi _]	11	_	6	2 -
35 percent or more	_	Ξ.	-	-	-	- 14	-	12
Not computed	22.5	19.9	17.7			13.6	17.0 28	21.3
\$35,000 or more	5	24 24	21 21	21		-	28 28	3
20 to 24 percent	-				_		=	
30 to 34 percent		=	-	-		-	Ξ	
Not computed		-	10.	-	·	9	- 16.7	12.5
Median	17.5	16.0	10.6	10.6	13.9		10.7	12.0

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshald and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering	on somple one souleer to sompling vorticemy, si	Manotee County				
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Total	Bradentan city	South Bradenton CDP		
Occupied housing units	83 414	83 414	16 160	10 013		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990	1 695 11 808 13 954 26 946 14 513 9 153 2 533 2 812	1 695 11 808 13 954 26 946 14 513 9 153 2 533 2 812	354 2 185 3 198 4 734 1 836 1 813 789 1 251	77 734 1 718 3 250 2 422 1 373 345 94		
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	946 11 598 41 754 24 650 3 824 642	946 11 598 41 754 24 650 3 824 642	530 3 021 7 672 4 300 558 79	63 2 328 6 081 1 393 140 8		
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private campany Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	83 070 79 230 73 914 142 89 53	83 070 79 230 73 914 142 89 53	15 932 16 067 16 048 21 - 21	9 985 9 888 9 883 - - -		
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	2 350 5 906 71 481 2 553 664 460	2 350 5 906 71 481 2 553 664 460	542 714 13 977 646 151 130	112 1 142 8 432 241 50 36		
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	4 752 41 693 28 622 8 347 1.5	4 752 41 693 28 622 8 347 1.5	1 399 8 371 5 181 1 209 1.4	987 5 874 2 626 526 1.3		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	61 349 6 945 19 759 12 330 15 573 6 742 22 065 10 727 8 234 2 208 700	61 349 6 945 19 759 12 330 15 573 6 742 22 065 10 727 8 234 2 208 700 196	10 594 1 184 3 418 2 518 2 456 1 018 5 566 2 939 1 914 541 132 40	6 030 899 1 521 1 206 1 551 853 3 983 1 914 1 489 399 131 50		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	3 041 35 588 31 014 39 455 3 467 83 272 82 084 1 188 142 127	3 041 35 588 31 014 39 455 3 467 83 272 82 084 1 188 142 127 15	654 6 826 5 346 114 1 010 16 139 15 957 182 21 21	483 4 844 3 832 		
Mean household income In 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	36 472 25 883 6 500 3 716 2 784	36 472 25 883 6 500 3 716 2 784	35 061 26 394 1 222 648 574	25 307 22 977 1 054 563 491		

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990-Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings af symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	<u> </u>	acts/BNA's in Manate		Bradenton city, Manatee County	Remainder of Manatee County			
Area	Tract 1.04	Tract 3.03	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 19.01
Occupied housing units	2 224	4 183	1 444	1 027	2 086	157	391	1 512
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	16 137 409 490 450 389 240 93	9 281 801 1 850 762 408 32 40	61 136 239 216 306 279 104 103	19 24 110 163 272 240 104 95	174 514 601 410 315 32 40	6 -0 10 70 38 25 8	10 28 144 181 28 - -	175 528 229 269 78 83 75
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	25 509 1 212 426 37 15	52 553 2 545 932 101	7 501 501 376 59	279 419 293 36	105 1 258 677 46	10 40 82 19 6	47 274 70 - -	13 562 737 177 23
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking camplete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 213 2 108 1 650 - -	4 166 4 115 4 112 - -	1 444 1 353 1 315 - -	1 027 995 998 - - -	2 077 2 028 2 077 - -	157 47 30 - - -	391 366 340 - - -	1 512 782 485 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	42 275 1 726 114 50 17	46 382 3 619 99 12 25	84 302 922 91 33 12	73 168 676 77 21 12	23 109 1 895 45 6 8	24 123 5 5	14 29 348 - - -	8 153 1 244 58 36 13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	245 1 231 614 134 1.3	297 2 366 1 176 344 1.4	90 825 368 161 1.4	90 570 252 115 1.4	98 1 014 691 283 1.6	4 42 60 51 2.2	76 228 87 - 1.0	524 664 318 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 347 197 396 274 250 230 877 446 356 75	2 412 221 617 481 760 333 1 771 941 629 124 77	1 195 171 286 281 223 234 249 115 65 41 16	815 99 166 172 175 203 212 109 45 35 111 12	1 097 99 296 220 267 215 989 583 346 41	134 29 16 55 34 23 23 - - -	348 32 108 94 104 10 43 27 8 - 8	1 270 216 530 191 197 136 242 83 112 222 25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking camplete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available	226 903 766 - - 149	395 1 856 1 586 - 10 198	83 617 577 - 36 49	72 397 380 - 36 49	249 654 634 - - 34	29 24 24 - - 4	230 222 - - 41	29 399 354 - 8
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 ar less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking camplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	2 224 2 118 106 - -	4 183 4 013 170 - -	1 444 1 387 57 - -	1 027 999 28 - -	2 086 1 943 143 - -	157 151 6 - -	391 391 - - -	1 512 1 487 25 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	23 615 21 555 361 173 188	24 122 22 470 577 213 364	26 146 21 505 185 158 27	23 687 21 260 168 141 27	24 188 24 506 342 123 219	32 976 11 899 21 4 17	20 809 17 416 49 35 14	51 486 33 103 81 56 25

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Monatee County	
Area	Brodenton, FL MSA	Total	Brodenton city	South Brodenton CDP
Specified owner-occupied housing units	35 431	35 431	7 565	2 059
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	22 021	22 021	4 411	1 138
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	891 1 446	891 1 446	152 309	74 142
\$400 to \$499	2 174 2 884	2 174 2 884	527 652	203 215
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	6 107	6 107	1 394 922	364 113
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	4 016 3 338	4 016 3 338	404	27
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	683 482	683 482	36 15	-
Medion (dollars)Not mortgaged	715 13 410	715 13 410	678 3 154	579 921
Less thon \$100	762 5 647	762 5 647	107 1 514	88 546
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	4 227	4 227	1 108 372	171 107
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	1 810 f 549 f	1 810 549	31	9
\$500 or more Median (dollars)	415 206	415 206	22 197	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				700
Less than 20 percent	8 103 2 964	8 103 2 964	1 880 656	722 257
20 to 24 percent	801 689	801 689	200 205	108 88
25 to 29 percent	570	570 2 810	126 609	41 228
35 percent or more	2 810 269	269	84	24.8
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	26.1 9 962	26.1 9 962	26.0 2 238	666
Less than 20 percent	4 810 1 343	4 810 1 343	1 091 276	315 94
25 to 29 percent	1 382 1 025	1 382 1 025	320 209	104 79
30 to 34 percent	1 402	1 402	342	74
Not computed	20.6	20.6	20.5	21.0 316
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	7 991 4 4 491	7 991 4 491	1 840 1 088	260
20 to 24 percent	1 783 962	1 783 962	412 235	51 5
30 to 34 percent	417 338	417 338	90 15	
Not computed	-	18.3	17.5	13.3
Median	18.3 9 375	9 375	1 607 1 402	13.3 355 311
Less than 20 percent	7 136 1 097	7 136 1 097	145 52	35
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	670 250	670 250	- -	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	222	22 2	8 -	
MedianSpecified renter-occupied housing units	13.8 21 856	13.8 21 856	12.2 5 551	10.0- 3 95 3
GROSS RENT				
Less thon \$100	69 251	69 251	38 53	39
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	1 097 2 829	1 097 2 829	390 688	133 755 1 507 1 090 230 51 33
\$400 to \$499	6 065 5 137	6 065 5 137	1 210 1 298	1 507 1 090
\$500 to \$599	3 153	3 153 1 420	899 486	230 58
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	1 420 778	778	377 112	3; 11,
No cosh rent	1 057 502	1 057 502	524	465
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS				
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	3 482	3 482	837 25	683
Less than 20 percent	49 47	49 47	6	21
25 to 29 percent	99 90	99 90	48 36	2
35 percent or more	2 693 504	2 693 504	659 63	59 6
Not computed	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+ 1 339	50.0- 1 23
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	6 012 204	6 012 204	55	2 7 16
20 to 24 percent	372 763	372 763	133 156	16
30 to 34 percent	1 062 3 305	1 062 3 305	206 770	26 67 3
Not camputed	306 37.3	306 37.3	19 38.8	36.
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7 449 1 659	7 449 1 659	1 989 365	1 33 37
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	2 358	2 358 1 621	647 342	46 30 14
25 to 29 percent	1 621 831	831	216 362	14
35 percent or more	710 270	710 270	57	4 1 22
Median	24.1 4 913	24.1 4 913	24.6 1 386	23. 69
Less than 20 percent	3 781 646	3 781 646	1 020 221	61 3
20 to 24 percent	213	213	83 18	2
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	45 56	45 56	32	2
Not computed	172	172 16.1	12 17.0	14.

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totols for split tr	octs/8NA's in Monote	e County	8rodenton city, Monotee County	Remoinder of Monatee County			
Area	Troct 1.04	Troct 3.03	Troct 7.02	Troct 7.02 (pt.)	Troct 3.03 (pt.)	Troct 15.01	Troct 15.02	Troct 19.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	607	925	619	536	569	87	67	788
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	374	554	360	305	301 36	54	49 16	533 13
Less thon \$300\$300 to \$399	58 39	36 144	35 29	35 29	60 48	4	18	13
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	75 98	83 95	57 73	50 66	78	16	10	59 54 163
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	74 21	164 32	96 63	77 i 41	67 12	9 10	Ξ	71
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	9 -	Ξ	7	7	Ξ	_	_	96 43 21
\$2,000 or more	525	- 512	_ 577	- 545	508	9 706	347	744
Not mortgaged	233 30	371 90	259 35	231 35	268 73	33 5	18	255 8
Less thon \$100	168	216	184	156	156 31	21 7	7 11	131 58
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	21 14	39 13	33 7	33 7	-	<u>-</u>	<u>'-</u> '	58 22 36
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	_	5 8	_	-	8			-
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	134	142	149	142	133	136	209	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	224	340	233	216	247	11	16	168 89
Less thon 20 percent	72 15	160 23	111 20	94 20	127 15	7	-	13
25 to 29 percent	15 37	12 37	19 10	19 10	8 13	4	Ξ.	Ē
35 percent or moreNot computed	85	80 28	52 21	52 21	67 17	=	5 11	60 6
Medion	31.4 195	19.6 317	18.8 177	20.9 152	18.2 160	10.0 - 32	45.0 51	18.6 155
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	99	129	98	80	94 29	22	41 10	
20 to 24 percent	56 30	79 81	19	19 38	24	6	-	66 10 33 25 21
30 to 34 percent		17 11	8 7	8 7	6 7	4	-	21
Not computed Medion	14.4	21.9	18.1	18.9	16.1	17.0	13.3	25.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	94	170 90	129 63	118 63	82 50	25 25	_	177 124
20 to 24 percent	31	52 28	24 35	24 24	20 12		_	18 11
25 to 29 percent		-	7	7	- -	-	_	11
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	Ξ.			-	-	Ξ	17.3
Medion \$50,000 or more	16.5 94	18.3 98	20.3 80	14.3 50	17.0 80	12.1 19	Ξ	288
Less thon 20 percent	85	98	80	50	80	10	Ξ	169 74
25 to 29 percent	9	_	-	_	_	Ξ	=	8 21
35 percent or moreNot computed		-	-		Ξ	9	Ξ	16
Medion	10.7	10.0-	13.9	13.8 212	10.0 – 989	19.6 23	35	17.1 225
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	866	1 771	249	212	707	25	05	
Less thon \$100	_	12 36	12 17	6 17	Ξ	Ξ		6
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	35 130	156 192	31 46	20 40	8 85	- 8	8 14	30
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	290	534 582	48 54	48 49	343 348	9	13	30 27 29 11
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	72	211	8 15	8 6	164	-	_	12
\$1,000 or more	-	7	18	18	- 41	=	-	11 78
No cosh rent Medion (dollors)	491	41 491	418	426	509	460	367	474
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent		352 24	41	30	156	17	14	25
20 to 24 percent	1,7	-			=	-	Ξ	=
25 to 29 percent	-	7	21 8	10	-	- -	14	-
35 percent or more Not computed	1 11	275 46	12	12	126 30	17	-	16
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0÷ 301	50.0+ 526	29.9 95	33.1 83	50.0+ 227	50.0+	50.0 + 21	50.0 + 83
Less thon 20 percent	10	21 27	17 8	11 8	15	_	- 8	11
25 to 29 percent	_	94 103	12 19	12	32 48		Ξ	13 18
35 percent or more	215	281	39	39	132	Ξ	13	18 41
Medion	39.7	35.7	32.8	34.0 68	36.1 457	- 6	41.9	33.8 60
Less thon 20 percent	105	610 153	73 28	23	457 124	=	Ξ	14 14
20 to 24 percent	. 73	224 175	-	Ξ	190 109	6 -	=	11
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	_	23 24	27	27	9 14	Ξ	Ξ	_
Not computed	23.0	11 23.3	18 19.8	18 30.4	11 22.6	22.5	-	21 22.0
\$35,000 or more	. 97	283 260	40 31	31 31	149 126		Ξ	57 51
20 to 24 percent	. 6	23	9	-	23	-	_	- 6
30 to 34 percent	. -	=	=	=	=	Ξ	=	-
35 percent or more Not computed	. 30	. =		Ξ.		Ξ	=	12.5
Medion	. 12.8	15.7	17.4	16.3	16.3	-	-	12.5

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Caunt Sample Caunt Ca	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area 13.4 BRADENTON CITY, MANATEE COUNTY—Con. Tract 5.04 (pt.) Tract 6.01 Tract 6.02 (pt.) Tract 7.02 (pt.) Tract 7.02 (pt.) Tract 11.02 (pt.) Tract 12.02 (pt.) Tract 12.03 (pt.) Tract 12.04 (pt.) Tract 12.04 (pt.) Tract 12.04 (pt.) Tract 12.01 (pt.) SOUTH BRADENTON CDP, MANATEE COUNTY Tract 1.04 (pt.) Tract 5.04 (pt.) Tract 1.02 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.) Tract 1.05 (pt.) Tract 1.05 (pt.) Tract 1.06 (pt.) Tract 1.07 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.)	100-percent count 1 427 3 098 2 632 1 865 6 065 7777 1 271 537 689 2 142 2 439 3 325 7 017 1 563 4 465 1 589	Percent in sample 16.0 15.4 10.9 12.8 10.5 8.9 15.7 13.2 11.8 10.4 11.5 11.7 10.5 16.9 11.4 10.9	100-percent count 672 1 487 1 647 675 2 632 567 563 396 708 1 321 1 639 2 965 4 067 643 2 955 1 085	Percent in sample 16.2 16.1 11.5 14.2 11.5 10.4 14.9 14.6 13.8 13.8 11.9 11.9
Tatal	Tract 5.04 (pt.) Tract 6.01 Tract 6.02 (pt.) Tract 7.01 (pt.) Tract 7.02 (pt.) Tract 7.02 (pt.) Tract 11.02 (pt.) Tract 12.02 (pt.) Tract 12.03 (pt.) Tract 12.03 (pt.) Tract 12.04 (pt.) Tract 12.04 (pt.) Tract 12.04 (pt.) Tract 12.05 (pt.) Tract 12.06 (pt.) Tract 12.07 (pt.) Tract 12.08 (pt.) Tract 12.09 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.) Tract 3.01 Tract 3.01 Tract 5.04 (pt.) Tract 3.01 Tract 5.04 (pt.) Tract 1.02 (pt.) Tract 1.02 (pt.) Tract 1.02 (pt.) Tract 1.02 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.) Tract 1.04 (pt.) Tract 1.05 (pt.) Tract 1.06 (pt.) Tract 1.07 (pt.)	3 098 2 632 1 865 6 065 777 1 271 537 689 2 142 2 439 3 325 7 017 1 563 4 465 1 589	15.4 10.9 12.8 10.5 8.9 15.7 13.2 11.8 10.4 11.5 11.7 10.5 16.9 11.4 10.9	1 487 1 647 675 2 632 567 563 396 708 1 321 1 639 2 965 4 067 643 2 955 1 085	16.1 11.5 14.2 11.5 10.4 14.9 13.8 10.7 11.6 12.0 11.4 16.8 11.9
Tatal	Tract 6.01	3 098 2 632 1 865 6 065 777 1 271 537 689 2 142 2 439 3 325 7 017 1 563 4 465 1 589	15.4 10.9 12.8 10.5 8.9 15.7 13.2 11.8 10.4 11.5 11.7 10.5 16.9 11.4 10.9	1 487 1 647 675 2 632 567 563 396 708 1 321 1 639 2 965 4 067 643 2 955 1 085	16.1 11.5 14.2 11.5 10.4 14.9 13.8 10.7 11.6 12.0 11.4 16.8 11.9
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through .8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

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United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)
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Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS A-13



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an accept-

able year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the house-holder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion or the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected tripleancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The guestion included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census guestionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- · Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- 2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability-For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the house-holder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- 5. Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in thousands of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- · Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribu-

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

illustrative Examples				
Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples		
Spanish Other Indo-	Spanish French	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole		
European	Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish		
	Polish Russian South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak,		
	Greek Indic	Ukranian Hindi, Bengali,		
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian		
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese	Cambodian		
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish		
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa		

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

	Weighted				Related ch	hildren unde	er 18 years					
Size of Family Unit	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more		
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	6 451	\$6,451 5,947										
Two persons Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515									
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	9,885 12,674 14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973		

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander					
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified					

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment,")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability-The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages-Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$\begin{split} \text{SE}_{\hat{X}} \text{ and SE}_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y} \colon \\ \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} &= \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}})^2 + (\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}})^2} \end{split}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}}^{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}}^{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- 2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE (1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= 0.29$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

2

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	PLING RATES
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2

Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 years and over
10-18	Female Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate- gories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: T	YPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in		Rent
	housing unit	101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: S	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
	1 3	106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III:	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer	109	\$1,000 or more
2	than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	more individual units	111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF		Black Householder
	HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
Group	Owner	121-140	gories as groups 101 through
	White Householder		120
	Householder of Hispanic Origin Value		Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder
i O	Less than \$20,000	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	gories as groups 101 through
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		120
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	101 100	Householder
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		120
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-	1	Vacant for rent
	gories as groups 1 through 20	2	Vacant for rent
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value cate- gories as groups 1 through 20		
			ates produced by this procedure realize some
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		n sampling efficiency that would have resulted
61.00	Householder	if the populat	tion had been stratified into the ratio estima-

of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
Latimated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250		30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000		-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500		-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000		-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000		-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000		-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000		-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

Ŷ = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98'	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
)= $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Florida

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.4
Nork disability and mobility limitation status	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.0
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Citizenship	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5
Group quarters	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
ndustry	1.4		0.6	0.5
Occupation		1.1	0.0	0.6
Class of worker	1.5	1.3		0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.6	
Number of workers in family	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Fravel time to work	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Fime leaving home to go to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
lousehold income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
				0.7
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
/alue	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
/ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Citchen facilities	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
/ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
/ear householder moved into structure	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
	1.5		5.5	0.0
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs				



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- 4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- 1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of	birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth	
4119	49	019	1 9 8 1	
00 00 00 1 0 80	0000	000000	1 800000	
10 10 10 96	1010	101010	901010	
2020	2020	2020	2020	
3030	3030	3030	3030	
4040	4 0 40	4040	4040	
1 1 1	5050	5050	5050	
160 60 i	6060	16060	6060	
7070	7070	7070	7070	
18080	8080	18 0 8 0	8 ● 8 ○	
9090	909	9 ○ 9 ●	9090	

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- **b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro,
Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in
the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- **H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
 - **b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- **H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- **H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year .	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- **H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- **H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- **H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- **H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.
 Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes

heat from the sun. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- **H18.** A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - **b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you** pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- **H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- **H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - **b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- **H25.** A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b**. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- **20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- **22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the panish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank
- **23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.

- If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
- **b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- **25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- **28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Do not enter -Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company

Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store Petroleum refining

Cattle ranch

Ranch

Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following - Do not enter Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT...** organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- **32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private chanties. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle —— o and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets of	or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

ge 2 PLEASE	ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTION PERSON 1	PERSON 2
DI AII	Last name	Last name
Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name Middle initial	First name Middle initi.
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: () Husband/wife () Brother/sister
Fill ONE circle for each person.	START in this column with the household	Natural-born
If Other relative of person in column 1,	member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.	or adopted O Grandchild son/daughter O Other relative
fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law,	If the manifer a such manager about in this call, we wish	O Stepson/
niece, cousin, and so on.	If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	stepdaughter L If NOT RELATED to Person 1:
		C Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried
		or foster child partner
		O Housemate, O Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male O Female	O Male O Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person	O White	○ White
considers himself/herself to be.	Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the	Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the
If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.	enrolled or principal tribe.	enrolled or principal tribe.)
	O Eskimo	O Eskimo
	Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
	O Chinese O Japanese	O Chinese O Japanese
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),	O Filipino O Aslan Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan	O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Samoan
print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani,	O Korean O Guamanian	O Korean O Guamanian
Cambodian, and so on.	O Vietnamese O Other API	O Vietnamese O Other API 7
If Other race, print race.	Other race (Print race)	Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth
a. Print each person's age at last birthday.		
Fill in the matching circle below each box.	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0
	101010 901010	101010 901010
 Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box. 	2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0	$egin{array}{c cccc} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$
matering circle below each box.	4040 4040	4 0 4 0
	5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0	5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0
	7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0	7070 7070
	8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status	O Now married O Separated	Now married
Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Widowed O Never married O Divorced	Widowed
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?	O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
	O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban	O Yes, Puerto Rican O Yes, Cuban
	O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
	(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,
If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic,	Salvadoran, Spanlard, and so on.)	Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
print one group.	-]	Ĺ
FOR CENSUS USE	. С	0
		0

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a – H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name First name Middle initial If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister O Natural-born O Father/mother or adopted O Grandchild	stays here once in a while and has no other home? O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). Yes No Yes No
son/daughter Other relative Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: Roomer, boarder, Ounmarried or foster child partner	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a
O Housemate, roommate O Other nomrelative O Male O Female	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? O Yes, please print the name(s) No O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$31,000 to \$19,999 \$30,000 to \$89,999 \$30,000 to \$89,999
White Black or Negro Indian (Arner.) (Print the name of the	\$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) Chinese Japanese Filipino Asian Indian	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.
O Hawaiian O Samoan O Korean O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API O Other race (Print race)	A building with 5 to 9 apartments A building with 10 to 19 apartments A building with 20 to 49 apartments A building with 50 or more apartments Other A building with 50 or more apartments Other Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment - H7a. What is the monthly rent? Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399 \$30 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
a. Age b. Year of birth 1	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?
2 C 2 O 3 C 3 O 4 C 4 O 5 O 5 O 6 C 6 O	H4. Is this house or apartment — Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749 \$350 to \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more
7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	Occupied without payment of cash rent? Occupied without payment of cash rent? OCCUPIED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF CENSUS USE
O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married O Divorced O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	A. Total persons B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant Signature D. Months vacant G. DO ID
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Arn., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) 	
0	Sold, not occupied Other vacant O P1 O P4 O IA JIC 2 S G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G
0	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a O 7 O H1

H8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment?	
	○ 1989 or 1990	O Gas: from underground pipes	If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.	
1	○ 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	estimate the yearty cost.	
	○ 1980 to 1984	O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP		
	O 1970 to 1979	O Electricity	a. Electricity	
	1960 to 1969			
	O 1959 or earlier	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		1
	O 1939 of earner	O Coal or coke		
		O Wood		
		○ Solar energy	\$.00	
H9.	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	O Other fuel	Yearly cost — Dollars	
_	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	No fuel used	reany cost — Dollars	
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?			
	-parameter on the market for sale of tell:		OR	
	O No bedroom	H15. Do you get water from -		
	O 1 bedroom		O Included in rent or in condominium fee	
	O 2 bedrooms	A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used	
	O 3 bedrooms	department, or private company?		
	O 4 bedrooms	O An individual drilled well?		
		O An individual dug well?	<u> </u>	1
	O 5 or more bedrooms	O Some other source such as a spring,	b. Gas	Г
		creek, river, cistern, etc.?		ь
		Geek, nver, cistem, etc.:	_	
H10.	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities			9
	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?		8
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a			1 7
	bathtub or shower?	O Yes, connected to public sewer	\$.00¦	6
1	outilities of Silowel:	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars	ا ا
		O No, use other means		c_
	 Yes, have all three facilities 			
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	OR	3
		TITY. Moods when was thus building it st build:		5
			Included in rent or in condominium fee	•
		O 1989 or 1990		0
		O 1985 to 1988	No charge or gas not used	
H11.	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	O 1980 to 1984		1
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1970 to 1979		9
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1960 to 1969	c. Water	8
	or commove, and of a renigerator:	O 1950 to 1959		7
		0 1940 to 1949		6
	O Yes			5
	O No	O 1939 or earlier	Γ	3
		O Don't know		
			\$.00	3
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars	S
				I
H12.	Do you have a telephone in this house or	condominium?	OR	ା
	apartment?	O Yes		
			O Included in rent or in condominium fee	
		O No	No charge	L
	O Yes			
	O No			
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.		
		H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.	
H13.	How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	○ Yes — Skip to H20		
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O No	_	
	use by members of your household?			
		b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	\$.00	
	O None	products from this property?	Yearly cost — Dollars	
	0 1			
	○ 2	() None		
	0 3	O None	OR	
	0 4	0 \$1 to \$999		
	0 5	0 \$1,000 to \$2,499		
		O \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominium fee	
	0 6	○ \$5,000 to \$9,999	No charge or these fuels not used	
	O 7 or more	○ \$10,000 or more		

PERSON 1	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more
Last name First name Middle initial 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this	O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person Yes — Skip to 15a	months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?
person born?	₹ ○ No	O Yes O No
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?	(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country —	O Yes O No
O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11	[19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for
O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the		6 or more months, does this person have any
U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to
Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization	(2) Name of county in the U.S.	shop or visit a doctor's office?
No, not a citizen of the United States		O Yes O No
10. When did this person come to the United States	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such
to stay?	[as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the
O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974		home?
O 1985 or 1986 O 1965 to 1969	(4) Did this person live inside the city	O Yes O No
○ 1982 to 1984 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ 1980 or 1981 ○ 1950 to 1959	or town limits? O Yes	If this person is a female —
O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	No, lived outside the city/town limits	20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this	15a. Does this person speak a language other than	she has adopted.
person attended regular school or college?	English at home?	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary	O Yes O No — Skip to 16	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.	b. What is this language? —	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?
O No, has not attended since February 1	<u> </u>	O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full
O Yes, public school, public college	j	time or part time. (Count part-time work such
Yes, private school, private college	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English?	as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?	O Very well O Not well	duty in the Armed Forces.)
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level	O Well O Not at all	○ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
of previous grade attended or highest degree received.	16. When was this person born?	or did only own housework, school work, or
No school completed	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a	volunteer work. — Skip to 25
O Nursery school	O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions	b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
O Kindergarten O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade	for the next person	hours worked.
O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military	Hours
O 9th grade	service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves	
○ 10th grade ○ 11th grade	or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
C 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA	National Guard only, see instruction guide.	If this person worked at more than one location, print
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school	O Yes, now on active duty	where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) -7
DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree	Yes, on active duty in past, but not now Yes, service in Reserves or National	a. Address (Number and Street)
Associate degree in college - Occupational program	Guard only — Skip to 18	
Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)	O No — Skip to 18	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of
Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	b. Was active-duty military service during —	the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA)	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	b. Name of city, town, or post office -2
Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)	O September 1980 or later O May 1975 to August 1980	[
C Doctorate degree	O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)	L
(For example: PhD, EdD)	O February 1955—July 1964	c. Is the work location inside the limits of
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	that city or town? O Yes O No, outside
(See instruction guide for further information.)	O World War I (April 1917 – November 1918)	the city/town limits
	Any other time	d. County 7
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian,	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military	
Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican	service has this person had?	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7
Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	Years	
Ordaniori, etc.)		L

Yes, could have taken a job

Tes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

O 1990 O 1989 O 1988 O 1985 to 1987

O 1980 to 1984 Skip

O 1979 or earlier Skip
O Never worked to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB
ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief
job activity or business last week. If this person had
more than one lob describe the one at which this

job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985. 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes
 No - Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick

leave, and military service.
Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

h. Any other sources of Income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

O Yes \$.00
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

O None OR \$.000
Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	
Sources of Assistance	

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F–8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its
 household records include codes associating them with
 MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which
 may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were
 two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample
 showing data for selected urbanized areas and other
 large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above).
 Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold. Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, the County and City Data Book (published every 5 years), and the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex Race

Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure Number of rooms in unit Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		S	ample Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
-		1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Pe	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1,990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) -Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape F (STF 1A, 1B, etc. and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description
	A ²³	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	Вз	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape Fi (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and	
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).













